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MAR 3 1942

Princeton, New Jersey March 2, 1942

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1.1

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: The Metaxas Government in Greece.

[Infommation obtained from Rodney Young.]

I submitted a memorandum on the Metaxas Government in Greece under date of January 22, 1942. The following additions must be made to the information contained in that report:

Mr. Tambakoboulos was the Minister of Justice;
Mr. G. Nikolaides was Minister of Communications; Mr.
Tsibhos was Minister of Merchant Marine; and Mr. Spentsas was Minister of Education.

Of these, Mr. Tsiphos was a source of information on matters pertaining to the Greek Government because of his close association with the family of A. C. Sedgwick, correspondent of the New York Times. Mr. Tsiphos lived on the same estate, near Athens, with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Vanderpool of the American School staff; and on the same estate lived the Soteriades family. Mrs. Sedgwick was a daughter of Professor Soteriades. She was very successful in learning from Mr. Tsiphos items of news from the Government.

Boweill

additional notes on historias consument (1p)
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MAR 3 1942

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES **BRANCH** vR-

SIF 101

March 2, 1942

DeWitt C. Poole, Esq. Office Coordinator of Information 25th and E Streets Washington, D. C.

My dear Poole:

1.7

You will recall the letter of Mr. Gonatas that I sent to you on February 20. This letter was carried out of Greece by a Mr. Zannas, as I reported to you in my previous communication. is Mr. Constantine Zannas, whose brother had been, in earlier days, Minister of Aviation. Mr. Constantine Zannas was a lawyer in Salonike and president of the Red Cross of Salonike. He was legal representative for one of our big oil companies in that port. I have the information about Mr. Zannas from Mr. Rodney Young, who thinks that the company represented was Standard Cil.

Very sincerely yours.

B. D. Meritt

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THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

FEB 231942

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

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February 21.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

GR-101

1942

Washington, D.C.

DeWitt C. Poole, Esq., c/o Coordinator of Information,

My dear Poole:

Concerning the letter which I sent to you yesterday enclosing a copy in English of a Greek original of a letter sent from Athens by S. Gonatas to Mr. George Roussos in Egypt, I have the following additional remarks.

You will recall that the statement was made by Gonatas in his letter that the people of Greece would not welcome the return of King George II to Greece. Quite independently, I am informed today by Mr. Rodney Young that he believes that no one in Greece wants the king to return.

Mr. Young is now here in Princeton. He has been for some time a member of our American School of Classical Studies at Athens; he drove our American ambulance on the Albanian front, was wounded and hospitalized, and last July he left Athens to return to the U.S.A. He gives his opinion as valid as of last July, and says the opposition to the king was very strong within Greece. He suggests that Mr. Homer Davis, until recently the President of Athens College in Athens, who is now in Washington, will confirm this view.

Very sincerely yours,

B. D. Meritt

Setter from Gonotas states arecles would with whome return of King George II (7PP) Setters: Went to Poole, 3/2/12

4.3

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SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

107 TIS

March 27, 1942

Professor Robert L. Reynolds Office Coordinator of Information 25th and E Streets, N.W. Washington, D. C.

My dear Reynolds:

1.1

I was much interested in your two draft reports on Kotsias and the Masons, and the Very Reverend James Coucouzes.

I hesitate very much to go into the matter of policy which I think you all down in the Washington office are so much better qualified to decide Ellevikos Aster about than I am. So far as Greek Masonry is concerned, I personally should want more information before suggesting in a report that the Greek Star is an organ of Masonry. I simply do not know, and P. S hambros not being a Mason myself I have no immediate way of finding out. If a good occasion comes by I shall put the question to some of my Masonic friends and maybe they can give me a hint. It would be interesting to know whether the editors of the Star and the Parthenon are Masons, but I should like to find out definite-Ty one way or the other before setting afloat a memorandum about them. 1.8

About the Very Reverend James Coucouzes, I really believe that we are on the inside of a purely domestic quarrel and I believe further that the question of policy should be carefully considered before we pass judgment on the connection between the Church as represented by itsofficial Thoelogical Seminary and Fascist ideology. I do not recall that the Ahepan editors accused Coucouzes of being anti-labor. He was so accused by an article in the last Hellas of Chicago. I think you have a report of mine on this of recent date. The school at Pomfret has some thoroughly reliable democratic people on its board of trustees, people like Basil Euthymiou of Boston. So I personally feel that

my In Bolled by

it would be wise to wait and see what further developments there are about Coucouzes before bringing up too vigorously the charge of the old Youth Movement. The Greek Church obviously wants a youth movement of its own, but I honestly think it has nothing to do with the old E.O.N. and that any apparent connection in personnel is purely coincidental.

4.12.3

I'll talk more with you about it when I see you on Thursday.

Very sincerely yours,

Meill

B. D. Meritt

Rev. Cou causes and the new yoults workness (Spp) Draft Day Reynolds, Eether. Went to Reynolds, 3/27/42

GREIGH NAMING

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FOREIGN NATRIMALITIES
BRANCH
GR-102

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1942 July 2 July State of the John 1174. Just of the Town of the State of De Alexan for them have Become of It I man an extentional house they bearing the secretic textile EON, accurate from the TTTOTEON in the mutible and transferrance, The Greek Mitory from and but he Organization Chehniki Crimissis Weolaias). It A Enfances het was The commection was: Was In Church in America Type & mine the frank- Frank of Grant & organization in had britished painer colleged? Literary the hypan, and RD med 23, contain 1 from Concernate and a strangence The continue of That the stall said changed with

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n.2 2018. Jul. 14

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

MAY 19 1942

PROSPECTIVE LEADERSHIPS OF GREEK FACTIONS

GENERAL PLASTIRAS (now in Nice, France) -- had backing of PISTOLAKIS, and party of Sophocles Venizelos, in late 1941. See intercept of PISTOLAKIS letter to PLASTIRAS in biography of PISTOLAKIS.

GENERAL GONATAS -- The Liberal bunch seems to be behind him, especially since the ZANNAS letter. (MELAS and others all feel that way?)

GENERAL PANGALOS -- seems to have been a great help in building up BODOSAKIS; is spoken of as a prospective rallying-point by a Bodosakis agent. See intercept attached to Bodosakis' biography.

If PANGALOS replaces TSOLAKOGLU, watch BODOSAKIS. (See Young, p. 104 re: TAVOULARIS.)

The revolt against Constantine's Government after the Asia-Minor defeat was led by Cols. PLASTIRAS and GONATAS, later aided by Generals OTHONEOS and PANGALOS. These were behind execution of five ministers and the generalissimo.

NAMES NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THOSE ABOVE:

/ POLITES - dead - former foreign minister.

PITSIKAS - the commander TSOLACOGLOU DISPLACED to sign armistice.

PAPAGOS - commander-in-chief.

PAPADIMAS - Metaxas' war minister.

> PAPADOPOULOS - Tsolacoglou's minister of the Merchant Marine.

MEMO BY RTYHOLDS

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MEMO FOR THE FILES.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

MAY 20 1942



As indicative of the progress of the flight of the Tsouderos Government,

Official Gazette Nos. 167 and 168 were issued at Johannesburg, July 20 and August 15, 1941. No. 170 was issued at London, Sentember 24, 1941.

Information from Mr. Meritt,

May 18, 1942.

Alget of Doorders Comment industral on granders could be on John solvey and Jundon (1p.1 hote &, hert, 5718/12

TOBEIGN NATIONALITIES HUMBH

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Greek Official On Visit Here Hails America

Looks to Balkan Rederation for Safety When Peace Comes.

Hopeful that a Balkan federation after the war may help keep the peace of Europe, F geles in the Circle government-in-exile in London, said yesterday that the people of his country looketo the United States and President Roosevelt for justice and for an wise handling of the new world when peace comes.

The first stip boward the Balkan federation, he explained was the signing of a treaty recently between the Greek and Yugoslav governments in-exile.

The Greek calinet official, accompanied by his wife, is visiting Pittsburgh as a part of his national system in America with the view of using its best features in the reconstruction of the school system of his pitue land after the war.

The United States; especially the Mrs. Sekeris, who fied Greek with her husband and their family by destroyer to Crete and from Crete to Egypt after the invasion of that refuge supplemented her husband's comments by saying. We like everything about the United States; especially the American people. American people. The Greek minister declared and even the supply of dried raisins, a taple food, was companied and conditions beginne undescribably had.

"The Greek people will always be thankful to the people of

conditions became "indescribably" bad.

"The Greek people will always be thankful to the people of America for their sympathy and for their material aid when Greece was attacked. They will be thankful even more for the aid sent nowato feed the starving through the efforts of President Roosevelt," Mr. Sekeris declared.

He told of ruthless slaughter of thousands of his countrymen in Madeeonia, which is occupied at the Bulgarian forces, and compared the Bulgar efforts to deatroy his people with the Nazi attempts to wipe out the population of a Poland.

Greek Guerrillas Active

Mr. Sekeris declared that the entry of America into the strugle made the future more hopeful for his people. He said that through

DIVISION OF PRESS INTELLIGENCE . 304 COMMERCIAL BLDG.

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Post Gazette (I) Pittsburgh, Pan Circ. 230,014

DAMAY 4 - 1942

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION TO BE ALTER OF THE SECOND

INTEROFFICE MEMO

May 21 10 ac 88 21

May 20, 1942

FROM:

C. W. Horn

To:

Er. John C. wiley

Radio Stations in Orbece

MAY 23 1942

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

BRANCH

I looked over the copy of the report which you personally gave me this morning and find that the statistical data is copied from the Berne list and which of course is probably out of date now due to the war. I therefore question the inclusion of the lists of stations, cosstal, aircraft, broadcast, and fixed nautical stations.

4.10

In reference to short wave coverage of Proece it must be assumed that any station which attempts to broadcast from a point outside of Greece is subject to "jaming" by Aris stations. In fact any broadcasting into Greece, even if we could do so from Smyrna (Turkey) is subject to jammin; by local stations in Greece controlled by the Jerlans. Therefore I feel that this matter of jaming is entirely up to the will of the Axis and will take place under any conditions if they so desire.

4.10.3

It is not quite a correct statement to state that the best was to cover Proce by a crt wave is from Syria. In the first place the distance is too diget and thus will be 'andicapped by "s'ti or cet", and secondly we

can do just as good a job from London or other more centrally located point.

I believe that a powerful station on the Egyptian coastline, possibly near Alexandria or Cairo, would produce a reasonable night time signal in Greece on the regular broadcast bands (medium frequencies), particularly if directional antenna is used. Thereis some question as to how many short wave receivers there are in Greece, and they are undoubtedly prohibited by the occupation authorities, therefore the best method of broadcasting would be to use the medium frequency channels witch would obtain the best coverage because the largest number of radio receivers in that country are of tids type. I believe that we should make an effort to have the I yptian and Palestine stations put on some programs in the Greek language. For your information there is a 50 LL broadcast transmitter, operating on regular broadcast channels (medium wave), on its way to Palestine and sould be in operation within six months.

In your report you min't include the statistical data which is contained on Sheets 3, 4, 0, 6, and 7 as an appendir skewing what was in existence before German occupation plus a note that these stations may have been cha hed or closed down.

Radio stations in and short wave coverage of There ce . (7PP) heno, Hom to welly, 5/10/42 Tec mich Adviser



May 14, 1942

2.16

The cable below was received by the Greek Office of Research and Information, SO Rockefeller Plane, New York City.

4.7.1

DIRGLE FOOT PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY MINISTRY ECONOMIC WARPARE ASKED IN HOUSE COMMONS STATE PRESENT POSITION REGARDING FOOD SHATAGE IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES SPOKE ABOUT ALL COUNTRIES CONCERNED STOP HE ADDED BISTOP MUCH MORSE CONDITIONS ECONOMIC PREVAIL GREECE SOME PARTS POLARD AND GENERAL COCUPIED RUSSIA STOP ON GREEK MAINLAND TIS HOPED PARTHE CONDITIONS BE AVERTED BY EXPECTED WHEAT CHIPMENTS PARAGRAPH DAILTHERALD CORRESPONMENT JERUSALEM REPORTS POLLOWING WORDS APPRECIATION OF GREEK SOLDIERS QUALITIES BY MEMBERALAMD COLUMNAL IN CHARGE TRAINING GREEK ARMY MIDDLE BAST HISTOP SPEND AT WHICH GREEK SOLDIERS GRASP THINGS ASTONISHES THEIR TUTCES STOP THERE IS NOTHING GREEK WILL NOT DO HASTEN PREPARATION FOR PRONTLINE STOP AM CERTAIN THEY VILL DEVELOP INTO FINEST PROPERTY MATERIAL

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FOREIGN MATIONALITIE
BRANCH

G-R-107

The cable below was received by the Greek Office of Research and Information, so Rockefeller Plana, How York, N. Y.

HR. FOOT PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF ECOSOMIC WARPARS REFERENCE.

TO THE SCHEME OF FOOD RELIEF FOR CREECE TO BE ADMINISTRAD BY THE SURDISH RED

CROSS UNDER WHICH 15000 TORS OF WHEAT WERE TO BE SENT FROM CARADA SAID IN HOUSE

OF COMMONS THIS AFTERSOOF THAT CHOTE UNFORTUNATELY THE GENERAL AND ITALIAN REPLIES

COULD NOT BY RECARDED AS SATESPACTORY ACCEPTANCE OF THE TERMS OF THE PROPOSAL.

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GENMAN REPLY IN ITS PRESENT FORM EXCLUDED THE ISLANDS WHERE FAMILE HAS THE

PARTICULARLY ACUTE FROM ANY PARTICIPATION IN THE SCHEME STOP MEANWHILE ALL

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British plans for food relief to seece.

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surfamotion, 5/11/17.

NND 343160

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

PROSPARMY OF P. KAMERICUCKERS

DATE:

To:

FROM:

Subject:

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

MAY 25 1942

GR-100 325

Bogophy of P. Kanello poulos. (10) Report by Greek Buson of Research and Intermation, 5725/42 Born in Patras in 1902. Studies: University of Athens, Munich and Heidelberg. Dr. at law of the latter University. General secretary of the Ministry of National Economy during the period 1924 to 1928. In 1929, Kanellopoulos was given the newly created chair of Professor of Sociology at the University of Athens. He published several treatises of which the most important are: "The League of Nations" (Athens 1927) "The Sociology of Imperialistic Manifestations" (Athens 1927) "Sociological History and Critique of Social Theories" (Athens 1925) "Carl Marx" "Contribution to the History of Economic and Social Theories" (Athens 1930)

At the 1936 elections, Kanelopoulos headed a new independent liberal democratic party, which appealed especially to the younger Greek generation. This, however, was his first appearance in Greek politics and although public opinion was generally sympathetic, the party did not meet with the electoral success which it deserved.

Kenellopoulos' sincerely liberal and democratic ideals made him a popular figure in Greece. This popularity was even more increased by his disinterestedness and his exile, in 1936, to one of the Archipelago Islands.

While still in exile, Kanellopoulos requested, at the outbreak of Italo-Greek hostilities, to serve in the armed forces as an ordinary private. This request was granted and he fought throughout the campaign. Up to the time of his recent escape from Greece, Kanellopoulos was actively occupied in the organization of sabotage and guerilla warfare against the Axis forces in Greece.

(Prepared by the Gruk Bureau of Research & Imporwation)

PUBLISHER'S NOTE:

DOCUMENT(S) WITH THIS NUMBER(S) COULD NOT BE LOCATED.

Greece since the

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

JUN 13 1942

GR-117

Experiences of a Swiss Girl in dreece

dated Worch 28th, 1942 - No source given.

Geneva - The Germans have handed over Athens and the whole southern part of Greece to the Italians as a reward for their "heroic" deeds in Albania. The Germans, however, keep strong garrisons at the chief points because they know that the Greeks would do everything to get rid of the Italians nor do they trust the Italians to be able to keep off an Allied invasion.

An Italian soldier never goes alone through the streets of Athens. He is afraid. If several of them are together they act like roughnecks and bother all the Greek girls that they meet. I often witnessed German soldiers coming to the rescue of Greek maidens who had fallen into the hands of Italian roughs - in many cases the incident ended with a knockout for the Italians.

The relations between the Italians and Germans are bad. Scorn is the chief feeling which the Germans show toward their allies. No German soldier salutes an Italian, even if the Italian is a very big shot.

All the hotels and boarding houses are occupied by the soldiers and it is impossible for civilians to get quarters. In the Hotel Grande Bretagne there are only diplomats and high officers. The Germans there eat white bread and butter. The Italians get black bread without butter, since the Italian army gets less of the cash squeezed out of the Greeks than do the Germans.

At first the Greeks hated the Italians tremendously and were less filled with hate toward the Germans. Now they hate both equally strongly, especially since the Germans make no effort to win the liking of the Greeks. Hate is largely due to systematic plunder.

The peasants must give their products for small pay. Last summer tons of potatoes and tomatoes were sent to Germany. The olives in the large orchards around Thebes were picked under German supervision before they were ripe and shipped to Germany. The result is that the Greek workers and peasants who live almost exclusively on bread, olives and tomatoes did not have enough.

4.1.1

Jan Janes

The winter had scarcely begun when people were dying by the hundreds every day. I saw children stiff on the sidewalk, bags of bones. I saw old men groaning and rolling on the ground. In the poorer sections many don't even bother to bury their dead, others bring them to the graveyards themselves in wheelbarrows. Once I met an old man whom I knew. He was pushing a wheelbarrow. At first I thought he had a load of wood. He lifted the blanket and showed the bodies of his children, two boys and a girl, starved to death.

One picture will always be before my eyes, a picture not at all uncommon. Five persons messing about in a garbage bucket on Stadium street. I step closer and see a woman, obviously the mother, poking about in an old can full of vegetables, picking out the juicy morsels -dirty orange peelings, egg shells - and handing them to the three children and the old grandfather. She refused money because she couldn't buy anything with it. The daily bread ration was 50 grams. I often gave my whole ration to a beggar, but did it help any? Probably it only extended his life a few hours longer.

The well-fed Germans regard the sufferings of the Greeks with a hard, cold eye. They have seen so much they are not affected. One officer pushed a Greek beggar with his foot and said, "You Greeks are not hungry until you have learned to eat leaves. In Poland and Russia the people eat leaves."

Besides food the Germans send all kinds of other booty back home. They broke into all the fine villas on the outskirts of Athens and in Corinth, merely kicking the doors and windows in, and loaded upon pictures, statues, silver and all kinds of trash. Most of it was thrown away on the way back to the city or at the railway station when they saw that they could not transport it.

I asked one German soldier whether he thought it was right to treat the Greeks like this. He laughed and said, "The rich must get poor and the poor must perish."

The poor Greeks besides being pushed around have to take a lot of mouth from the Germans, who have plenty. I heard one German tell a Greek, "Greece is far behind Central Europe. You are too lazy, too indifferent to ever get anything done. Under our leadership you might get somewhere. We will make useful people out of you." The Greek spoke of the thousand year old Greek culture and its contribution to Europe. "Rot," barked the German, "You have delusions of grandeur. Everywhere in Greece we have come across traces of Germanic civilization. Even the Acropolis was built by Germans." The Greek found no answer to that one.

The Greek girls at first were wary of the Germans. As food became scarcer they became less and less particular. Their only way of getting a good meal is to go with a German soldier. The Germans on the other hand are forbidden to gowith the Greek girls - one of them said because they racial inferiors - but they do so anyway. The Germans have their own girls sent from Germany - fixed up to kill - who besides entertaining the soldiers help in the offices of the German administration. But there is not enough to go around.

I was in Greece when the English were there. I went out with some English aviators. They showed no hatred of the Germans. They are not bad fellows and good fighters, said the English. The Germans on the other hand are filled with the most violent hatred of the English - English and swine are one word for them, -Sauenglaender.

The Germans are infuriated that the Greeks still like the English and hate the Germans. A Greek merchant gave the English prisoners credit to buy mattresses in Athens. They were brought down to get their mattresses and half the population of Athens turned out to greet them and bring them flowers. The Germans were so angry they made them return without the mattresses. When the English left Greece the Greeks stood on the streets and wept. Only the Greeks who came back from fighting in Albania are bitter toward the English.

One day on Stadium street two German officers handed a wounded Greek a bouquet of flowers telling him to hold them for a minute. When he gave them back a German photographer took a picture which later appeared in "Signal" under the caption, "Greek presents our soldiers with flowers." The children of the Germany colony turned out to cheer the invading Germans, a picture appeared which said these were Greek children welcoming their liberators.

It is interesting to hear what the German soldiers think of the war and the Fuehrer. Their views vary considerably. Many poured out their grief and worry to me. "I fought in Norway, Belgium, Holland, France, Serbia and Greece. Now they are sending us to Russia and we will never see our wives and children again," was an old refrain. Most of the soldiers had a mortal terror of Russia. Many of them tried to pose ill. One of them even shot a hole in his hand when he heard he was going to be sent back to Russia. Many of them come from Russia in terrible shape, frozen, tired and discouraged. Most of them take on color and health again after a few weeks strolling about the Acropolis. One

officer said, "Why are we fighting? Even if we win the war, which is scarcely possible, all we find when we return home will be a heap of ruins. The British can aim just as well as we can with their bombers."

The young ones believe firmly in victory. They are filled with an immeasurable admiration for Hitler and worship him as a God. Everything he does must succeed. One young boy was sweating on a hot day in a heavy uniform before the summer uniforms were distributed. I asked him if he weren't hot. "If Hittler wants, we can sweat for him too," he answered. Most of the young ones have a wife and at least one child at home and pull out their pictures at every chance.

A surprising number have a child and no wife. Their parents were against marriage in such difficult times and at such a young age. The girls were afraid that their boyfriends would be killed or mutilated and had no scruples about having a child by him. Nor did the boys have scruples. "It's their duty to their country and Fuehrer," said one lad.

We were fourteen Swiss girls in Athens. Because we spoke a German dialect, the Germans insisted that we were German. "We will come and get your country some day," they said. We agreed never to go out alone with a German. I made an exception for an Austrian who hated the Germans fiercely. He had been on almost all campaigns and had won the iron cross, but dreamt ownly of using his prowess against the Nazis. He wanted me to carry military plans of fortifications and of factories hidden in Germany to the British in Bern, but I refused to do so.

Transport is difficult in Greece. For a seat in a plane to Germany or Italy a civilian must wait three or four weeks. I and my thirteen fellow countrywomen waited three months for permission to ride with a train to Vienna. It was a very uncomfortable trip. In the mountainous region of Thermopylae between Athens and Salonica we were driven in autos through a deep gorge, as the bridge which had been destroyed by the English had not been rebuilt. On the other side we met hundreds of Greeks who had been waiting three days in the open fields for a train. They were in miserable shape, half starved. Near us a woman rolled on the ground groaning and soon passed on. She was the fourth victim of hunger in one day. When the train came the Germans climbed in and refused to admit the Greeks. One Greek doctor from Salonica had received permission to

ride and mounted the train. The Germans put his bags out again and said he had no business on the train with Germans. Appeals that he was badly needed in Salonica had no effect. He sat on his baggage again enraged to wait for another three days. We Swiss girls after pleading got room in an empty cattle car and rode there a day and a night to Salonica.

In Serbia the train was regularly shot and attacked with hand grenades. At one point the rails were ripped up and the train stopped. Serbian partisans came abroad and asked for our passes. They took out several Germans and Axis friends to the woods with them.

One Serbian officer said he was fighting for the Serbian puppet government troops but with half a heart. His chief anxiety was to get the Germans out. When we went past an airfield near Belgrade, he gave me exact details about the number of planes, supplies and hangars and told me to report it to the British.

Greene since des occupation. (5PD) Experiences ofa Suras Oris in Onesa. 3/28/42. Berry Report :

summary and earlier, more detailed, draft

- Lander and the second and the seco

Grecce

Report -

COME DE MENTE AL nformation obtained by Mr. Burton Y. Berry, GR -1/8

Secretary of our Legation in Athens for six years, during the past year has made numerous trips from Rome back to Athens with Italian consent, and is considered to be the best informed American Official on conditions in Greece.

General

After the conquest of Greece, German occupation troops were withdrawn from large sections of the country and replaced by Italians in January 1941. About 12,000 British were left following the evacuation, half of whom have now escaped. Those left are for the most part English of dual nationality who could easily assimilate themselves with the local population.

Italian occupation authorities informed Mr. Berry quite frankly that they only permitted the present so-called Greek Government to exist in order to be able to place responsibility on it.

Food is the controlling factor. Only 15% of the country is cultivatable. In normal times 50% of the food stuffs had to be imported. Germans ate up everything in the country, and the legal market for all articles ceased to exist by July, 1941.

The "Black Harket" is operated by the Germans and the Italians, and in so doing have gained control of the Greek economy. Flocks have entirely disappeared. All fishing is strictly prohibited for fear of con-

tact with the enemy.

Deaths from starvation occur in Athens at the rate of 1000 per day. It is a usual sight to see dead lying in the streets, and conditions in the provinces may be even worse.

The Red Cross is feeding 700,000 daily in Athens. In April there was a six day strike among the white collar class, clerks, postmen, etc., who are not fed by soup kitchens. This was finally settled by the Government agreeing to allow each 4 dried figs per day.

German army of occupation cats well - a canned ration which they import with their officers cating produce secured locally.

Italian army of occupation formerly lived off the country, but has agreed to leave that to the natives now.

FOREIGN OCCUPATION

<u>Dulgarians</u> occupy the territory from the Turkish frontier to the Struma River.

Germans occupy the territory from the Struma River westward to Albanian-Jugoslav frontier, and south to the Olympus line. They also occupy the larger islands of Lemnos, Hytilene, Famothrace and Crete.

Italians occupy the remainder of the mainland, and all of the Ionian islands.

The port of Pireaus is also controlled by the Germans, and although the Italians are nominally in authority in their section, the Germans do just as they see fit. The Gestapo works thoroughly and completely independent of the Italians.

300,000 Italian troops and 6,000 German troops

are known to be in Italian occupied Greece (Source: Director of the Bank of Greece. The paymaster). No other figures are available, but rumors continue regarding the large numbers of Germans.

Crete. Although there is no way of confirming it, as all traffic to the island has been prohibited, it is generally rumored in Athens that a large number of parachute troops are being trained in Crete, and it is known that a great number of concrete barges have been ordered built. (An engineer known to our Representative told him that he had been awarded a contract to build 80 of these barges at Varkaza each 8 meters by 40 meters and propelled by motors taken from captured British trucks).

Such preparations point to an attack on Cyprus and Syria rather than on Turkey proper, as the distance from Crete to Turkey is as little as one half mile and could be carried out by other means.

AIR FIELDS

At Hassani near Athens, the Germans have completed a field begun by the British. It is the largest in Greece, fortified by 11 mobile anti-aircraft guns of large calibre (probably 90 mm) which are located generally: 3 on the east near the shore, 5 on the west in front of the American Women's College, and 3 on the north across the road at the base of Mount Hymettas. On the south is the sea.

Large numbers of transport planes and red cross planes have been observed on this field. No fighter planes have been seen. Hangars are being constructed, and

underground fuel storage.

At <u>Tatoi</u>, near Athens is the principal air port from which planes took off for Libya. Many Messerschmitts have been seen leaving this field with extra fuel tanks slung beneath them. The British have bombed this airport and at one time destroyed the fuel dump, immobilizing it for some days.

RADIO

The Greek people have been allowed to keep their radios by German order, in order to listen to Axis broadcasts. The people listen to B.B.C. broadcasts but they are not well done as they continually harp on the subject of the King, whose restoration is not desired by the people.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The country is run as a conquered state with a Bulgarian-Greek at its head. Any member of the Greek Government could rightly be called a "Quisling". Food is the definite controlling factor.

The people are very pro-British and very friendly to America. They were disheartened that the war didn't miraculously end with our entry into it, but still look to our winning it, and restoring their nation.

The political situation at the conclusion of the war will be bad. The Greeks definitely do not want the King back. To them he is a cold foreigner. However they believe that the Allies will probably restore him to the throne, and their hope is that he will have the good judgement to abdicate.

The Germans are intensely hated. Their occupation of Greece has been characterized by an attitude that is harsh, brutal, and completely heartless. They appear to revel in the suffering of the natives.

When questioned as to the future one officer answered "The rich will become poor, and the poor will die."

In comparison with this attitude, the Italians who were once despised, are now looked on as the considerably lesser of the two evils.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

The telephone and telegraph functions under the control of the Germans.

No Motor Traffic exists as there is absolutely no gasoline.

Railway traffic again operates, but only for officials. All traffic is frozen, and it is impossible to obtain any kind of travel permits.

Lack of coal has impaired what little industry existed. The arms factory near Athens has been closed.

Occupation. (17pp) Reports by Buston Berry, 6/3/42. Wer Coplay

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Greece since the occupation:

Berry Report

GN NATIONALITIES

BRANCH

JUN 10 1942

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BY BURTON V. BERRY

INATOR OF INFORMATION

The former Kingdom of Greece has been divided for administrative purposes between the armies of three occupying powers. The Bulgarians occupy all of the land westward from a line 30 kilometers west of the Greek-Turkish frontier to the Struma River. The German occupation begins on the west bank of the Struma River and includes all land westward on the north to the junction of the former Albania-Yugoslav-Greek frontier. It continues southward along the coast to Mount Olympus. The boundary between the German and Italian occupied continental Greece is a line running roughly from Mount Olympus on the Sea to the junction of the former Albanian-Yugoslav and Greek frontier. The remainder of continental Greece is Italian occupied.

Insular Greece is entirely Italian occupied excepting for the islands of Thasos, Samothraki, Lemnos,
Mytilene, Chios, and Grete excepting for the easternmost tip which is Italian occupied.

Italian occupied Greece is divided administratively into three parts. The Cyklades and Sporades Islands are under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government of Rhodes. The Albanian Islands have their own Italian

administrator. The remainder of Greece is under the jurisdiction of the Italian authorities at Athens. For political effairs the Italian Minister in Athens is responsible; his name is Chigi. For military offairs the Italian army is responsible; the commanding General is called Galosa. Under the authority of the Italians is a local Greek Government. This Covernment replaced the Royal Greek Government, the Ministers of which left with the King a few days before the German occupation of Athens. The Athens Government is known in Greece as the Tsolaggiou Government after General Taolaoglou, the Greek General who signed the Armistice with the Cormans. General was made Prime Minister by the authorities of occupation. The Covernment was a complete Covernment excepting that it contained no Ministry of Foreign affairs. The work of this Ministry was assumed by the German Legation in Athens from the date of the German occupation of Athens until June 27 when the Italians formally assumed the control of the city. . Then the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was assumed by the Italian Legation in Athens.

Although theoretically the Tsolanglou Government was a complete Government, it when established lacked the confidence of about three-fourths of the Greek people. Those who favored the Government did so

pation. As time has passed and the forces of occupation have become harsher and hersher in their methods, the few people who originally favored a Greek Government have almost unanimously turned against such an idea.

According to the most recent reports to reach me, which I received in Rome on May 8, the only people in Greece now supporting the puppet Government are those who derive, directly and personally, some benefit from their support.

In March the Tsolaoglou Government was reorganized.

General Tsolaoglou gave up his post as Chief Minister and was replaced by a Mr. who has under his control five key Ministries, they being Communications, Finance, Supply, and

The Gormans, for propaganda and political reasons, favor maintaining a Greek Government in Athens. The Italians originally opposed this; they preferred an outright military occupation. The German suggestion was put into effect. Neither Germans, Italians, nor Greeks show much respect for the Government. Twice during my stay in Athens I was in the office of Mr. Destrobel, a minor officer in the Italian Legation, and asked him questions which only a Greek Minister could answer, and he picked up the phone, called the

Minister and told him to come immediately to the Italian Legation to answer my questions. From this it will be seen that a Greek Minister is little more than a messenger boy as regards an official of an organization of an occupying power.

Economically the country is prestrate. Normally it produces only half of the amount of grain necessary for the bread needs of the people. The bulk of this grain is grown in Bulgarian and German occupied Greece. Italian occupied Greece is very mountainous, and only 15 percent of the land can be cultivated.

When the Germans invaded Greece, of course importations ceased. Stocks on hand were seized by the invading Army and were consumed and have been consumed principally by them. The Germans, upon arriving in Athens the end of April, placed in circulation German marks printed by them for the Army of Occupation.

With the supply of these unlimited, the Germans had the means to buy everything that they wished. With the supply of commedities limited, prices rose. As scarcities increased prices of all desirable commedities, principally food stuffs, reached a point where only Germans were able to make purchases.

The Italians, after their arrival in Athens, placed in circulation a money printed in Italy for the

Italiar Army of Occupation, called the Mediterranean drachma. This money circulated along with the marks and drachmas as legal tender. So much of these occupation currencies appeared on the market that people lost confidence in the money. The Coverrments concerned thereupon agreed to place no more occupation currency on the market in return for which the Bank of Greece agreed to issue to the forces of occupation as many Greek drachmas as they required.

According to information sent me early in April by the Secretary General of the Bank of Greece,
14 billion new drashmas were placed in circulation during the last two weeks in March. Only two years before, the entire circulation was 7 billion drachmas.
It is said to be now around 65 billion.

With unlimited paper in the hands of the invaders they have been in a position to acquire all objects of value. At first they began buying gold, jewelry, and small objects which could be transported by the purchasers, officers and soldiers, out of the country by airplane. I am told that new they are purchasing larger transportable objects which are leaving Greece by motor trucks travelling north, and the recently repaired railway line.

The Germans have blocked all of last year's crop of olive oil. Olive oil is the form of fats that the

Greeks use in place of lard or butter. Officially these stocks have been blocked and held as an emergency reserve for the German Army. Actually the German officials release small quantities to Greeks who collaborate with them for sale on the Black Market. Due to great scarcity these small stocks bring fabulous prices. The income from them is converted by the Germans into gold or other small objects of value and shipped away from the country.

Due to the fact that there has been no foreign commerce, no commercial importation of supplies from the north and few supplies from Italy, and that stocks of oil have been exhausted or blocked, there is tremendous suffering among the Greek people. This has been lessened by food importations from Turkey. Palestine. and North America. At the present moment the International Red Cross, provisioned with supplies made available by Americans, is feeding daily 700,000 people in Athens. This is the most effective form of American propaganda. Everyone knows that the supplies come from America. When the first ship carrying supplies reached Greece, all papers published a communique that these came as a result of the work of American philanthropic organizations. I was in Athens at the time, and I told the Italian Minister that unless the

I doubted whether more supplies would be permitted to come. All supplies since reaching Greece have been distributed by the same organization that received the first supplies. I saw at the end of April the Chairman of this organization, and he told me then that he felt he could get published a second communique by all newspapers in Greece stating that the continuation of the program was due to the generosity of the American people.

At the time that I was in Greece, that is to say December 23, the Italians and the Cermans took not one ounce of the supplies that we sent in. Since that time I have been informed by the best sources that they have continued to respect the supplies sent from abroad as a relief measure to the Greek civilian population.

As far as I know, the Germans have given nothing in the way of supplies for the relief of the stricken Greeks. The Italians have given to my knowledge 9,000 tons of corn, 1,000,000 Army rations, and 2,000 tons of wheat. These gifts have been to the Greek civilian population. The Italians claim to have sent 50,000 tons of grain to Greece from Italy. Perhaps they have, but if so I believe that most of it was sent and used for the Italian forces of occupation.

The railway line between athens and Salonica, which has been out of commission since the British evacuation, started operation again the first of May. The Greeks looked forward to the resumption of operation as they thought it would relieve in part their distress. It has proven on the contrary to increase it. All the best rolling stock is leaving the country. The railway is proving to be the means of draining the country of more of its wealth.

At the present time, I understand from the Bank of Greece that it is paying for an Italian Army of Occupation of 250,000 men. I do not know how many German soldiers are in Greece except in the Athens - Piraeus district. The Germans are responsible for the anti-aircraft defenses of Athens and the defenses of the harbor of Piraeus. Six thousand Germans are engaged in this work.

In addition to this, Germans come from the Russian front to Attica for rest cures. I am told that in Athens there are now 10,000 soldiers there for that purpose. Each one remains six weeks and is then returned to a front. In Crete I am told that the Germans have a large force which they are training as parachutists. It is said that there are 8,000 men undergoing such training. Near Athens at the beach of Varkaza, the Germans this winter built many concrete

barges. The engineer in charge of the project told me that they were of reinforced concrete, 8 meters wide and 20 meters long, powered with engines taken from the motor trucks abandoned by the British in their evacuation. In the streets near Piracus the Germans are building great numbers of wooden barges. I am told that from the islands near the Turkish coast barges are being built on all of them. No one that I have seen recently is really informed as to German military plans, but the Greeks believe that if things go badly for the Cormans in Russia they will try to reach the Caucasus and Persia by going through Turkey. If things go well in Russia they think it will be unnecessary for the Germans to go through Turkey, and that they will make lendings by parachutists and barges in Syria. In any event, they are preparing the barges and the parachutists for either eventuality.

My principal information has come to me through hundreds of workers in several organizations doing relief work in Italian occupied Greece. I have little exact knowledge of what has been happening recently in Bulgarian and German occupied Greece. Last October, through the representatives of the Greek Red Grees and the Greek Orthodox Church, I had complete reports of the situation in Bulgarian occupied Greece. I transmitted these to the State Department. Briefly, the

Bulgarians adopted a policy of forcing the Greeks to leave Grecian Thrace and Western Macedonia. Those who remained, the Bulgarians quietly and effectively exterminated. From this narrow strip of land there were at one time 2,000 Greek refugees concentrated in Salonica and in the 30-kilometer wide unoccupied band of territory near the Turkish frontier. The Germans advised the Bulgarians to moderate their policy, and insisted upon the return of many of the Greeks. Since that time the Bulgarian Army and Committadgis have continued their same policy, but much more quietly.

Very briefly, to run through the questions listed in the questionnaire:

their having enough food to keep alive. They are 99 percent pro-Ally. If we feed them they will be ready to fight again the minute there is an even chance of success. If we don't feed them, they will simply die out. In Athens this past winter we reached a point where 2,000 people were dying a day from starvation. All public facilities for caring for them ceased to function. People deposited their dead on the sidewalks where they remained two, three, and four days until picked up by men with pushcarts. They were carried to provisionary marts, thrown into the courtyard, and then buried in common graves, some

300 persons to one grave. The Germans were apathetic, the Italians incapable of doing anything about this.

Our food shipments changed this situation.

- 2. Until I left Greece I was eating in public restaurants, walking through the city, visiting soup kitchens. I saw nothing but Creeks and Axis officers and soldiers. The morale of the Axis officers and soldiers is excellent. All that they see about them is theirs. If they want a house, they requisition it. If they want something in a store, they get money from the bank and buy it usually without asking the price. If they want a girl, they invite her to accompany them and she does, or she and her family starve. The health of the soldiers is excellent as is their physical appearance. The Germans, being aircraft and antisircraft and Marine Corps. are young. The Italians also are young. Their equipment and uniforms are not smart, new, or well-fitting, but that does not seem to bother them.
- 5. All supplies are rationed, but nothing can be bought with ration cards excepting bread. At the present moment 80 drams of bread can be bought in Athens four days a week, and 50 drams on each of the other three days. All other commodities are sold on the Black Market at fantastic prices; of course, only Germans and Italians can buy them. That is why we are

feeding in public soup lattchens seven out of every eight inhabitants in Athens. In spite of the starvation, general health conditions have been very good. There were no epidemics last winter. A Swiss sanitary commission in Athens reported to me that they had discovered only twenty cases of typhus.

4. Yes. Greeks are constantly leaving Greeks sailing vessel for Turkey, Syria, and Egypt. Greeks sent by the British are returning to Greece on special missions. It is relatively easy to get people back and forth to Greece from Turkey and other nearby countries.

5.

- 5. I believe this subject has already been discussed and can be discussed further with special British and Greek authorities.
- 7. Everyone with a radio listens (a) to Greek broadcasts from broadcasts from Cairo and (b) to Greek broadcasts from London. English broadcasts and broadcasts from the United States have a much smaller audience. No one believes anything put out by the Athens radio station. News of people arriving abroad from Greece is not welcomed by relatives residing in Greece. Such news

immediately brings Greek relatives under observation by German and Italian agents.

- 8. All newspapers are reduced through paper shortages to insignificant size and carry practically no news excepting Axis handouts and local decrees.

 They have no effect upon public opinion.
- 7. News is received, created, and broadcast in the coffee shops of Athens. A person arriving with a story, telling it to a friend, can get quietly very wide circulation in a very short time. Of course, accuracy of such news is not very great. Feeple, however, are willing to believe anything, particularly if it is hopeful.
- 10. British leaflets are uncommon. The British on their infrequent raids have dropped some. The Greeks much prefer bombs as British propaganda. When the sirens are sounded and the motors of British planes are heard over Athens, silent houses come to life with gramophone music and singing; the Greeks love it.
- 11. The Greek Minister of Labor was told on a recent visit to Berlin to furnish 100,000 laborers for Germany. He said the Greeks would refuse to go to Germany to work. He was told by the Germans that if the Greeks refused to labor, they could not expect to receive sympathetic consideration for their requests for food.

- 12. All Greeks prayed for American entry into the war. They considered America to be the land of miracles and quick results. They have been stunned by developments in the Par East. At the moment their confidence is more in Russia than in America. Pigures of growing production do not impress them. Allied planes over Greece do impress them.
- 13. People are too hungry to have much time for joking.
- 14. No epidemics excepting general sickness from which tuberculosis will certainly follow. At a recent examination of University students it was found that 92 percent of all examined had developed tuberculosis, due principally to undernourishment followed by colds.
- 15. Bomb damage since the British evacuation has been infrequent and ineffectual. Five Italian destroyers sold to Bulgaria lay tied up side by side in the harbor of Piraeus for two months last autumn. One well-placed bomb would have sunk them all, but the British did not come. It is very hard for the Greeks to understand such oversight.

TSHEIGH NATIONALITIES
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JUN 8 1942

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DIMITRATOS, ARISTIDES

Born in Cephalonia, Greece. Interested in trade union movement since completion of his studies. Elected Secretary of the Socialist Federation of Youth in 1919. In 1925 drew up the program of the immediate demands of the workers and employees of Greece. In 1926 received the majority in the National Congress of Greek Labor. In 1929 as the leader of Greek Labor, elected Secretary General of the National Confederation of Greek Labor, which leadership he still holds. In 1931 he was elected and still remains a member of the Supreme Economic Council of Greece. In 1936 as leader of Greek Labor he participated as Minister of Labor in the Metaxas Government, and put into effect the great Greek social reforms. Since then he has remained Minister of Labor in successive governments, holding also the position of Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives.

New Europe, December, 1941, pg. 28

(not up to date)

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(6/8/42.

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Memorandum on Greeks in America ('Robert Rowell'), and attached commentary (Meritt) As published in The New York Times, May 1, 1942

GREEK LABOR PARTY TRADES UNIONS

MAY DAY MANIFESTO

The Leader of Greek Labor, Aristides Dimitratos, addressed the following joint manifesto of the Greek Labor Party and the National Confederation of Greek Labor, on the occasion of May 1, 1942, to the leaders of the Labor Parties and the National Central Committees of the Trade Unions of the Allied and neutral countries.

"On the first of May 1941, a voice which surpassed the blasts of the shaky bombardments—the voice of Greek Labor—was transmitted to the whole world, assuring that gory Greece will continue the struggle for her independence and for Freedom.

The fight though was deadly. The German war machine proved to be more powerful than valor and self-sacrifice. Greece was taken, broken to bits and divided among the partners of the gang. The Greek people were robbed! The usurpers stripped them and left them to die of hunger Invalid and wounded Greeks, with open wounds and many of them dying, were thrown out of the hospitals into the streets, without any care. Innumerable men, women and children were uprooted from the

places of their birth. All these were deported to other or enemy places, in order to alter the demographic character of Greek territory. The Trade Unions and the Socialist Organizations were declared illegal and terrible punishment was imposed upon those of their members discovered con-

tinuing to retain their contact.

In Eastern Macedonia and Thrace the barbarous measure of taking hostages was exercised extensively. There the most elite militant leaders of Labor were murdered or executed.

The standard of living of Labor and the middle classes, which has been improved after hard efforts, was entirely overthrown. The industrial and social rights of the workers and employees were abolished. trial and social rights of the workers and employees were abolished. Forced labor has been effected and a slavery worse than that of the Middle Ages imposed. The tradesmen and craftsmen lost the income for the support of their families and were ruined. The intellectuals, who refused to praise the tyrants, were compelled to self-strangle their thoughts. The peasants saw the products of their toil seized from their land. Nothing have the vandals respected. Not even the places of

holy worship.

But in spite of all this, in spite of the terror and the barbarity, the resistance against the nazi-fascist brigands and tyrants exists within every thought and action of the Greeks.

The imperialistic madness which opens its way through ruins and over corpses, infuriated by the blood of its innocent victims turned against other, non-belligerent, neutral, free and peace-loving peoples. It struck in succession Soviet Russia and the United States. Thus the war became a world-war and the terrible danger united the forces of Freedom in the struggle to repulse and to smash the powers of evil, which the present civilization with destruction. And they will be threaten the present civilization with destruction. And they will be

For this we are fighting. For this it is necessary to strain our energy to increase the war production and for the unimpeded operation of transportation. For this the Greek seamen must render their services, with faith and zeal, to the Allied sea transports. The National Confederation of Greek Labor makes known to the Greek seamen that it con siders as a matter of National honor the full protection of the families of those who sacrificed themselves in the execution of their duty toward the holy struggle for Freedom. We generally assure the victims of war that in a liberated Fatherland they will enjoy the most active support

and protection.

Greek Labor and Agrarians, cooperating with them, faithful to the promise given last year by the now-enslaved Greece, remain united in the struggle against nazism and fascism, ready to cooperate in the efforts for the post-war reconstruction and the attainment of the benefits of Free-

Greek Labor adopts and encourages the single anti-axis action of the Balkan peoples, which can actively help the titanic fight carried on by Soviet Russia on the Eastern Front.

As leader and representative of Greek Labor, I protest to the civilized world for the atrocities committed daily by the nazis and their satellites in occupied Greece. I pay tribute to the heroic and martyred people of my Fatherland, to my persecuted followers and to the greatness

I greet the indomitable spirit and unity of the Allied peoples, these precious elements of Victory, and I corroborate the full mutual solidarity of Greek Labor toward Labor of the Allied nations and generally the

ARISTIDES DIMITRATOS, General Secretary,

Greek Labor Party & National Confederation of Greek Labor, 240 Central Park South, New York City. COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

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JUN 27 1942/20
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APEX BUILDING 153



June 8th, 1942

1) Greece.

The 800,000 creeks in the United States have two creative for our nationals which minister Tofarides considers "representative for our nationals in this country". ..either of them, he said, is political in the sense of partisanship. Both have the character of social and fraternal societies.

The larger of the two, the AHEPA (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association) with a membership of about 35,000, was organized to protect Greek nationals in this country in case of sickness, accident and death. Up to 1890, since Greek immigration to the United States was small, the Greek Orthodox Church and its clergy were able to support the needy Greeks in this country. However when during the Balkan wars, a mass immigration of Greeks set in and the need for organizational support became apparent the AHEPA was founded at the suggestion of the Greek Orthodox Bishop.

It is doing good work, though there are comparatively few
Greeks in the United States who need financial relief. The Minister told me with a great show of pride that "our people who come to this country as laborers soon go into business and they do very well. They are thrifty end they are good businessmen with the ability to turn even the smallest retail shop into a profitable venture..."

The AMEP has seventeen groups in the United States and twelve in Latin America and Canada. Most outstanding Greeks in the United States belong to it, many of them lecturing and writing for its weekly organ.

The other organization, the G A P _ (Greek-American Progres-

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sive Association) is purely social in character. Its membership of 7000 consists mainly of intellectuals. It arranges theatrical performances in the Greek language and subsidizes a theatrical company which travels through the Americas.

knowing that George II of Greece is to come to the United States to see President Roosevelt about lease-lend help for his Government-in-exile, I asked the Minister about the ex-King and his allegedly democratic sentiments. Minister Tofarides insisted that George II is a genuine democrat. Asked why the former monarch permitted General Metaxas to establish a dictatorship over Greece, he explained that the King had simply appointed Metaxas War Minister with extraordinary powers with the understanding that these "powers" should cease as soon as the parliamentary crisis was over. However when the King believed that the time for the restoration of constitutional government had come, General Metaxas refused to withdraw and George II remained in the background as shadow-ruler.

"I admit," said the Minister, "that the King should have taken strong measures to get rid of the General-Dictator. But it was gra-

titude for Metaxas who had hemped him over a serious crisis rather than weakness. His stand against Nazi Germany shows that he is not afraid to fight." Mr.Tofarides finds proof of the King's sincere democratic principles in the fact that his entire Cabinet-in-exile consists of Liberals and Democrats without a single conservative or reactionary member.

When I learned of the presence of Mr.Aristides Dimitratus, the representative of the Metaxas groups in the United States, I made it my business to find him. My first impression was that the man is an intellectual of that curious type of orthodox Socialist whose acts betray his principles. He boasts of his 100 per cent pure Socialism and went over to Metaxas. Dimitratus was cautious to the point of cowardice in answerning my questions. He "knew nothing about the Greek-Americans; had no idea "whether they had organizations or not and," most assuredly, "could not say where they stood in regard to the war".

All he "knew" was that he had formed the Social Revolutionary Party in Greece, around 1916, and that this party, if the Greeks had had the right to vote, would have had a large majority in the Greek Parliament.

When I asked him regarding his attitude toward the King and the Government-in-exile, he answered that he could not discuss political questions. He was, however, willing to talk about conditions in Greece.

"Today," he said, "we are a people of proletarians. There are no rich people or well-to-do people in my fatherland. Hitler has taken everything away and has made the Greep people the poorest on

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earth. My countrypeople are starving, the children are undernourished and daily people commit suicide because the cannot stand this life any longer.."

His feelings toward the King are not of the friendliest. If George II was really a democrat, he said, he would have to form a Cabinet from the ranks of the Labor Party, which, he explained, is the new name of the Social Revolutionary Party. The Greek farmers, workers and the lower middle class who are united under that name, he declared, have the people behind them. "But I doubt very much whether King George will do that," he concluded, "for the Danish Royal Family, from which the King descends, is too weak to ever take a decisive step in any direction.."

On the next day I ran into a Greek trade unionist who had represented a New York Greek organization of some size in the Labor Committee for the reelection of President Roosevelt. From him I learned that the Greek Socialists in New York formed a loose and weak organization three years ago and that the Communists and the (Communist controlled) Workers' International Order each have also a Greek branch.

The Metaxas group is stronger, he said, than either of them and finds its support among the Greek businessmen who collected f funds for the dictator and now for his partisans in Greece. He assured me that these Metaxa-people are even now reactionary supporters of dictatorship, but that there are no workers among them.

He assured me that there is no sympathy for Hitler or Mussolini among the Greek-Americans, though Venizelos, the late democratic-

republican leader of Greece, sympathized greatly with Mussolini at one time. The brutality of the Hitler soldateska f the Gestapo in Greece has killed any fascist sympathy which may have existed before the invasion.

Robert Rowell.

Theofoundes and Donitrator. (9pp) Rowell report, with comments by ments, 6/8/42

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION





FROM:

B. D. Meritt

DATE June 22, 1942

To:

Mr. DeWitt C. Poole

SUBJECT:

Memorandum by Robert Rowell on Greece

The attached memorandum which has been received from Mr. Robert Rowell on Greece should not, in my opinion, go into the file without accompanying comment. Mr. Rowell is not qualified to report on Greece and his memorandum contains a great many inaccuracies.

In the second line he speaks of "Minister Tofarides." Apparently he means Minister Theofanides, or Theophanides, but several times he names him with the same incorrect spelling.

In discussing Ahepa, the history as given by Mr. Rowell is quite erroneous. The mass immigration of Greece to the United States did not set in during the Balkan Wars. It reached its peak well before the Balkan Wars, about the year 1907. Nor was Ahepa founded during the Balkan Wars. It was founded in 1922 to counteract antiforeign agitation in the South. The Mother Chapter of Ahepa is in Atlanta, Georgia. In its beginning it was intended to offset the Ku Klux Klan, and it has always had a strong Masonic tinge. There has never been any formal connection between the Ahepa and the Greek Orthodox Church, and the Ahepa was not founded at the suggestion of the Bishop. According to its own figures, Ahepa has 15,000

members, active and in good standing. It has more than 17 groups in the United States. There are 318 active lodges, of which nine, not twelve, are in Canada. There is no published record of any lodge in South America. It is a curious statement to find that most outstanding Greeks in the United States belong to it, many of them lecturing and writing for its weekly organ. Ahepa has no weekly organ, and only a small percentage of its prominent members do any lecturing or writing of any kind.

The organization Gapa claims a membership of 3,000 with 146 lodges. I do not understand the reference to its membership being mainly of intellectuals, and I know nothing of a theatrical group which travels through the Americas. The organization is interested in maintaining a knowledge of the Greek language among people of the Greek race, and for this reason supports numerous theatrical productions, many of them being quite local in character.

Evidently the Greek Minister told Mr. Rowell just what he thought he should know. It was good policy to say that the Greeks in this country have always voted for the Roosevelt Administration. No doubt many of them have, but I remember an Ahepan banquet in Trenton, New Jersey, at which ex-Governor Hoffmann was the guest of honor, and at which, by general acclaim, the Greeks assembled voted that they would put him again in the Governor's Chair. There are some Republican Ahepans, or at least there have been in the past.

I wonder how Mr. Rowell knew that King George was coming to the United States to see President Roosevelt about lease-lend help for the Government-in-Exile. It is possible that he picked this up from the Greek royalist press which, it may be remarked, has also attributed the King's visit to the United States' declaration of war against Bulgaria!

Minister Theofanides naturally explained that King George is a genuine democrat. In this he showed his reliable good sense in giving his interviewer exactly the conventional interpretation of events that would be expected of a Minister, and nothing else. There is no mention of the fact in the interview that the liberal tone of the Greek Government is an extremely recent development.

The interview of Dimitratos is almost equally interesting. Dimitratos was born in 1902. To say that he formed the Social Revolutionary Party in Greece in 1916 is to attribute to him an extraordinary precocious activity. He did begin activity with the social labor movement when he was still a youth, about 1918, but when he says that he would have had a large majority for his party if the Greeks had had the right to vote, somehow the fact is overlooked that there were many elections between 1916 and 1936. I do not know what Mr. Rowell means by saying that he is the "representative of the Metaxas groups in the United States."

It seems to me that Dimitratos' unwillingness to get into any deep water with this interviewer indicates that he had sized him up about the way that Mr. Theofanides did.

In his discussion of labor movements, Mr. Rowell apparently did not know of the very active Spartacus Club, affiliated with the W.I.O. $(I, \omega.6)$

In short, I find little of value in the memorandum. It is certainly no contribution to our knowledge to say that among Greek-Americans there is no sympathy for Hitler or Mussolini. I hope only that Mr. Rowell has a better background for reports he has made on other nationalities than he has for this report which he has made on the Greeks.

NND 843100 By EAC NARS, Lete 1/14/83

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INTEROFFICE MEMO JUN 18 34 PM 47

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

FROM:

Francis P. Miller

To:

John C. Wiley

SUBJECT:

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

RECEIVED G R

JUL 1 1942/24

PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY

APEX BUILDING 153

DATE

June 17, 1942

1.14

An American citizen, Mrs. Titika C. Plakias, returned on the Drotthingholm, having left Greece in March - considerably later than any of our Consular staff. I understand that she is well informed and might have some fresh information.

Mrs. Plakias can be reached through her son, John Plakias, State Department, Extension 485.

F.Pm.

There was stone

Blow.

Mrs. Itiba Chilomore source of the conditions on house the conditions on house (1p) month holle to Wiley, 6117/42

CFFICE OF MAR INFORMATION

Foreign Information Service

MONITORING DIGHT

(From FGC, BRC, GBG, MBG, and GWI)

Midnight Wednesday to midnight Foursday, June 18, 1942 \

GR-121

Marie Statement Stranger and St

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

Cerra.

Hing of Greece in America On A Desgins Trip, Rome Says

Rome declared that Washington radio announced that the ling of Frace is in America soliciting economic and financial collaboration. He took with him to America the Freek treasury in dollars, asserted Rome.

Greek Presier Reports Breeks Stillusiastically Working With Axis

Rome and Berlin reported on a recent tour of Proece made by the "previer", Remeral Learge Tsolakoglou(?). "The people are convinced that only a legal and open collaboration with Italy and Germany can guarantee a sound development of the situation in Proece...the population of the northern provinces of Greece fully understand that the fight Italy and Permany are carrying out against Communism is taking place for the sake of Thrope and for the sake of Proece herself."

Greele admit us (1p) from O. W. 1. huondoring
Digost, 6/18/42

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Branch

POREIGN NATIONALITIES HOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY



April 23, 1942

DeWitt C. Poole, Esq. Office Coordinator of Information 25th and E Streets. N.W. Washington, D. C.

henoto hanger of apil 24, 1922, from Poole.

My dear Poole:

Since your telephone conversation with me yesterday, I have decided not to send down any of the Greek army topographical maps. However, I enclose here a list of the maps which are at my disposal, with some brief description of them.

I gathered from your report that Mr. Young had seen photostats of these maps supplied by the War Department. Nevertheless, it occurs to me that you might like to forward this list to the War Department, just so they can see what we have. These maps were published rather rapidly and somewhat unsystematically, and I wonder whether there is any chance that my list contains any unique item.

All these maps were bought from K. Grigouras and Co., Sts. Theodore Square, Athens, Greece,

Very sincerely yours.

B. D. Meritt

maps at University of his chipmen (4PP) hem: Poole to Sanger, 4124/42

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

APR 25 1942

GR-123

DeWitt C. Poole

Professor William L. Langer

April 24, 1942

In connection with the work which is now being done under the supervision of Professor Robinson, Professor Meritt has obtained from the University of Michigan (knowing by chance of their existence there) a complete set of the Greek army topographical maps. He intended to ship these to Washington, but upon learning through Mr. Rodney Young that a photostatic set was already available here, he refrained from doing so.

However, he now furnishes the attached list of these maps and suggests that you may care to submit the list to the appropriate authorities. He remarks that these army maps were published rather rapidly and somewhat unsystematically, and he is wondering if his list does not, perhaps, contain one or more unique items. He adds that all of these maps were bought from K. Grigouras and Co., Sts. Theodore Square, Athens, Greece.

C. O. I. Document OCP:mfk Original Copies	D of thut on:
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1	•••••

Initialed . p. C.P.

GR-123

List of Greek Army Maps

4.1.

- I. 6 maps, scale 1: 150,000; isometric contours at intervals of 50 meters.
 They cover the following districts: Stropmitsa, Neurokopi, Xanthi,
 Gioumoultzina, Kavalla (with the Island of Thasos), and Kara
 Agats.
 From the Cartographic Service of the Army.
- II. 17 maps, scale 1: 75,000; contour interval 20 meters.

 Some of them were drawn and printed in the Imperial Military Geographical Institute in Vienna, but prepared in Greek by Capt. Basil Kourousopoulos. Others were done by the Greek Kingdom, others by the Greek Democracy; some are labeled "Service of the army." They are made in different colors and at different times, but all are part of one plan.

 They cover the following districts: Giannitsa, Platy, Kilkis, Thessalonike, Epanomi, Elasson, Tempe, Tsagesi, Trikkala, Larissa, Aguia, Pharsala, Volo, Neochori, Domoko, Lema, and Aidepsos.
- III. A map of Patras in 3 sheets; scale 1: 25,000.
 From the press of the Army Cartographic Service.
- IV. Map of Corfu, in 2 sheets; scale 1: 50,000; contour interval 20 meters, with an insert of the city on a scale of 1: 20,000.

 From the office of Putlic Works of the Ministry of Communications, compiled in 1925 on the basis of topographical studies of the Cartographic Service of the Army.
- V. One sheet, scale 1: 750,000, of Constantinople, Derdanelles, and Sophia.
 No contours; from the press of B. Papachrysanthes, in Athens.
- VI. 2 maps, scale 1: 50,000, for the districts of Kozani, and Kajalar.

 Done in French for the Cortographic Service of the Greek army.
- VII. One map of Athens and environs, scale 1: 75,000; contour interval 50 meter Source not given.
- VIII. Seven sheets forming general map of Greece; scale 1: 400,000; contour interval 200 meters.

 The districts represented are: Attica, Peloponnesus, Ionian Islands, western Macedonia, Chalcidice, mainland Greece, Epirus.

 From the Cartographic Service of the army.
- IX. 27 maps, scale 1: 20,000, showing parts of Attice; contour interval 10 m.

 The districts represented are: Athens, Glyphada, Marathon,
 Kephissia, Laurion, Brauron, Perati, Pikermi, Anavysos, Keratea,
 Daskaleio, Liopesi, Sounion, Legraina, Piraeus, Grammatika,
 Kapandriti, Thermi, Drakonera, Penteli, Liosia, Oropos, Skala Oropu,
 Koropi, Stamata, Limionas, Tatoi.
 From the Cartographic Service of the Greek Army.

NND 3/13/CC

الأراث والمراج

- X. 10 maps, scale 1: 100,000, contour intervals variously 40 and 50 meters. Covers the Peloponnesus, Corinth, Pyrgos, Kyparissia, Dimitsana, Akrata, Patras, Koroni, Tripolis, lower Achaba, Kalamai.
- XI. 32 maps, covering northern Greece, Macedonia and Thrace on a scale of l: 100,000, with centour intervals of 40 meters; prepared by the Cartographic Service of the Greek Army.

 The districts covered are as follows: Gravena, Giannouli, Giannitsa, Alexandroupolis, Andrianoupolis, Agrapha, Drama, Doxaton, Edessa, Enotia, Epanomi, Kavalla, Komotini, Maroneia, Chaskovo, Monastir, Kallipolis, Kalabaka, Thessalonike, Kozani, Kessani, Karditsa, Phlorina, Stromnitsa, Porto-Lago, Rodolivos, Serres, Pomroia, Xanthi, Nigrita, Mustapha-Pasha, Didymoteichon.
- XII. 10 maps, of north west Greece, north Greece, Macedonia and Thrace.
 Scale 1: 200,000; Cartographic Service of the Army.
 These sheets cover the following districts: Ioannina, Aulon,
 Thessalonike, Kavalla, Edessa, Didymoterchon, Monastir, Preveza,
 Arta, Larisa.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CANELLGFOULOS FAMILY

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

The family with which this note is concerned are in no way related to Panaioti Kanellopoulos, now a member of the Greek Government in Exile.

GR-V24

The copy of a letter from B. D. Meritt to P. Morphopoulos, attached, sets for the conflicting accounts of the members of the Charilaos-Canellopoulos family. The family tree provided by Professor Morphopoulos sets forth the members of the family as known to him.

Angelos

now the head of the family
firm, the Chemical and
Fertilizer Company; now
under German auspices:

Nellos: son of Angelos
now in the U.S.; was allowed
to leave Greece after the
occupation; address:
Elkins Park, Pa.

active under Metaxas as the organizer of the Greek Youth Movement, the E.O.N.

Compliability

Alecko: son of Nicholas now with the Royal Greek Air Force In Palestine

1.13

No others known to Mr. Morphopoulos, or any of the other persons consulted.

almost
These four persons account for/all the imformation in
our files, though in some of our documents the relationships
are not correctly given; and Nicholas, known to have been
active after 1936, is described as having died in 1935.

There is one reference to a cousin of Nellos whose wife is a Hungarian lady; this may possibly be Alecko, or a brother of his otherwise unknown in our files. I think it is probably a brother.

"Lementogy of the Carrollopoulos family (3pp)
menno and letter: heart to hosphopoulos. 7/21/42

OLLOPOULOS

BECLASSIFED

NY TNB-INT-14

18-4-1

Professor Panos Morphopoulos, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Subject: Canellopoulos Family

My dear Professor Morphopoulos:

We would like to straighten out our BRANCH records on the relationships of the members of the Canellopoulos family in both the U.S. and Greece. Here is a summary of the information now in our GREETZY files:

Panajotis Kanellopoulos.
 Nephew of Gounares. No relation to the

family below.

2. Canellopoulos family of the "Charilaos-Canellopoulos" Company. Geneological diagram, using letters for those whose names we don't have:

Canellopoulos

Nellos & Alecko: B & ? seebelow

These are presently identified as follows:

Angelos: "A" -Co-founder of "Charilaos and Canellopoulos".

Appointed president of the main company after o.k.

the German occupation. Brother of Nicholas.

Father of Nellos. Father of "C".

Has he any other sons, and if so where

are they? Is there a third son now in

the U. S. with Nellos?

MAID 848 100

and head of the E.O.N (Ethniki Organosi's Neolaia) Was alive after 1936. See Hill Memo.

Nicholas

Co-founder of "Charilaos and Canellopoulos" Jalecto and Brother of "A". Died 1935. Father of "B" and "D".

Has he any other sons, and if so where EFG they? None Known, but see oclow, B+D, + (e).

Nellos

Son of MAN. Son-in-law of Stephano. Brotherin-law of Pistolakis. Now in Philadelphia.

Alecho

name

not known

probably

same as

(e) below

Son of Nicholas Son of "A" and brother of Wellos. How with Royal Greek Air Force in Palestine.

uBu

Son of Nicholas, for a time in control of firm of "Charilaos and Canellopoulos" as a Metaxas puppet.

Where is he now?

nD#

Curolloboring

Son of Micholas and brother of "B". Also for a time in control of firm of "Charilags and Canellopoulos" as Metaxas puppet together with uBu.

Where is he now?

There are several other references to members of the Canellopoulos family, and we would like to know to whom they apply:

Refers to the The Canellopoulos brothers in this country. firm. Only u.s. (a) This refers to Nellos and to whom else?

The organizer of the Greek Youth Movement. = Nicholas uncle of Nellos Called variously a prother and a cousin of Nellos. One reference says he is now with the Free Greek Air Force in Palestine. Does = Alecko this make one or two Canellopouli in Palestine?

(c) A younger brother of Nellos who is a professor in Greece. Is this a confusion with Probably Panajotis?

(d) Another youngest brother of Nellos, in Greece, not important so far. Nothing known

A cousin of Nellos, in Greece, who is married to a Hungarian lady, and who expected (e) to become president of the main company instead of Nellos' father. Is this either "B" or "D" or still another son of Nicholas?

name notknownprobably Same as B+D above.

Nellos

we would much appreciate any information which will clarify the present confusion.

Sincerely yours,

Interview with
Harry Savaides
(photostat from
New York Office)

(note on the last page the confusion, not uncommon, of the name John Thiakos for John Diakos.)

Diakos is right.



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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE:

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

A: A to B

GR:125

To:

From:

SUBJECT:

Interview with Harry Sovaides on conditions in there and othe European countries (13 pp) homo. Crusius to Brixton. 17/1111

The state of the s

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

То:

From:

Subject:

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Conditions in greece Spring 1942 DATE:

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR-1-26

Intermen with him otis on conclutions in onese. Spring, 1942. (4pp). Kinsigned report, 6/11/42

August 7, 1942 AUG

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AUG 8 - 1942

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PLX BUILDING 153

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILEY:

On Wednesday, August 5, I conferred for about two hours and a half with Mr. Basil J. Vlavianos in his office at the Greek Daily National Herald in New York.

Mr. Vlavianos plans to run regularly a column showing the names of American Greeks who are soldiers or sailors in the armed forces of the United States. This feature of the Greek Daily National Herald is offered as a way of showing the prominent part which the American Greeks are playing in the United Nations' war effort. Field representatives of the Herald are being instructed to call this feature to the attention of Greek communities throughout the country, and it is expected that relatives of the boys in the service will be anxious to see that their names are included on the roll of honor. There will be, in each case, an indication of from what part of Greece the family has come to the United States.

Mr. Vlavianos reports that letters frequently come to him from Greek boys who want to volunteer for commando service. These letters usually give in detail the story of some tragic oppression on the part of the Germans or Italians directed against relatives still in Greece. The volunteer as a rule offers his services for the sake of getting vengeance. I have requested Mr. Vlavianos, and Mr. Vlavianos has agreed, to send these letters to me, and I have agreed that a brief and appropriate acknowledgement will be sent from our office to the writer.

"nyy-FNB. (int-14

4.7.1

CONFIDENTIAL

Through Mr. Mandolinakis, Mr. Vlavianos is obtaining a list of the Greek boys from the New York area whose families come from the Island of Crete. Mr. Mandolinakis is the President of the local New York chapter of the Pan-Cretan Union. This list is being obtained ostensibly for publication in the National Herald, but I expect to receive a copy of it before August 15.

B. D. Meritt

publication of names of american Greeks.

nuldary server (7pp.) herro: mentit

to Welly, 8/7/42

No.____

To:

COORDINATOR OF THE GRANCH FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATESPLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY

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Sountry:_____

Greece

Jul 31 P 3 36 W , 45

Princeton, New Jersey

From: Oscar Broneer

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION Date:

July 29, 1942

Personal attendance at

T. L. Shear Source: Convention

Subject: Eleventh National Convention of G.A.P.A. in Pittsburgh, July 26-27

REMARKS

NI

SUMMARY

By invitation from the local committee to be one of their guest speakers I went to Pittsburgh on Saturday, July 25, and arrived early the next morning.

In a conversation with George P. Gavaris, Supreme President of G.A.P.A., Sunday morning Professor Meritt and I had occasion to discuss the various phases of the Greek cause and the relation of G.A.P.A. to other Greek-American organizations in this country. Gavaris spoke in a particularly critical tone about the Order of AHEPA, which he accuses of trying to dominate all the Greeks in this country. He was also frankly critical of the efforts of the Greek War Relief Association, largely because he seemed to think that it had allowed itself to be influenced too strongly by AHEPA. He did not point to any specific mismanagement on the part of the G.W.R.A., and I got the impression that his misgiving had no real basis in fact, but was prompted largely by suspicion on the part of G.A.P.A. toward the larger organization. That prominent Ahepans also took a very active part in the activities of the G.W.R.A. is a

well known fact and Mr. Gavaris seemed to feel that they acted not as individual Greek-Americans but as officers and members of their organization with a view toward its aggrandizement. He admitted that the reorganization of the G.W.R.A., with Homer Davis as General Manager, has changed its character to some extent, and has gone far to make it more generally representative of all the Greeks and Greek-Americans in this country.

On Sunday morning there was an impressive service followed by a special doxology in the St. Nicholaos Church, which was filled to the last standing room. In the absence of Archbishop Athenagoras, a visiting bishop officiated. In his sermon he spoke of the failure of the League of Nations to preserve the peace. Its immense library in Geneva, dedicated to this aim, he said might well be burned and the single volume of Holy Scripture substituted for it. This obviously rhetorical exaggeration I heard later criticized by delegates at the Convention, who pointed to it as an example of the failure on the part of the Greek clergy to comprehend the world situation and to take a reasonable and constructive stand toward the issues of the day. In the supplications for those in authority were mentioned the President and Congress of the United States and with them King George and Crown Prince Paul of Greece.

At the luncheon for the distinguished guests of the Convention were present: the Greek Minister of Education Evangelos Sekeris and Mrs. Sekeris, the Greek Minister to Washington

L Diamantopoulos, the Greek Consul General Nicholas Lely,

Officers of the G.A.P.A. and of the Local Committee, et al.

In the conversation within my hearing I was conscious of the omission of references to the King and his recent visit to the United States. The affairs of Greece and of the Greek Government were among the subjects discussed, and the name of the Prime Minister Tsouderos was frequently mentioned but not that of King George. This may have been unintentional, and if so, perhaps not wholly without significance.

At the banquet Sunday night many speeches, most of them very brief, were given both in Greek and in English.

Among the chief speakers was Major General James E. Edmonds from Fort Lee, Virginia. He gave an excellent address, the only one which was broadcast, in which he spoke of the role played by Greece in past and present world crises. He referred to the preparations now made in this country to play a decisive part in the struggle that will decide the future of both Greece and the United States.

was delivered by Mr. Sekeris, who spoke in a rather philosophical vein and in high style Greek, that must have gone over the heads of many of his hearers. He dealt with the present situation in Greece, with authoritarian methods and ideologies, and with post-war problems. Mr. Diamantopoulos' address contained frequent references to the visit of the King and of the Prime Minister in America, and was obviously intended to

strike the correct note with regard to the political situation.

Some of the lesser speakers were less delicate in their remarks. Mr. Mountanos, editor of the Greek newspaper CALIFORNIA in San Francisco, spoke in a stentorian voice of the sacrifices and heroism of King George, who had set a very high example for all his subjects. The toastmaster, Theo. E. Manos, in his introduction of Mr. Sekeris, came out with high praise of Metaxas, whom he compared to Ulysses in craftiness and ability. The reason for these remarks was the fact that Sekeris was the one person present who had been associated with the government of Metaxas. He was, as I learned later, a departmental chief in the Ministry of Education.

Most of the Greek speakers, however, including Vlavianos, Achilles Sakallerides, George Gavaris, stayed clear of controversial subjects. The Archbishop Athenagoras gave a brief speech in which he pictured the tragic situation in Greece and pleaded for support of the Greek War Relief Association.

On Monday the delegates to the Convention met for the first business session, but as I am not a member of the G.A.P.A. I did not attend. The Convention was to last for one week. I stayed in Pittsburgh over Monday, and in the course of the day I had occasion to speak to a number of delegates from various parts of the country. Among those present was John

Mantas of Chicago, President of the American Panhellenic

Federation. He is interested in coordinating the efforts of
the various Greek-American organizations, but it is obvious
that he has not up to the present time succeeded in overcoming
the natural jealousies and suspicions of the Greeks, resulting
in the thwarting of any effort toward real unity and cooperation.

Mr. Mantas strikes me as a man of real ability. He does not
act precipitously, but bides his time and loses no opportunity
to present his cause. He was in Pittsburgh to make a plea for
his Federation, but as this would be presented at one of the
business sessions I was not in a position to appraise his chances
of success.

In speaking to the delegator I heard a certain amount of criticism directed especially toward Archbishop Athenagoras and Diamantopoulos, but on the whole the prevailing spirit was one of good-will and cooperation. I did not feel that a prolongation of my stay in Pittsburgh would be of further value, and on Tuesday morning I returned to Princeton.

G.A.P.A. convention in Ptobugh, guly 16,27. (5pp) Report: Octor Bronzer to Shear. 7/29/42

A STATE OF THE STA

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR-129

February 13, 1942

D. C. Poole

Professor William L. Langer

Two copies are enclosed of a letter from Professor Meritt, at Princeton, together with the sub-enclosures containing data with respect to the Greeks.

These are sent to you for possible distribution in the Branch of Research and Analysis.

dep: ecb

Enclosures

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(7pp) hemo Poolets Sanger, 3/13/42

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY School of Humanistic Studies Frinceton, New Jersey

C O P

February 11, 1942

DeWitt C. Poole, Esq., c/o Coordinator of Information, 25th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C. GR-129

Dear Poole:

I am sending to you here several sheets containing information about Greece which Professor T. Leslie Shear has put together from the published reports of the Ministry of Economics in Athens. These are not quite up to date, being of the years 1936 and 1937, but they serve to give a general idea of business employment and production. It is our idea that they may be of some service to you, or that you can pass them on to the Branch of Research and Analysis if you want to. When we can get the proper books from the Consulate in New York we hope to have up-to-date information on these and other topics.

The sheet which reports on the Greek merchant marine is up-to-date. This information was obtained by Shear from the Minister of Merchant Marine, Mr. Theophanides, who is now in New York.

filed experiency, with Marchant Marine

I expect to have lunch with Mr. Theophanides tomorrow, and to meet the lieutenant, Mr. Andreas Adrianopoulos, of whom I spoke to you when you were last here.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ B. D. Meritt

Benjamin D. Meritt

Greece That rought pulet.

GR-129 (1.1

The population of Greece as of December 31, 1927 was 7,018,000, with almost equal numbers of males and females.

Nearly two million of this total were resident in Macedonia (1,633,150) and Thrace (343,370). Other population groups:

Attica - Boeotia	******	1.124.020
Peloponnesus		1,158,310
Ionian Islands		228,890
Thessaly	******	546,010
Epirus		353,130
Crete	*******	432,000
Aegean Islands	* * * * * * * * *	333,540

The available record for distribution of population in professions is the census of 1928 when the total population was 6,204,684. This distribution was as follows:

% of stated work groups

Farming	1,293,398	53,56
Shepherds	167,302	6.93
Fishing	14,941	0.62
Minera	6,340	0.26
Pactory Workers	429,831	17.80
Transportation	106,758	4.42
Banking	22,937	0.95
Commerce	185,560	7.68
Personal service	57,570	2.38
Professions	85,969	3.56
Public servants	44,472	1.84
No profession (chiefly		
women)	2,069,212	

	Mineral Produ	etion 1936	Exported 1937
		Tons	
Antimony	(Chios (Serres	336	
Bauxite	(Parnassus, Oc (Euboca (Amorgos (Eleusis	129,898	122,280
Sulphur Pr	oduots	20,565	
Magnesium	(Euboea (Chalcidice	116,106	65,121
Manganese	(Drama (Andros	1,680	1,462
Lead	(Laurion (Siphnos	19,730	
Nickel	(Larymna	50,195	
Iron		280,271	339,203
Iron Pyrit	68	208,050	194,117
Emery		15,000	14,216
Chromium	(Thessaly (Chalcidice	47,347	55, 345
Zine	(Laurion (Donousa (Thasos	3,422	
Lignite		105,621	

.

Factory Products 1936

Construction Industry

Cement276,850 tonsBricks150 mil. piecesTiles28 mil. pieces

Metal Industry

250,000 pieces Farm tools 1,275 tons Articles copper and brass 1,893 Iron pipes 680 Load pipes 5,000 Wire products 725 " Furnace equipment 13,000 pieces Stoves 155 tons Aluminum utensils 340 Enamel

Thread and Garment

15,160 tons Cotton thread 27 mil. metres Cotton materials 180 tons Linen thread for carpets 900 H Linen thread carded 7½ mil. metres Linen materials mil. metres Silk materials 250 tons Silk in skeins 2,400 " Ropes and cord

Food Products, Etc.

Grain products
Alcoholic liquors
Denatured alcohol
Beer
Sugar products
Biscuits
1,197,000 tons
8,663 "
210,000 "
9,754 "
10,000 "
10,000 "

Factory Products 1936 (Cont.)

Chemical Froducts

Soap	25,000	tons
Toilet soap	600	Ó
Chemical fertilizer	82,400	Ħ
Resin	16,000	65
Essence of turpentine	4,610	11
Explosives	1,430	**

Leather

For shoes			5,800	tons
Pine leather			2,550	11
Gloves	***		150,000	pairs

Paper Products 19,454 tons

Tobacco

Cigarettes			5,203 tons

Fuel Products Imported 1937

Coal Coke	395,173 73,729	tons
Petroleum products	129,900	Ħ
Fuel oil	99,090	17
Gasoline	65,205	11

Grains Produced in 1937

Wheat Barley	881,051 225,113	tons
Rye Corn	44,724 269,158	n
Oats		Ħ

Wheat	imported	in	1937			525,000	tons
Total			• *		1	,231,379	87
Reserv	red for se	od		•		128.550	11

NND 843100 BJ51 RG 226 Tab 3

ACCESS RESTRICTED

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because it contains:			
	这	Security-Classified	Information
		Otherwise Restricted	Information
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D. Wentt

FOREIGH MATIDMALITIES BR.

May 23 11 37 MM 1/17

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

May 22, 1942 FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

MAY 27 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. John C. Wiley

FROM: DeWitt C. Poole

AJH expressed this morning some disquietude over the approaching visit to the United States of King George of Greece.

He said that he supposed the King was coming to complain to the President about the way the British had been treating him. Then the presence of the King here was likely to arouse very active dissensions among the Greek-Americans.

I asked Mr. Halpern what he thought the King would complain about. In reply, he referred only to the recent dismissal from the Greek Government-in-Exile of Admiral Sakellariou and the appointment in his place of Kanelapolous. The King was insisting that the British had forced him into this move. asked if that was the fact. The answer was -- no, but it was a very good change nevertheless.

Kanellopoulos

On imperior growth of to U.S. () Werns: Pool to well, 5/20/42

Conditions in Greece as reported in the British Press (cables received by the Greek Office of Research and Information in New York)

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
MAY 28 1942

GR-132

May 22, 1942

The cable bolew was received by the Greek Office of Research and Information.

ARRIVING SOUTHERN CREECE STOP ATHEM EIPISSIA TATOI HOW ALMOST SERVAND OIVILIAN COLONIES STOP PRICES SCHRING AND SHRIGHS EPIDENIC THEROUGHD AREAS DIVILIAN COLONIES STOP PRICES SCHRING AND SHRIGHS EPIDENIC THEROUGHD PARTICULABLY ANDRO CHILDREN PARAGRAPS DAILY SECTOR WRITES SISTOP SEW GREEK COURTLLA LEADER IS SAID DORAG AND MUSTERS PORCE SEVERAL THOUSAND HER STOP ALLS FORCES INSTRUCTED EXTENSIVATE HIM AND POLLOWERS BUT SO PAR UNABLE LOCATE HIM STOP MANY UNCAPTORED BEITTSH SOLDIERS JOINED MIN PARAGRAPS DERING DEPARTS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS BEVERLEY BAXTER SAID QUOTE THE DEFRAT OF THE ITALIANS BY THE GREEKS WAS THE TUNNING POLET IN THE WHOLE STRAYERY OF THE MAR UNCAPTORED BEITTSH SAID QUOTE THE DEFRAT OF THE ITALIANS BY THE GREEKS WAS THE TUNNING POLET IN THE WHOLE STRAYERY OF THE MAR UNCAPOUR.

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

MAY 27 1942

GR-132

May 25, 1942

The cable below was received by the Creek Office of Research and Information 30 Recksfellor Plans, New York City.

EDWER ABBOTHOUS BRITIES REVOT TO GEREK COURT RAINED FROM MINISTER TO AMEASADOR AND SIMILAR PROMOTION OF STATUS BE ACCORDED TO GREEK ENVOY TO HRITISH COURT PARAGRAPH DATLY EXPRESS PUBLISHES AREARA REPORT THAT BULGARIAE TROOPS OF MEN GRANDENLGARIAN PROSTURE SALURICA AREA RECEIVEM ADVANCED THREE MILES OVER BORDER BUT WITHDRAW AFTER THRETHE DEMARCHE TO GERMAN HILDARIAN OUT PRESENTS PARAGRAPH LILUSTRATED LONDON THRE PUBLISH AN ANIGLE PAGE PROTOGRAPHS DEMONSTRATES CONTINUED RESIDENCE CENTE PARAGRAPH PROMISSAY POLICICAL VESTELY GUOTE NEW STATUSBAN AND MATION UNLIGHE PUBLISHES FOLLOWING RESTOR NO NATION IN THIS WAR HAS NOR PERFECTLY JOINED INVOCENCE OF ACCUMES ION SCHOOL COMPAGE AGAINST CODE COMMA REACTION AGAINST DEPEAT COMMA THAN THE GRANGE STOP THEY PICET OF WITH AIR FORCE IN APRICA ARMY BRIGADE PLANT INCLIDED TO THE THE TRIBLE WILL'S SETTS AND MILLION TORS MERCHANT SETPPING GUNTITUTING IMPERIANT PART ALLIED RESCRICES STOP TIE RESISTANCE IN GREECE EGNEVER WHICH IS ASTORISHING AND WHICH CHIE VITALITY TO ENGINEERING DESIGNAGE OF HELLING SPIRIT STOP THOUGH PROPER STARVE THEY WILL INT COLLABORATE STOP THIS COURAGE MAKES CONTINUATEDS OF FOOD SUPPLY TO GRANDE A TORING PATHENT OF HEAVY DEST PARAGRAPH DAILY MAIL CAIRD CORRESPONDENT CIVES FRESH DETAILS REGEST CHERILLA EXPLOITS IN CRESCE STOP HE SAYS BISTOP IN ATRESS THREE CREMAN SHATPLISE RITLAND BY ENIPERS AND PORT OFFICE PARTLY WRECKED BY BOMB STOP IN REMALIATION GERMANS SHOT THE GREEK HORTAGES STOP FOLLOWING DAY ANOTHER GERMAN KILLED AND INSTANTLY THE LORE HOUTHORS SHOT STOP GERMANS PUBLISHED PROGLAMATION STATING ONE MUNICIPAL DESTANCE WOOLD BE SHOT FOR EVERY TRAIN ATTACKED STOP DESPITE THESE TERRADS CREEKS STELL PLOET DIG AND IN PULCPERASE GERMAN GARRISONS DOUBLES FOLLOSING ATTACES IN VILLOL TRACKS DALIE KILLED 4.6.~

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

JUN 1 1942

GR-132

1948 1948

Mr. Reguelly

the enblo below was received by the Greek Office of Rescarch & Information.

PODELL STRUCK DOWN ST COMMINED AXIS PORCES AFTER SERVICALLY DEFEATION
FOREIGN FAMILIES TAXES BEAVY TOLL OF TOURS AND OLD STC. SKITTER AND OTHER
CONSIDERANDS SEEN AREA SEED SOME MELLEP TO SUPPERIORS AND WOULD SHED MORE
IN NO SIMPLANOX FROM RESENT STOP CRESCU MONEYOR IS SPECIAL CASE AND WEAR
HAS EVER POSSIBLE TO BO THERE CAMBOT BE STITEMED TO OTHER AXIS VICTORS
PARAGRAPH TAXES PUBLISHERS REPORT FROM PARASTIRS THAT MILITARY THATS
WERECLED CRESCE EILLING SO AXIS SCIENTED INJURIES TOO

JUN 6 1942

G R = 132 Jame 1. 1948

The sable below was received by the Greek Office of Remearch and Information, 50 Rockefeller Plass, New York City.

CALLY HEPERES PUBLISHES PECTO-RAPE AND TRANSLATION OF CREEK LEAFLET STORES COOTS THE ARM OF SHILLYED CONCURRERS UNCLOSE SECRETLY PRINCED AND DESTRIBUTED IN OCCUPIED GRUECE STOP LEAFLET DECLARES INTERALIA STATOP CREECE IN SPIRIT OF POSTA THAT CAN BEITHER DIE NOR TIME STOP ORIGIN IN THEA STOP ORIGIN IN STREET, OF PRES-DOR NEGRE REPLEN IN CRUCIPTED CHRIST ANCHO THO THIEVES UPON HOLY ROCK PARAGRAPH Times publishes special two coldner anglicus analysius pocuments cheel white book OF TALLAN AGRESSION JUST LASUED CARS IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION STOP SEVERAL MINASTE COUTED ALSO PREMIER PRODUCED PREMACE PERSON PERSONES SECLATOR OF INTERDED SECOND RULES BOOK ON CHRISTIAN ACCRESSION STOP WRITING SAYS BUSTOP CREEKS BY ERICLIANTIA REPUBLICA INALIAN INVADIRS AND PURCULES THEM FAR INTO ALEANIA WHERE THAT RELD MINE TRANSCRIPT WINTER DELIVERED BLOW AT LANGE OF ALLS MILITARY INVIS-CLULLTY FROM THE LIE HAS HEVER EXCUTAGED PARAMETER TIMES CAIRO COMPREDONDANT WRITING ON STRILLING PROGRESS IN RESOLUTION THE GREEK FORCES SAYS BISTOP WAS IN GEORGE - 1.1 LAST FEW VICES KIND HELLANDS BEEN VIRITING CREEK POROSS MIDDLE FAST DISCOSSINO WITH BRITISH CHIME REPRESENTATIVES ALL MATTERS CONCURRING APPRICIABLE CRIME SHARE IS ALLIED WAR REPURT STOP POLICETES GREAT COMECRIPTION INSTITUTED NOTICE AND LINE. MEANER CREEK ARMY NOW COMBIDERARIES PORCE DWELLEND DALLY STOP KIRS TOOK PARTICULAR INTEREST TRACTO COUNTIES POOD FOR HIS STARVING PROPIE STOP KIND SPERT LORS TIME WITE CRIME ARMED PORTER PALESTINE LIVING WITH THEM LORING MATCHING TREPROTING MULET UNIT STOP BE ALSO VISITED LIEVAN PRONT WEERS UNITS GREEK AIR PORCE OFFRATION PAY AND TOTAL TORGET WEERS HE VISITED CREEK MINISTER FOR ALSO INCRESS CREEK DAYS RECENTLY INCREASED BY THE TARGETTE CEIED BY INCIPALS VETER DOING SECRELARY TORK MEDITERRAHAN RED SMA INDIAN OCKAN STOP RECENTLY ORDER SHIPS SANK THO MAKEN SUMA-RIEM AND SEVERAL TRAINPORT VESSELS STOP SYSTEMASE KING IMPROSES BY STRIKING RECOM-STRUCTION PROGRESS HADE DESPITE SHORTEDS AVAILABLE TIME AND SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES

STOP THO MARKED CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS PLOUTING PROPIL STRIES ALL OBSERVERS
THAT EAGRESTS HERT PARK AND DETERMINATION PLOUS UPTIL VICTORY WON AND
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IN ORIGIN COTHERMONT MORE UNITED PERLING PREVAILS ASCRES GREEKS WARDFESTED IN
PARTILL BARRES TOTALDS KING

NNID 343100

GR-132

June 16, 1942

The cable below was received by the Greek office of Research and Information, SO Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

Jeg Co

PRESS VEITES CREEK DELEGATION MEN YORK PROCESSION UNITED HATIONS DAY HEADED BY KING HELLENES PARAGRAPH PRESS PUBLISHES ADMIRAL CURNINGHAMS WESSAGE TO AIM TRAL SAKELLARYOU FRAISING CREEK PLEETS VALUABLE AID IN PROTECTING ALLIED CONVOYS MEDITERRANGAN PARAGRAPH HANCHESTERGUARDIAN QUOTES VIGE FREMIER MARKLAPOULOS STATEMENT TESTERDAY BISTOP CREEKS THOUGH TEMPORARILY UNDER OPPRESSION ARE LINKED IRREVOCABLY TO DEMOCRATIC IDEALS UNITED NATIONS

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

RECEIVED

JUN 1 9 1942
PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY
APEX BUILDING 153

NND 843160

JUNE 17, 1942

The cable below was received by the Greek Office of Posseswh and Information, 50 Rockefeller Flass, New York City.

PRINCIPAL PRESS REPORTS LING CHALLES ADDRESS NEFTRE USA COMMENS QUESTION EMPORTS'
EXCHANGES STOP THE STREEMIND KIND DELIANDS SEARCH WITH LATE DELOCAL KIND ALBERT
DISCURSTICS CORRESPONDED TATS KIND POPULATION OFFICE USA COMMENS QUESTION AND THE ALBERT
PRINCIPAL REPORTS SELECTES OF EXCHANGE IN ATTEMES WED WILL DIE IN SABOTAGE QUESTIONS
PRINCIPAL REPORTS SELECTES OF EXCHANGE IN ATTEMES WED WILL DIE IN SABOTAGE QUESTIONS

NNID SH3 100

Mineria nationalities

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GR - 132

July 1, 1948

The following cable was recieved by the Greek Office of Research and Information, from the Greek Prime Minister's party in Montreal, Canada.

Delogates of all Greek-Canadian communities in Ganada and also representatives of all the Greek War Relief Fund of Ganada in a luncheon given yesterday in honor of the Greek Prime Minister, Emmandel Tecuderos declared in a resolution their unanimous support of the Eing and the Prime Minister of Greece and they pledged their assistance to the Greek Government's patriotic offerts.

The Prime Minister replying to several speakers described in length the struggle of Greece and stid that Greece will carry on with even more intensity. The Prime Minister expressed his faith in a final Greek victory and the victory of her great allies. The Prime Minister was cheered enthusiastically by the essenbly.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
JUN 3 1942
GR = 1,33

June 3, 1942

Mr. James P. Warburg Office of the Coordinator of Information 270 Madison Avenue New York City

Dear Jimmie:

), 0

Professor Raphael Demos of Harvard University.

who is one of an Advisory Committee of five members which County of grasses on Greek-language broadcasts over Station WRUL in Boston, has recently sent a memorandum on the activities of this Station as they relate to broadcasts in Greek which I think may be of interest to you. The memorandum is as follows:

"I should like to give a brief report on the Greek program of station WRUL. This consists of a radio broadcast four times a week in Greek on the short waves of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation in Boston. In the summer of 1941, the WRUL authorities approached certain Greek-Americans of Boston and requested them to organize a series of broadcasts in the Greek language. An executive committee was formed of five members (with) Raphael Demos as chairman) which appointed Mr. St. Loupas as broadcaster; the broadcasts began on September 1, 1941 and have been going on since. The special need for the broadcasts arose from the fact that Greece had been conquered and was occupied; it was felt that broadcasts from the United States would support the spirit of resistance of the Greeks in occupied Greece. In general, the broadcasts are meant for three broad groups: (a) the Greeks inside occupied Greece; (b) the Greek sailors in the various Greek merchant ships and freighters (of which there are about two hundred); all these ships are in the service of the United Nations; and (c) all other Creeks, including the Greeks in this country.

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"The essence of the radio program is the voice of America to Greece. The program consists of news concerning American contributions to the war-effort; by showing from day to day the magnitude of the war-effort of this country, it is hoped that it encourages the morale of the enslaved Greeks, as also the morale of the Greeks outside Greece who are partaking in the war-effort of the United Nations.

"Many letters have been received from Greek sailors praising the broadcasts. Under the circumstances, it is not to be expected that news or results could come from Greece. Nevertheless, a letter was received by the committee which was smuggled out of Greece to Cairo, Egypt, and thence was mailed to this country; this letter expressed high appreciation for the programs and stated that they were listened to.

"As soon as this country became an active participant in the war, the Greek programs came under the direction of American government authorities charged with the supervision of all foreign language broadcasts.

"The executive committee has been trying to pay the expenses of these programs by soliciting contributions from the Greeks of Boston, and, to a minor extent, of New England. But the going has been hard; the budget is on a day to day basis; barely enough funds have come in with which to pay a salary to the broadcaster and to cover miscellaneous office expenses. Nothing has been paid to the station itself. In short, financially, the future is uncertain."

Very sincerely yours,

(Initialed) J. C. S.

John C. Wiley

BDM: mfk

Rown.

C. C. T. Doc Cop Warburg F. N. B.

American Defense - Harvard Group

Foreign Nationalities Study

Report No.27

There is nothing of significance in the Greek Press from New England for the period May 9-17, 1942.

Total

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Raphael Demos.

Station W R. UL. (4pp) Harrand Defense Group Report no 77, seeder, walny to Washing, 6/3/42 June 6, 1942

TOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

I am handing you this in two copies in case you should care to pass on one copy to Bob Sherwood, for background guidance.

(Initialization of Co. We less translations)

C. O. I.	- F. MALC UVA CPY	
}	Col Sonovan S.C.P. F. N. I	3 .
ООРІСТ		
		•

King George II ! His visit to the U.S.

Shorten of his backton of (S70)

and probable reaction of (S70)

American Greeks to his visit.

American Greeks to his visit.

BRANCH

BRANCH

June 5, 1942

COLONEL DONOVAN:

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

In view of the approaching visit of King George II of Greece and his Prime Minister, Mr. Tsouderos, it occurs to me that a memorandum on the King and on the possible reaction to his visit among Greeks in the United States may be of interest to you.

King George II, the eldest son of King Constantine, succeeded to the throne of Greece in 1922, but after a revelt in December of 1923 was forced to abdicate and to leave Greece. He spent most of his exile in residence in England, and was recalled to the throne in 1935 after a coup d'etat and a referendum which showed a huge majority in favor of restoring the monarchy. It has been claimed that the referendum was "fixed" but there is no doubt that the political turmoil in Greece in the early 30's led many to favor the restoration of a royalist government.

King George has never been a powerful monarch. On August 4, 1936, he allowed the dictator, John Metaxas, to assume control of the government and he issued decrees dissolving Parliament and suspending constitutional guarantees. There is evidence that his tolerance of the dictatorship and his flight from Greece at the time of the German occupation have caused him to lose

whatever popularity and affection he may have had among the people in Greece. Reports which have been brought out of Greece since the occupation show that the people believe their King to have deserted them in the hour of their supreme trial.

After final flight from Crete in the spring of 1941, the King and his Cabinet went first to Egypt, then to South Africa, and finally established headquarters in London. The British supported him and his Covernment-in-Exile in spite of the fact that the Cabinet contained members who had also participated in the dictatorship of Metaxas, and in spite of the fact that they were aware of the continuing resentment in Greece against everything connected with that regime. Apparently both the British and the Government-in-Exile have now come to realize that they must purge the Greek Cabinet of members who were associated with Metaxas. The last of these councilors, Admiral Sakellariou, was dropped from the Cabinet last month and in his place Professor Panagiotis Kanellopoulos, a hero of the Italian and German wars who had just escaped from Greece, was appointed as Vice Premier. This appointment is of particular significance, since Kannellopoulos, known as a rising liberal leader before the war, had been exiled by Metaxas on account of his views and possible influence.

While the Government was in London there was also disaffection among the Greek armed forces being reconstituted in Egypt and Palestine. The King and his Prime Minister were compelled to visit Cairo and Jerusalem in order to win back the loyalty of these troops. Apparently they have been successful. Press reports from Egypt and also reports from London indicate that the liberalizing of the Greek Cabinet and the personal appearance of the King with his forces in the field have done much to win again a considerable popularity among his people, at least outside Greece. In the United States political opposition to the King among Greek-Americans has also died down in recent weeks, partly for the same reasons.

When the King and his party arrive in Washington on June 10, there is every indication that they will have a warm and enthusiastic welcome from the American press. In the opinion of Americans who know very little of the internal troubles of recent years in Greece, the King stands as the symbol of the tremendous sacrifices which the Greek nation has made in combatting first the Italians and then the Germans who invaded their country. It may well be that the visit of the King will serve also to unify various divergent political factions among the Greeks. So far as can be gathered now by following the preliminary accounts in the Greek-language newspapers, differences between liberals and conservatives in Greek politics will be largely forgotten, and the emphasis will be placed on loyalty to the King as a symbol of the heroic Greek people.

In spite of differences among themselves, and constant arguments on Greek political questions which have appeared in the past months in the press, the Greeks of the United States and the Americans of Greek origin have already demonstrated a remarkable vigor in their participation in the war effort, as well as in their efforts to do whatever can be done for the relief of suffering in Greece. The presence of the King may well inspire them to carry on with a new unity their part in the common effort of the United Nations.

There may also be a favorable reaction that will make itself felt in the homeland of Greece. If word can be brought to the Greek people in the midst of their present suffering that their government and their King have won the hearty acclaim of the American people and have been well received in the United States, then they will feel a new hope in the knowledge that their servitude can not last forever if the resources of this country are once more pledged to their liberation.

Prime Minister Tsouderos broadcast from Egypt some weeks ago the promise that at the end of the war the Greek people should have the privilege of deciding upon their own form of government, that he and the King and the Government-in-Exile were merely holding their power in trust until the sovereign will of the people might be consulted. If the King

and his Minister should see fit to renew this pledge and to signify their adherence to the terms of the Atlantic Charter, political opposition to their government might be very much reduced both here and at home.

(Futualed) & Cus.

John C. Wiley

C. C. I.	- (A. P (A.) (B) (1) (BPX
От	Col Sorovan
COD	

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FOREIGN POELCHALCHAUNE THE UNITED STATES

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From:	T. L. Shear COORDINATOR OF IN	Formation Date:	July 16,	- COSRDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH
To:	B. D. Meritt	_Source:		RECEIVED GR
Subject:	Members of the Greek (Cabinet		JUL 20 1942/35
v —		CMARKS	1.13	PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY APEX BUILDING 153
	Information supplied boof the Greek Consulate			ercial Attache
,18	SU	MMARY		
H.E.				Defense, Army, Navy

H.E. Mr. PANAYOTTIS KANELOPOULOS
Minister Vice-President of the Greek Government.

Labor, and Cooperation.

H.E. Mr. K. VARVARESSOS

Minister of Treasury, National Economy, and
Mercantile Marine.

H.E. Mr. EVANGELOS SEKERIS

Minister of National Education and Ecclesiastics.

H.E. Mr. STYLIANOS DIMITRAKAKIS
Minister of Justice.

H.E. Mr. ATHANASIOS AGNIDIS
Asst. Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

H.E. Rear Admiral EPAMIMONDAS KAVADIAS
Asst. Secretary of the Navy.

H.E. Mr. STAVROS THEOPHANIDES
Asst. Secretary of the Mercantile Marine.

Supplied by Spino Boards (1p) memb: Show to Meritt

7/10/42

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Start new report if subject changes -- Use double spacing -- Send original (white) and one copy (green) -- Capitalize all names -- Use standard paper as supplied.

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From:	T. L. Shear	COORDINATO	ROFINFORMATION Date:		PEX BUILDING 153
То:	B. D. Meritt		Source:	Personal	information
Subject:	Evangelos T.	Sekere	s		

REMARKS

Subject:

1.13

Information about Evangelos Sekeres supplied through Spiro Tsamis, Commercial Attache of the Greek Consulate in New York.

SUMMARY

Evangelos T. Sekeres is Minister of National Education and Ecclesiastics in the present Greek cabinet.

He was born in 1887 in Nauplia, the first capital of the Kingdom of Greece, where his grandfather settled at the end of the War of Independence and became one of the founders and more important members of the Philike Hetaireia.

Doctor of Chemistry and of Physical Sciences of the University of Athens.

Served for a long series of years in the educational system; for the past eight years was President of the Educational Council, President of the Highest Inspectors Council, and member of the Highest Educational Council

Took active part in the wars from 1912 - 1920 as private soldier at first and then as reserve officer, after study in the Military School for Reserve Officers. Was repeatedly

praised for herioc conduct and was awarded the military medal.

Decoration: Taxiarch of the Phoinix.

In formation on E. Selseres from Sprin Isamis (17pp) hours; Shear to healt, 7/16/42 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY

APEX BUILDING 153

B. D. Meritt

July 29, 1942

Lt. Col. Amoss

1.8

Nicholas Michael Trangas

Following our telephone conversation of this morning, I am sending you the facts as I have them about the young gentleman of whom we spoke. They are as follows:

He is a native of Greece and an American citizen.

He is a graduate of the University of Athens in Law with special study and aptitude in International Law, and with law practice (apprentice attorney) at Athens.

He served in the Greek Army nearly four years in the War Fronts (1919-1923) in charge of the Telegraph and Telephone Service, closely connected with the War Information, of the Military Administration of Western Thrace.

He has been in the Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece for eight years. During his service as the Secretary of the Consulate General of Greece in San Francisco, Calif. (1929-1937), in his desire to help in the development of better relations between the United States and Greece, studied the problem of international relations in general and the propaganda technique.

Following his resignation from the aforesaid service, he has been foreign correspondent for Greek Publications, in the United States, Greece and Egypt with a long series of articles, especially in the leading daily of Athens, Eleutheron Vima, on the role of America in international affairs and on the ways and means of developing a better understanding between America and Europe for the purpose of averting the present war. During the same period (1937-1942) as a resident of Hollywood and motion picture commentator and observer he extended his studies in propaganda for the benefit of better international relations through the medium of motion pictures.

He speaks Greek, English, French and Italian.

I understand that he has done some work toward better international relations as between the United States and Greece

and that his work in this direction is well known to the late General Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece, Mr. Basil Papadakis. You doubtless know the ill opinion that I have of Mr. Papadakis and of his works, but I do not honestly believe that in this case it is any reflection upon Mr. Trangas.

(Signed) B. D. Heritt

P. S. The only address I have for Kr. Trangas is care of Professor J. S. Wallace Sterling, The California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California. Professor Sterling is secretary of a "defense group" in Pasadena, and Kr. Trangas had volunteered to report to him on the Greek newspapers of California.

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ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

• WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

APR 25 1942

GR-138

Letter to Hoskin as her to from for

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1942.

In reply refer

In reply refer to

Dear DeWitt:

Thanks very much for sending me a copy of Professor Rodney Young's report on "Greece During the Occupation." It has been read with great interest by all the officers concerned with Greek affairs.

While it is not possible to comment on the many points of interest in the report, it may be advisable to say a word in regard to the statement at the bottom of page 59, regarding the turning over of British soldiers in Greece to the German authorities. The statement referred to is:

"The only British soldiers who were turned over were those who went to the American Legation." In the absence of any background explanation, the statement might be misleading.

A Foreign Service officer who was serving at the Legation during the time has given the following information.

After the collapse of Greek and British resistance and the general British evacuation, a number of the stragglers

FOR DEFENSE BUY

Mr. DeWitt C. Poole,

Office of the

Coordinator of Information.

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stragglers left behind sought help and advice from the American Legation. Immediately following the German occupation as many as 25 to 30 would appear daily, and the total number probably reached 250 to 300 before the traffic stopped. The United States vas not then at war, and no arrangements were possible to give these soldiers anything in the nature of permanent sanctuary in the Legation. Arrangements were made, however, to receive them in the Legation's lobby, and private funds were found by members of the Legation staff to provide them with food, medical supplies and other essentials. Each one was interviewed by our Military Attaché, who explained that the Legation was not in a position to give him continued shelter or aid him to escape from the country. He was then advised that he could depart, if he desired, to seek shelter and a possible way of escape among the Greeks, as many of his comrades were doing; or that, if he desired to surrender to the Germans, he could remain in the Legation lobby until arrangements were made for him to surrender in a manner which would avoid any risk of his being maltreated.

Names were kept of those electing to depart, and means were later found to communicate these names, together with the names of other stragglers who had not appeared

at the Legation, to the British authorities for transmission to their families. The Foreign Service officer in question adds that the British have expressed their gratitude to the members of the former staff at Athens for the way this whole matter was handled.

Far from doing a disservice to the British soldiers concerned, as Professor Young's statement might lead one to believe, the Legation served as a place of temporary food and shelter for them—a place where they received advice, sympathy and any medical assistance possible, and whence they were at all times free to depart voluntarily. For the 200 or more who chose to surrender themselves to the Germans, an orderly procedure was arranged for their being taken prisoners by a responsible German officer, avoiding the dangers and probable casualties which might have resulted from haphazard individual surrenders to private German soldiers.

It is significant that among all the cases handled there was not a complaint by any of the soldiers as far as we are aware, when the Military Attaché explained that the Legation could not properly assist them to hide or escape. Their entire attitude was one of understanding the situation and appreciation for the considerable assistance rendered. Major Baker, the Military Attaché, is

understood to have made a full report to the War Department on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

Herold B. Hoskins Executive Assistant

State Dept cuticesm of young report
re treatment of British soldiers by U.S.
Segation. (6pp) Sector: Hosbins to Poole,
H127/42

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

GR-138

April 24, 1942

Professor Benjamin D. Keritt Princeton University Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Ben:

Two copies are attached of a letter of April 22 which has some from Harold Hoskins of the 'tate Department. You will be glad to note, I am sure, that Professor Rodney Young's report on "Greece During the Occupation" was read with care in the State Department.

You may care to hand to Professor
Young one copy of Mr. Hoskins' letter since the
extended comment on one point will be of interest
to him.

Sincerely yours,

Initialed - D.C.P.

DeWitt C. Poole

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FORGER NATIONALILES BRANCH
GR-138

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April 24, 1942

The Honorable Harold B. Hoskins Department of State Washington, D. C.

Dear Harold:

Your letter of April 22 commenting upon Professor Rodney Young's report on "Greece During the Occupation" has been read by several of us here with the greatest interest. We are glad to have the information which it contains, and a copy is being furnished to Professor Meritt for transmission to Professor Young.

Sincerely yours.

Initialed - D.C.P.

DeWitt C. Poole

C. O. I. - E. H.-M. COPY

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DCP:mfk cc - Mr. Dunn

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR.-139

FROM

Richard Rohman

DATE

April 7, 1942

To:

Mr. Delitt C. Poole

SUBJECT:

Greek Maritime Union in New York (Requested by Professor Reynolds)



Attached herewith is a memorandum dealing with the Greek . Maritime Union in New York.

It will be noted that this memorandum brings the situation up-to-date, and deals with various Greek political factors involved.

R.R.

A Greek Seamen's Union called "Greek Maritime Union" was constituted in New York in 1940 with head offices at 269 West 55th Street. The leaders of this Union are: G. Gregoriades and Ambatielos.

The Union moved from the 25th street to 24 Stone Street in

March 1942.

According to information received by the International Transport Workers Federation the membership of the Union was in March 1942:500.

It was generally admitted by the Greek seamen and by those acquainted with the Greek seamen's movement that this Union was the continuation of a minority group of seamen which existed in Greece before the dictatorship was set up in 1936. This minority group had very close connexions with the "Spartacus" group considered as being strongly under communistic influence.

The tendencies of the Greek Maritime Union seemed to follow the same policy and although it was recognised by the former Minister of Labor Mr. Dimitratos, acting at the same time as general secretary of the Greek Confederation of Labor, the Greek Government authorities refused to consider it as a representative body for Greek seamen.

The International Transport Workers' Federation, after the Greek authorities had agreed to recognize a free trade union, affiliated with **Tital* it, free ffm Government control and intervention, consituted in Cardiff, England, a new Greek Seamen's Union, based upon the principles of independent and international trade unionism. This constitution took place at a mass meeting held in Cardiff in August 1941 attended by some 600 to 700 bona fide Greek seamen.

In February 1942 the International Transport Workers' Federation decided to set up a branch in New York of the Union established in England and started, with the authorization of the Greek Minister of Mercantile Marine, negotiations with the Greek Maritime Union in order to arrive at and to bring about unity among the Greek seamen. In order to be able to recognize the Greek seamen's Union in New York the International Transport Workers' Federation submitted the following conditions:

1) to dissolve the Union as an authomous body and to become a district of the Greek seamen's Union with headquaters in Great Britain, affiliated with the I.T.F.;

2) to hold a member's meeting, the agenda to include a decision

to dissolve the Union;

3) the duties and rights of the New York district office of the Greek seamen's Union will have to be defined by the headquarters of the Greek Seamen's Union and will have to apply to all district offices in existence or to be set up. The same applies to the election or appointment of district officials, their salaries and expenses etc.:

4) the present state of trade union organization among Greek seamen and the pressing need for unity and trade union activity requires an all-out effort to bring about amalgamation of existing separate unions. Such amalgamaticated union to be independent from

FOREIGH NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
GR-139

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any Government, shipowners, political party or other outside influence.

These conditions were in principle adopted by the Greek Maritime Union and it was agreed that as soon as possible a member's meeting should be held in New York, having on its agenda a resolution regarding the dissolution of the Union as an autonomous body.

This procedure and these negotiations have been brought to the

knowledge of the Minister of The Greek Mercantile Marine.

By the end of March 1942 the Greek Maritime Union in New York received confirmation from London in telegram signed by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Transport Workers' Federation of which we quote: "inform you international "federation trade unions negotiated with Dimitratos transformation "Greek labour movement into free organisation but failed stop since "dismissal Dimitratos further negotiations with Greek Prime Minister "resulted in agreement that IFTU constitue in London new independent "confederation labour recognised by Government stop international "transport workers federation secured recognition union greek seamen "Cerdiff stop dissolution or withdrawal recognition national Greek "Seamens Federation imminent stop therefore consider all agreements "with Dimitratos Christoforatos valueless stop recommend collaboration "with recognised Union."

The contents of this telegram were verbally agreed upon by the leaders of the Greek Maritime Union at a meeting held on March 27th with the representative of the International Transport Workers' Federation. The latter awaits now the final decision to be taken by the member's meeting of that Union and is prepared to admit that the Greek Maritime Union will be dissolved adopting a new policy

independent from any political party.

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM:

Richard Rohman

DATE

April 7, 1942

To:

Mr. Dewitt C. Poole

SUBJECT:

Further Report on Greek Maritime Union

(Attention of Dr. Reynolds)

FOREIGN NATHINALITIES
BRANCH

CR R - 139

Attached herewith is a copy of a resolution adopted by a membership meeting on April 4th of the Greek Maritime Union in New York, voting affiliation with the International Transport Workers Federation.

This brings up-to-date the action in this case.

R.R.

Deels hadine Union in h.y. becomes branch of Sneels Seamen's union of Great Butain (5 pp.) hemo: Roleman to Poole, 4171+2

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY MEMBERSHIP MIETING OF THE GREEK MARITIME UNION IN NEW YORK CITY ON APRIL 4

Whereas, the struggle against the Nazi-Fascist oppressors requires the organization of Greek seamen in the unified organization for the unhindered delivery of war materials; and

whereas, most of the Greek seamen sail from British ports; and Whereas, in Cardiff, Wales, there exists the Greek Seamens Union functioning on a free democratic trade union basis; and

Thereas, the Greek Maritime Union of New York works for the unification of Greek seamen in a free democratic trade union; now be it RESOLVED:

- That we recognize, in principle, that the headquarters of Greek Seamens Union should be located in England.
- 2. That we recognize the Greek Seamens Union of Greet Britain, which is affiliated with the International Transport Workers Federation, that we are ready to become provisionally a branch of the above organization.
- of Great Britain, will function according to the rules and reregulations laid down by the constitution of the above organization; and be it further

A. RESOLVED, that Brother Antoniof Ambadielof go to England to discuss the entire problem of Greek seamen with Greek Seamens Union of Great Britain, and to reach a final decision looking toward the unification of Greek seamen.

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Koskinides kstablished relose recomment with the German Sanitary bureau in Maccobbiu. Though the primary interest is directed toward combacting malaria, Moskinides gives much attention to preventive measures for industinal epidemics. Dr. Keller, the German chief, expressed to me his will satisfaction. with this co-operation.

Case Relief is a field which should be given special attention, notwithstanding the Foundation's attitude against emergency or permanent relief. It is no easy task to turn your eyes from one miserable applicant - and let them fall upon ten others even worse than the first. Former N. E. R. orphans, with shed their blood in the path of duty; former employies of the older and the new organizations pleading for aid in procusing the family's daily bread; - no, you cannot ignore them. But we have no funds; - and we know that re must strive to preserve this thicleus for future workt. Then our own-people right here,

Deeg Br. Treber

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Koskinides kstablished elost to operation with the German Sanitary bureau in Macedonia. Though the primary interest is directed toward combatting malaria, Moskinides gives much attention to preventive measures for intestinal epidemics. Dr. Keller, the German chief, expressed to me his full satisfaction with this co-operation.

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toiling to make the starving children 'gain weight' while losing their own! We thought and thought over and over again what YOU would do if you were here. We don't dare do the same, of course, would do if you were here. We don't dare do the same, of course, would be to readjust the simplest and fairest way of helping them would be to readjust their salaries at the rate of 150 dr. to the \$ and give them whatever equivalent we receive each time to the \$ and give them whatever equivalent we receive each time we succeed in making the authorized 'loans'. We feel as though you will yourselves feel more at rest when you know that 'your people' hare are enabled to keep in life.

Lizos makes good companionship with the Italian and German army forces who occupy in turn the Playground, while the feeding proceeds undisturbed. He still keeps his list of lemorgency cases for whom he procures the daily food and bread rations.

Intrides and Rusica have occasional troubles, too, but corry on all the same: 4,000 girls and boys are now receiving for the Soup kitcher retions through the Centers. Armenian girls also being early for through Miss Benglian, and Armenian refuges in the camps receive money and clothing either through our own visiting workers or through the Armenian Charity Committee subsidized by us.

In past reports, we gave you figures. I won't try it now. Figures seem so small and insignificant to us NOW... It is no longer a matter of NOW MAN people we are helping, but really HOW INW we may keep from parising. We are no longer giving relief to lift people from misery but to keep lives from death. American it in thropy has done its part in the past --- It does it again now, but this time is different --- different even from the unfortable days of the thousand-orphans-caravans work of 1922; for then, the aim was to restore to life - and now, alas, to keep from death without much hope of restoring to life, it is that littly hope that we seek to draw from your messages.

The advised you that we could find interested friends to borrow from, and our good friends from the Interredcross will write you further as to the possibility of sending money. We are useful indebted to the courteous workers of the International and Swiss Red Crosses for their support. May the Lord preserve good Switzerland from the tempest.

And in closing, here's a favors, couldn't you telegraph at my expense to Emmanuel Anagnostopoulos, Bunya, Belgian Congo, bout his wife and son being in good health for the time but needing money badly which he could send you, so that we might advance some loan here from the Office? She is my sister, and if you write. Approve relief work! I will understand that we may pay her the equivalent of around 500 dollars in installments. You will know that we are in most hand circumstances, and I must support then too. Great thanks.

Our best love and all thoughts for our former bosses and Dieply grateful and appreciate

(signed) Mike, Harllaos, Stefan

/Dear Mr. Archers

It seems that there is some hope for this letter to reach you. Wouldn't you consider it as news coming from "beyond the grave"? If you do you will certainly be right.

We still exist and we want so much to continue to exist to the end. Naybe this is too much to ask; but we have to see the end over if it finds us human rags, as I am afraid it will.

We are trying to help as much as possible, very sparingly up to date, but we hope to extend this help now more freely, due to your generosity and to the touching feelings of the american people for our misfortunate country. Money counts so little nowal days in Greece! One has to have sacks of these dirty papers to buy the simplest of food supplies. They claimed that the poor will die and the rich will starve. I think that they reached their plan. This happens already and if lasts for some months I don't know how many will survive from this hurricage. To give you an example, people like our friend Alexandra and myself who can still afford to eat something, lost from 20 to 25 kilos each; due to the conditions we become Sylphs! Aren't we ungrateful to complain after these excellent results?

You can't impline what your dear athems streets look now. I think all that you expected a because I know that you foresaw many of these misfortunes, although at the time you avoided to impress it on us a is nothing compared to the evils which we experience at present. You would hardly accognize many of your good friends. I could heave that this rather short a but now hard a lapse of the Fould alter most of the people so much.

Amal gives you the news of the Fatherless Fund as well as the Criss of Children soup kitchen. Both are going on excellently and it is a real pleasure and a big satisfaction for all of us to work in such a helpful work which runs so well. It is very touching to see the gratitute of all these poor rothers who look as if we are bringing their dear children back to life and all this is done in the generosity and comprehension of all of you, who really lieve that this cour secus race of ours must survive in as good mealth as possible.

y out work is rather difficult now. With the thousend drachmas I can dispose for each case, the only things they could be sibly buy which bridly be one oke of putatoes or currents. I not to have a prir of shoes reprized today, and shoemaker asked by a 5,000 for it, when I grumbled be said that he would be grateful to I would be him with one oke of eir instead. The man was surely fact that are prefers to a barefact than make such an exchange as the first as one of the most valuable articles in Greece at this fact an irony! Would you guess what is a rarity also now in an irony! Would you guess what is a rarity also now in a feet of the class Drs. 900 per oke; you do not dram, no, the court prices. However, even the scale amount,

which we increase sometimes, heans the saving of life of less one or two days. We would much prefer to give constructive relief in order to help the individual to start a small bread earning work in order to enable him to pay his bread ration if and when this is available in the market. Unfortunately funds are limited and we are only able to give relief with the few remaining clothes hade in our shops in the past or with newly sewn children's garments out of vanderbilt and industries material. These clothes have really saved many unlucky, shiverin; little lives during the most severe winter.

Outside of the work I give much time and effort to the increasing activities of the C Children Center, where nearly 300 children for the moment absorb all & a time that one can give tren.

Some two messages came to our ears from you and what a relief they were to make us know that you think of us? In the deep darkness of ones misery, such rays of bright light mean so much.

if am also pressed by my friends round here to thank you and all for the support offered in this time of extreme need. You have their gratitude and love. Indeed we miss you too much as we hardly helieved that you would stay away so long when you left way.

Will you please remember me to hirs. Archer and the Hillers'

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Calliope Aravantinou

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR. COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Jun 2 11 02 AM '42

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

JUN 3 1942

GR-141

June 1, 1942

Memorandum to: Mr. DeWitt Poole

From:

John P. O'Keeffe

The attached material is sent as

being of possible interest to you.

J.P.O.K.

Attach.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

GR-141

FROM:

Malcolm A. Crusius

DATE May 29, 1942

TO:

John P. O'Keeffe

SUBJECT: Greek Shipping -- George Meophytos

1.13

I think the following may be interesting to Mr. Howland. On Wednesday Harry Savaedis brought George Meonhytos to this office as qualified to give information about the Greek Mercantile Marine.

Neophytos is a man in his 30's, who prior to the war worked for Greek steamship companies in their London offices. These companies were: The Zephyros Steamship Co., Ltd., The Pindos Steamship Co., Ltd., and The Marathon Steamship Co., Ltd. He came to this country as secretary to Dimitratos, the Greek Minister of Labor in the Government-in-Exile, and when Dimitratos resigned from the Government he continued on as Dimitratos' secretary. His present address is 240 Central Park South, New York City, CIrcle 7-7835. He speaks English very well due to his many years in London and said that he had translated into English the May Day Manifesto published in the "New York Times" on May 1, 1942, a copy of which is attached.

Neophytos gave the following brief picture of the Greek Mercantile Marine. At the outbreak of the war between England and Germany there were approximately 550 ccean-going Greek ships having an approximate two million ton gross tonnage. 99% were managed through brokers in London or English subsidiaries there. A small amount, probably not more than 150,000 tons gross, were under the Panamanian flag. Before Greece entered the war the Greek Government requisitioned a large percentage of the ships which were run by a Greek shipping committee established in London. After the entry of Greece, 99% of the Greek shipping was requisitioned by the British and/or Greek Governments. At the present time, two-thirds of the tonnage has been lost through enemy action and all of the Greek coastal shipping is considered lost.

The Greek shipping compenies still maintain their home offices in London but have agents in this country who handle such matters as supplies. He said he did not know the names of the companies who had agents but that the agents were: Boyd, Weir and Sewell, Inc., 21 State Street, New York City, and Blidberg Rothschild Co., Inc., 80 Broad Street, New York City.

He also briefly discussed the problem of Greek seamen in this country. He had heard that there were approximately 200 Greek seamen at Ellis Island at one time. He thought that the present figure was about 40. Some of the men taken to Ellis Island he understood were men who had jumped ship before Greece entered the war. On the question of wages, Greek wages were favorable in comparison to other wages paid by members of the United Nations, with the exception of American wages which were

much higher. He had heard that in April or May of 1942 there was a proposal to pay war bonuses and to equalize the wages of the Dutch, British, Belgian, Free French, Polish, Danish (?) and possibly the Greek wages. This was proposed by the International Transport Workers Federation. He did not know whether it had been effected.

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Interment with heaply too or Sheele head and having and seamen. (3pp) head o' Keeffe to Pool, 6/1/12 PERSONAL AND SECRET

A.A.C.

Visit of Ming Terror To Library

Does to Ming Terror To Library

The political truce between Greek Monarchists and Republicans in this country, which was devised with considerable difficulty in order to cover the period of King George's visit to the United States, seems to be going somewhat askew. While the truce in question has been well observed by the Greek language press here, the radio, motion pictures and American feature writers seem to be exerting a disrupting influence.

I attach herewith an office memorandum which has been prepared in the Foreign Nationalities Branch by Professor Benjamin D. Meritt. Attention is invited particularly to his reference to an article contributed to THE NATION by Mr. Leigh White, to a Pathe news-reel and, finally, to a radio broadcast given by Mr. Burnet Hershey over Station WMCA on June 18th. It is suggested that Mr. Hershey is acting for the publicity agents of the King.

I am sending this memorandum in view of the fact that King George and his suite are still in this country and in the opinion that you would like to be acquainted with foreign propaganda activities in the United States.

With best regards -

Very sincerely yours, (Initialod) J. C. W.

John C. Wiley.

Hon. James C. Dunn c/o Department of State Washington, D. C.

Letter will report pert in addicate. The The start-14

June 22, 1942

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

BRANCH

GR-141

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILEY:

When the announcement was made that King George of Greece would arrive in the United States on an official visit, there was considerable fear in well-informed quarters that the liberal, anti-royalist, and democratic Greeks in the United States would protest and by their outspoken renunciation of the King create an embarrassing situation.

This danger was evident to members of the Greek Governmentin-Exile, and Hr. Theophanides, a member of the Cabinet and Director
of the Greek Bureau of Research and Information, tried very hard
to persuade Mr. Basil Vlavianos, editor of the democratic Greek

Daily National Herald of New York, to refrain from attacks on
the King either before or during the royal visit. It may be
stated on good authority that Mr. Vlavianos agreed to "cooperate"
for the sake of unity. The King had already done much to liberalize his cabinet, by dropping those ministers who had participated
in the dictatorship of Premier John Metaxas, and by appointing as
Vice Premier Professor Panagiotis Kanellopoulos, a Greek patriot
and war-hero who had recently escaped from Greece. There was
general agreement among most Greeks, as was evident in the press
and in other expressions of sentiment throughout the country,

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Marinos Basil that the visit of the King should be taken to symbolize the rapprochement of the Greek and American peoples, and that political differences among the Greeks themselves ought so far as possible to be forgotten.

On jarring note was an article that appeared in <u>The Nation</u> during the first week of the King's visit, written by Mr. Lee White and bitterly attacking the King. There is a question how much of a part Mr. Vlavianos had in Mr. White's decision to write this article. It is reported on good authority that some time ago Mr. Vlavianos had been very anxious to utilize Mr. White's services in a democratic campaign, and it is also reported on good authority that Mr. Lee White was quite favorably disposed toward such an idea. It would seem regrettable if Mr. Vlavianos inspired the writing of this article after his supposed agreement with Mr. Theophanides not to bring up matters of political dispute during the visit of the King.

In any event, it was an important concession toward the achievement of unity among the Greeks in the United States when the provenizelist National Herald agreed to refrain in its columns from any attack on the King and on his past association with Metaxas.

It is now reliably reported that some liberals believe the supporters of the King are not keeping their implied part of the bargain. There has been publicity designed to "build up" the

King. One observer reports seeing a Pathe news-reel in Pittsburgh during the week of June 14-20 in which the King was shown being welcomed at the White House and in which the commenting voice described him as "beloved by his people," predicting that when the war is over he "will return to Greece to rule over them."

These statements raise the very issue that the democrats at this time have agreed, in the interest of unity, not to raise. The overwhelming evidence from Greece at the present time is that the King is not "beloved by his people" and that he could come back to rule over them only if the British -- or some other foreign power -- brought him back by force. The people of Greece are reported to fear that the British may be planning this for them, perhaps with only perfunctory consent, in spite of the promise made by Premier Tsouderos in his Cairo broadcast that the King would return only after consulting the soverign will of the people.

The publicity agents of the King have raised the political issue in another and even more dangerous form. Mr. Burnet Hershey is reported to have spoken over Station WMCA on June 18 as follows:

*King George of Greece arrived in New York for the last round of dinners and luncheons before he returns to his army in North Africa as he nimself says, this trip is on duty -- not on vacation.

part of his duty, which is to strengthen the bonds between Greece and her most powerful ally, the United States. And the King himself

is essential to this job, because Greece and the King have both been seriously misrepresented by a lot of badly informed people in this country.

King George and his father in the first World War and the years immediately following. In 1915 the Greeks — like the Swedes today — wanted to keep neutral. The Allies, France and Britain, wanted Greece as an allied base and they backed a revolt inside Greece, which was led by the Cretan Agitator — Statesman Eleftherios Venizelos. Venizelos overthrew the Greek Government, dethroned the King — and gave the Allies the bases they wanted in Greece. That was the great misadventure of Salonica — where so many gallant British soldiers uselessly lost their lives.

Mafter the war, Venizelos had a touch of Megalomania and tried to revive the ancient Greek Empire in much the same fashion as Mussolini tried to build a second Roman Empire. But the Greeks were less gullible than the Italians, and threw Venizelos out, and invited the King to return.

whowever, the Venizelos army in Asia Minor had acquired some of Venizelos' high-flown ideas, and was irritated at being recalled from its Empire building. So, the army, under Venizelos' orders, everturned the Royal Greek Government a second time, and brought back all the Venizelist exiles who had fled at the return of the King.

"It was a tempest in a small peninsula, but the effects on

eight million Greeks were serious. The Venizelist exiles in 1924, voted Venizelos in as Premier of a new Greek Republic — and almost immediately began to regret their action.

MAIL that had very little to do with the present King -- although he was the unfortunate victim of the turmoil which Venizelos and the Allies had stirred up.

"King George can only be judged on his record as a constitutional monarch from 1936, when he returned to Athens, down to 1941, when he left Athens in the rear guard of an overwhalmed but never yielding army, and that record is good. It was King George who threw out the appeasers and traitors in his Cabinet in 1940, when Mussolini thought Greece had been sold out to Italy. It was King George who picked up the challenge of surrender or fight. And it is King George who today has replaced the brilliant military genius General Metaxas with a liberal, civilian statesman Premier Tsouderos — a man who comes from Venizelos! own home island of Crete.

"Metaxas was a loss to the Greek Army, but Tsouderos is a promise of constitutional freedom to the Greek people, and for both, the Greeks owe thanks to their King."

The democrats and pro-Venizelists are thoroughly aroused over this "stab in the back." It seems to be an attempt to build up the King at the expense of the good name and reputation of Venizelos.

Moreover, the alleged facts in the broadcast are not historically

correct. It is reported that the National Herald will print this "malicious" statement, without comment, so that its readers may see how the mutual understanding to avoid controversial political issues is being honored in the breach by supporters of the King. The confusion at the present moment is very considerable because all the advantages of the truce which seemed to have been called in the Greek-language press are being lost by the intrusion of political argument into American media of publicity, the press, the movies, and the radio. Indications from the examples so far observed are that the authors of these apparently American contributions in support of the royalist point of view either are not at all well-informed, or else are deliberately mis-representing the facts. The liberal element among the Greeks of America is very much concerned to know how much control over such publicity has been exercised by the official representatives of the Greek Government-in-Exile.

X.10.

resit broken by american press and resit broken by american press and radio. Brodead by Burnet Hershey. (9pp) Seller: Welley to Dum. 6/27/42

Benjamin D. Meritt

Received from Vlavianos, June 19 1. Sea Memo to Tohu William June 22 Am

NEW YORK 6/18--NPS--IN A BROADCAST OVER STATION W M C A , BURNET HERSHEY SPOKE AS FOLLOWS--

KING GEORGE OF GREECE ARRIVED IN NEW YORK FOR THE LAST ROUND 400 D'INNERS AND LUNCHEONS BEFORE HE RETURNS TO HIS ARMY IN MORTH APPRICA AS HE HIMSELF SAYS, THIS TRIP IS ON DUTY ___ HOT ON VACATION. "THE VARIOUS OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS HE HAS HAD TO ATTEND ARE ALL PART DUTY, WHICH IS TO STRENGTHEN THE BONDS BETWEEN GREECE AND HEROMOSTATIONALITIES BRA POWERFUL ALLY, THE UNITED STATES. AND THE KING HIMSELF IS EBSENT THIS JOB, BECAUSE GREECE AND THE KING HAVE BOTH BEEN SERIOUSLY AND REPRESENTED BY A LOT OF BADLY INFORMED PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY. APEX BUILDING 153 "CHIEF HISUNDERSTANDING HAS BEEN ABOUT THE PART PLAYED BY KING GEORGE AND HIS FATHER IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE YEARS INDUCTIATELY FOL-LOWING. IN 1915 THE GREEKS -- LIKE THE SWEDES TODAY -- VANTED TO KEEP NEUTRAL. THE ALLIES, FRANCE AND BRITAIN, WANTED GREEGE AS AN ALLIED BASE AND THEY BACKED A REVOLT INSIDE GREEGE, WHICH WAS LED BY THE Cretan agitator-statesman eleptherios verizelos. Venizelos overthrem THE GREAK GOVERNMENT. DETHRONED THE KING -- AND GAVE THE ALLIES THE BASES THEY WANTED IN GREECE. THAT WAS THE GREAT NISANDVENTURE OF SALONICA --- WHERE SO MANY GALLANT BRITISH SOLDIERS USELESSLY LOST THEIR LIVES.

*AFTER THE WAR, VENIZELOS HAD A TOUCH OF MEGALOMANIA AND TRIED TO REVIVE THE ANCIENT GREEK EMPIRE IN MUCH THE SAME FASHION AS MUSSOLINI TREED TO BUILD A SECOND ROMAN EMPIRE. BUT THE GREEKS WERE LESS GULLIBLE THAN THE ITALIANS, AND THREW VENIZELOS OUT, AND INVITED THE KING TO RETURN.

*HOWEVER, THE VENIZELOS ARMY IN ASIA MINOR HAD ACQUIRED SOME OF VENIZELOS- HIGH-FLOWN IDEAS, AND WAS IRRITATED AT BRING RECALLED FROM ITS EMPIRE BUILDING. SO, THE ARMY, UNDER VENIZELOS UNDER VENIZELOS ORDERS OVERTURNED THE ROYAL GREEK GOVERNMENT A SECOND TIME, AND BROOUGHT NNID SY3 100

BACK ALL THE VEHIZELIST EXILES WHO HAD PLRD AT THE RETURN OF THE KING.

"IT WAS A TEMPEST IN A SMALL PENINSULA, BUT THE EFFECTS ON EIGHT MILLION GREEKS WERE SERIOUS. THE VENIZELIST EXILES IN 1924, VOTED VENIZELOS IN AS PREMIER OF A NEW GREEK REPUBLIC— AND ALMOST INSKRIATELY BEGAN TO REGRET THEIR ACTION.

"ALL THAT HAD VERY LITTLE TO DO WITH THE PRESENT KING. -ALTHO HE WAS THE UNFORTUNATE VIGTIM OF THE TURBOIL WHICH VEHIZELOS AND THE ALLIES HAD STIRRED UP.

MOMARCH FROM 1936, WHEN HE RETURNED TO ATHERS, DOWN TO 1941,
WHEN HE LEFT ATHERS IN THE REAR GUARD OF AN OVERWHELMED BUT
HEVER YIELDING ARMY, AND THAT RECORD IS GOOD. IT WAS KING
GEORGE WHO THREW OUT THE APPEABERS AND TRAITORS IN HIS
CABINET IN 1940, WHEN MUSSOLINI THOUGHT GREECE HAD BEEN BOLD
OUT TO ITALY. IT WAS KING GEORGE WHO PICKED UP THE GHALLENGE
OF SURRENDER OR FIGHT. AND IT IS KING GEORGE WHO TODAY HAS
REPLACED THE BRILLIAHT MILITARY GENIUS GENERAL METAXAS WITH
A LIVERAL, CIVILIAN STATESMAN PREMIER TROUDERDS—A MAK SHO
GOMES FROM VENIZELGS OWN HOME ISLAND OF CRETE.

*NETAXAS WAS A LOSS TO THE GREEK ARMY, BUT TSOUDEROS IS A PROMISE OF CONSTITUTIONAL PREEDOM TO THE GREEK PEOPLE, AND FOR BOTH, THE GREEKS OWE THANKS TO THEIR KING.

n reply refer to Initials and No.

Op-16-B-7(G)

Report to Lt. Belin

NAVY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

June 29, 1942

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Poole

SUBJECT:

Greek Fascists and Nazis in the

United States.

There is attached a hurried summary of information gleaned by the Office of Naval Intelligence on the above subject. It is in no way complete, but the various Naval Districts have requested that they be furnished with some indication of those Greeks who are "white" or "black".

Any additional information along the same general lines would be appreciated and in this respect, the attachment is forwarded for your comment.

> the Ruin Peter Belin,

Lieutenant, USNR 0p-16-B-7(G)

NY-FNB-INT-14

Mr. Dewitt Clinton Poole, Foreign Nationalities Branch, Office of Strategic Services, Apex Building, Washington, D.C.

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Office of the Chief of Naval Operations CONFIDENTIAL

June 29, 1942

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SCORLINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN MATIONALITIES BRANCH

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SUBJECT:

GREEK FASCISTS AND NAZIS IN THE U.S. (with Merit's commentary)

Leader of the Fascist Greeks in the United States is alleged to be Constantine KOTZIAS, former mayor Athens and former governor of Thrace and the Province of Attica. KOTZIAS was appointed governor of Thrace and Macedonia before the German invasion; Premier METAXAS made the Hell ANG 153 pointment supposedly at King George's suggestion. When the Germans threatened KOTZIAS' provinces, he fled to Athens and asked the King and Prime Minister to yield to the Germans without a fight. When rumors of his activities circulated, KOTZIAS became frightened of public opinion and fled to Ankara, Turkey where his first call was alleged to be upon German Ambassador, Von Pappen. KOTZIAS eventually wound up with a diplomatic passport in the United States (the diplomatic passport nas been taken up and KOTZIAS remains in the United States without a passport.)

Aligning himself with two former presidents of the America Greek Fraternal Society of Ahepa and the publisher of a Greek journal KOTZIAS next tried to form a committee to raise \$25,000,000 in the United States to be donated at the end of the war to Greeks in Greece. Greek Americans apparently thought that a good part of the money would stick to the palms of the Committee members; the campaign failed.

PLF KOTZIAS has been described by an extremely reliable and well-informed source as primarily an opportunist. He lacks the character and boldness which make DEMETRATOS of the Greek Labor Organization a dangerous character. KOTZIAS is politically agile, jumping from party to party, managing usually to be on at least one band-wagon at a time. This source felt that KOTZIAS was not particularly dangerous.

Associated with KOTZIAS in his sterile effort to raise money were: V. I. CHIBITHES, former supreme president of Ahepa and probably a resident of Wasnington, D. C.; Harry BOORAS, Boston attorney, and also a former president of Ahepa; and George DEMETER, Boston attorney, publisher of Hellenic Review and a former Republican member of the Massachusetts legislature. These men may be a part of a small Nazi or Fascist clique among the Boston Greeks. The extent of this clique is undetermined but is reliably reported to exist.

Second in importance to KOTZIAS as a Greek Fascist is
Kanellos KANELLOPOULOS of Elkins Park, Pennsylvania. KANNELLOPOULOS
was the only Greek permitted to flee from that country into Germany
following the German invasion. From Germany he flew to Lisbon, then
to the United States. His father has been appointed by the Germans
as head of industrial production in Greece. His father-in-law is one
of the Stephano Bros., cigarette manufacturers, at Elkins Park, Pa.

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KANNELLOPOULOS is reported to have defended the Garman occupation of Greece as being civilized and humane. More recently KANNELLOPOULOS invited to the Hotel St. Moritz, NYC, a number of Greeks in an effort to form an organization to frustrate the visit of the King of Greece in the United States and to arouse ill-feeling towards the King. Associated with him in this effort was one PISTOLAKIS. KANNELLOPOULOS had been a Monarchist in Greece and an informant surmises that his recent anti-Monarchy stand was inspired by the Germans in an effort to divide the American Greek population.

Other suspected Greek Nazis or Fascists are: \

- (a) Demetrios PAPPAS and his associate, KOURBELIS, of the Greek Maritime Commission at 15 Moore Street, New York City.
- (b) Antonios STRATACOS, attached to the Greek Consulate in NYC, where he is said to direct the organization of Greek American children into Fascist Youth legions.
- (c) Former Minister of Labor, DEMETRATOS, is considered a dangerous Fascist by a most reliable informant. His most recent interest is in organizing Greek seamen into a union. While it has been obvious that some of the Greek seamen have been exploited in the past and perhaps need a union, there is some suspicion that DEMETRATOS might be taking on the task purely to get an income from his dues-paying union members. The union may also be a front for DEMETRATOS! waterfront interests. Secretary to DEMETRATOS is one CHRISTOFORATOS. Both of them live at the Hotel St. Moritz, NYC.
- (d) The Greek newspaper, Atlantis, is considered by one informant an extremely Rightist organ which is edited by V. CONSTANTINIDES who is allegedly strictly pro-German.
- (e) Another newspaper man suspected of Fascist sympathies is one DIAKAKIS, now living in New York.
- (f) The Chicago newspaper, Greek Star, has openly espoused the cause of DEMETRATOS. This newspaper also refers to KOTZIAS as a patriot and praised the METAXAS ("of blessed memory") dictatorship.
- (g) Former finance minister, APOSTOLIDES, now lives in NYC. He was prominent in the METAXAS dictatorship. He is very friendly with and probably partly finance by Andrew Maris EMBIRICOS. APOSTOLIDES had a pro-Nazi record in the past.

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(h) Andrew Maris EMBIRICOS has expressed admiration for "the German way of running things". Many of his intimates in Paris before the war were notoriously pro-German. He is trying hard to establish APOSTOLIDES in an authoritative position in the United States according to an informant whose reliability is undetermined. EMBIRICOS lives in New York.

Evaluation in these cases is difficult. The Greeks are politically facile and their alliances may change from time to time. DEMETRATOS, for instance, was once a Communist, later a Fascist, and once recently was reported again as a Communist. KANNELLOPOULOS also has been variously reported as a Communist and Fascist. As appears to be the case in Balkan politics, information regarding the political sympathies of Greeks should be treated cautiously, particularly when the information comes from Greeks themselves.

from Mornitt

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICE

G-R-143

Notes from the Foreign Nationalities Branch on the Memorandum of June 29 Entitled GREEK FASCISTS AND NAZIS IN THE U. S.

Kotzias would undoubtedly like to be considered a leader of some sort, but we question whether at the present time he has anyone to lead. The <u>Greek Star</u> of Chicago, which supports all representatives of the regime of Metaxas, does indeed set him forth as the future hope of Greece, but there is little evidence that such opinions have any following in Greek American circles. Kotzias's pro-German tendencies and associations are common knowledge to Greeks both in Greece and in America, and for this very reason we agree with the source quoted that he is not now particularly dangerous. Greek loyalty to the war effort is unquestioned.

We believe however that in his present footloose condition he might be considered a useful tool either by Nazi agents or by anyone who wanted to stir up dissension among the Greeks in America. He lacks character but he does not lack personality. He is an energetic and most effective speaker, and his rather overpowering physique can exercise a sort of fascination over his less imposing fellow-countrymen. As mayor of Athens he showed such a flair for publicity and such a talent for dramatizing his desire to get things done that many people who thoroughly disapproved of him, on moral and political grounds alike, none the less paid attention to him and to his activities.

It seems probable that the three Greek-American citizens

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mentioned, namely Chebithes, Booras and Demeter, hored to turn Kotzias's publicity value to the uses of money-raising for Greek reconstruction, and that their association with him has no further significance. To question their loyalty is to question the whole structure of Ahepa, of which all three men are post supreme presidents. The consistent purpose of this organization has been assistance and encouragement of the Greek in his efforts to become an American. Its interests hardly touch present Greek political issues; its attitude towards the home-country is philanthropic and sentimental, like that of many Philhellenic Americans.

Vasilios Chebithes (1223 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.)
was supreme president of Ahepa from 1924 to 1927, and again from
1935 to 1940. Younger Ahepans sometimes consider that he represents the dead hand of conservatism in the organization, but it
might be noted that he is the vice-president of the National
Council of the American Pan-Hellenic Federation, a synthesis of
Greek organizations on behalf of reconstruction-work which is by
no means generally considered conservative. We refer the student
of Ahepa to his history of the organization, Ahepa and the Progress
of Hellenism in America, published in New York in 1935.

George Demeter, the editor and publisher of the monthly English-language Hellenic Forld (not the Hellenic Review), at 214 Huntington Avenue, Boston, saw the Ahepa through some of its most difficult early days, in 1924. His paper has no perceptible political tinge. Recent issues have been wholly devoted to the

American war effort and the part that Greek-Americans can play in it.

Harris J. Booras lives in Belmont, Mass., and has a law office at 10 State Street, Boston. He was supreme president of Ahepa from 1931 to 1934, and is one of the trustees of the Greek Orthodox Theological Seminary at Pomfret, Connecticut. He is the author of a book called <u>Hellenic Independence and America's</u>

Contribution to the Cause, published in Rutland, Vermont, in 1934.

We submit that these three men represent the most substantial type of Greek-American citizen of the older generation, and that there is no evidence to show that their interests are anything but American. That they should become involved in anything which could be called a fascist or a nazi clique seems in the highest degree improbable, unless we have arrived at the day where everyone who is not a communist must be called either a nazi or a fascist.

official magazine, the Anepan, published in English from the national headquarters of the order, at 840 Investment Building, Washington. We call attention particularly to the prominence given in the issue of January, 1942, to Asst. Secretary of State Berle's statement on the place of foreign movements in the United States. This pronouncement was printed under the headlines "America Comes First!", and "Americans' Interest in Country of Origin is Secondary." These headlines are an expression of the policy for which Ahepa was inaugurated, a policy consistently

followed and developed by all its leaders.

Too much care cannot be exercised in discriminating between established Americans like Messrs. Demeter, Booras and Chebithes, and opportunist political refugees like Kotzias and Dimitratos. To confuse in any official way or without absolute proof the interests and activities of these two separate groups would be deeply to wound the American Greek population, which takes a conscious pride in its Americanism.

Aristides Dimitrates has no longer any official connections with Greek labor. He has been discouned by the Greek government and is ignored by Greek labor unions. But it is he, even more than Kotzias, who is politically agile. He was for years an active socialist; he then became a member of the fascist Metaxas government; and finally when discouned by the Tsouderos government he attempted to ally himself with Greek communism in America. His danger lies in the fact that he will do anything whatever to harm or confuse the government which has cast him off. He is living in apparent retirement, but is believed to be in touch with John Diakos (Hotel Lexington, New York). Diakos has been called the power behind Metaxas. He is generally considered to be capable of subterranean activities of every sort and to be a thoroughly dangerous character.

We agree with the estimate of Nellos Canellopoulos, on the score of pro-German connections. His apparent alliance with an old-school Venizelist like Pistolakis is unfortunate and suspicious.

Stelius Pistolakis, the nephew of Premier Venizelos, is an honest

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republican; but it may be feared that anti-royalist Greeks do not look too closely into the motives of persons who promise to help them get rid of George II. Pistolakis may be inclined to believe that Canellopoulos is a reformed character, on account of a family relationship: the two men are brothers-in-law, each having married a daughter of Constantine Stephanos of Philadelphia. We believe that Canellopoulos should be watched with the greatest care in an effort to ascertain, as has several times been rumored, whether he is a nazi agent, or not.

- a) We have no further information about Demetrics Pappas. Kourbelis is hated by liberal Greeks in America as a fascist hold-over from the Metaxas regime, and especially as an obstructive factor in the current efforts at resolving the difficulties of Greek seamen.

 We understand that he has recently been replaced on the Maritime Commission by Skouphopoulos, but this fact has not been verified, and of Skouphopoulos we have as yet no further knowledge.
- he was associated with Pappadakis in the latter's attempt to organize the Greek fascist youth movement, the EON, in this country, but this attempt was wholly unsuccessful and has left no trace.

 The only important young people's organization in this country is of quite other character; it is the junior order of Ahepa, the Sons of Pericles. Strataces is denounced by the leftist Greek press as a worthless royalist who is drawing a salary of \$450 a month for doing nothing. His sentiments are undoubtedly conservative-royalist, if not fascist, but he seems to be neither a force-

ful nor an influential person. He is understood to be of Prince Paul, King George's brother.

- to be a good friend
- What Dimitratos now considers himself politically to be, is unknown.

 He is primarily anti-Greek-Government, as indicated above. The information on his activities with respect to Greek seamen seems a little misleading. The Greek Maritime Union, a communist which associated with the International Transport Workers Federation, is a going concern. Dimitratos' record as minister of Labor under the Metaxas government makes it very unlikely that Greek workers anywhere should trust him. We have no information about Christoforatos. We have understood that George Neophytos was Dimitratos's secretary.
- been conservative royalist. Its editor, Constantinides, does indeed consider Metaxas to have been Greece's greatest leader since Pericles, but the stand taken by the paper on current war and American issues is impeccable. After all, this was Greece's war and Metaxas's war before it became America's war. Differences on the subject of internal Greek politics do not affect the Greek-American attitude on this subject.
- e) We imagine that by Diakakis is meant John Diakos, already referred to.
- f) Greek Star: violently pro-Metaxas, but not considered influential.
- g-h) Andreas Apostolides has been described to us as the "biggest crook in the Metaxas government", where, as minister of finance, he had ample opportunity to exercise his talents. He himself says he is

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now financed by Maris Embiricos: an old connection. Embiricos's father, still in Greece, was formerly a Venizelist, but is now reported friendly to the Germans.

We should name further among men whose activities should be watched John Mermingas (Hotel Lexington, New York). He is the business agent for the notorious Maniadakis, now in South America. Bodosakis (Bodosakis Athanasiades, or Jean Bodosakis; address unknown, can be reached through the Greek Consulate in New York) is, according to our information, a thoroughly disreputable character, by some considered the most dangerous of all Greeks. He was considered pro-Nazi by the Greek Army G 2, and the history of his deals in munitions, stretching over many years and affecting Turkey, Greece, Spain, and the French Army of the Orient, is almost fabulously bad, but well-authenticated. We have no information as to his current activities, but believe that they should be closely watched.

We agree thoroughly with the statement on the difficulties of evaluation. The impressions noted above come from a wide variety of sources, Greek, British and American. We believe that it is necessary, in following any of the persons noted, to discriminate between efforts at influencing Greek-American opinion on the subject of the possible post-war government of Greece, and activities which may have some definite Mazi connection. On this latter count, we consider Kanellopoulos, Diakos and Bodosakis as Mound the most likely suspects.

M.y. FNB-Dut- 14

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Mr. B. D. Meritt
Office of Stragetic Services
Apex Building #112

Dear Mr. Meritt:

Washington, D. C.

RAMESES

The Aristocrat of Cigarettes

It was a pleasure to talk to you this morning and I want to pass this information on to you.

We have finally found the proper name for our committee, as follows: "Committee for the Welfare of Merchant Seamen," of which I am Chairman.

In depling with the Seamen question, I will will use this as my title.

The Committee at the present time is composed of only four and eventually we will have a representative in each one of the main ports which carry a lot of traffic so the Greek Seamen can be well represented.

With personal regards, I remain

Mustoth

Thristopher S. Stenhan

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July 10, 1942

Memo

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Seamen

ibrang: File

- 1. Stephanos Interview
- 2). Statement of Greek Maritime Union
- 3. Telegram on subject of S.S. Angleyra
- 1. Letter from Christophin Some -

July 8, 1942

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Mr. Christopher Stephanou of Philadelphia and Mr. Lagakos

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came to see Mr. Meritt with reference to the troubles of Mr. Const / Poulos of the OFF was also present for part of the time Greek seamen. / Mr. Stephanou, Mr. Lagakos, Mr. N. J.

Cladakis of the Federal Milk Marketing Administration. and a Philadelphia insurance man (un-named) are planning ? m a committee to attempt to get some action in natter. The for the welfare of need to the Merchant Seamen.

Mr. Stephanou's interest in the seamen was aroused 153 to form a committee to attempt to get some action in this matter. Merchant Seamen, " The exercisioned.

at Easter time when he heard that there were a number of Greek seamen in jail in Gloucester Harbor, New Jersey. He was distressed at the idea of their having no Easter service or celebration, and went to see them, taking a priest and several members of his family and friends, in the hopes of cheering them up.

At this time he met a Captain Prodromos who had been twice torpedoed and as a result to wounds and exposure in the water was obviously unfit for sea duty. Mr. S. arranged for his release, and through him heard about the seamen's troubles. Since that time he has been trying to get some action in the matter, whether through the Greek Maritime Commission, or through the United States authorities.

> hoblems, breche merchant seamen. Interview und Stephans. Statement of anech wanter of land (10 pp) brown by heat, 718/42

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Mr. Christopher Stefanou is a person who by reason of his means, and his family and business connections, would under all ordinary circumstances have lived and died without taking any interest at all in problems such as those of the seamen.

first

He, however, became interested in the question from a philanthropic point of view. It was impossible to discover that he has any interest in the matter either financial or political. His interest appears to consist in a desire on the one hand to better the lot of the seamen in difficulties in this country, and on the other in the conviction that by so doing he will be contributing to the war effort in a variety of ways, and also removing a possible source of friction between Greeks and Americans.

He would like to establish a committee with representatives of all the interests involved, for the purpose of getting to the bottom of the trouble, and getting the men back to work; meanwhile he is very anxious to do whatever he can personally or through agencies towards building up the morale of men detained in America so that when they go back to sea they will be anxious to do their part.

He is an energetic person, and his efforts to date appear to have been both prase-worthy and well-directed. The question is, how to assure him of the cooperation which is essential for any solution of the problem with which he has now wholly identified himself. - He was very undesirous of accusing any Greek shipowners individually; his point of view was that the matter must be dealt with as a whole.

The following groups or persons have connections with this matter, and Mr. Stephanou has been in teach with most of them:

Greek Maritime Commission:

Stavros Theofanides, Minister for the Mercantile Marine Spyros Skouphopoulos, Consul of the Mercantile Marine Mr. Michos, Assistant to Mr. Skouphopoulos

Greek Maritime Union: 24 Stone Street, N. Y.

active member. Gregoriou Gregoriades

War Shipping Board, Washington

Mr. Marshall Dimock, and his assistant Mr. Thayer

U.S. Maritime Commission: 45 Broadway, N. Y.

Captain Charles Zearfoss

Greek Shipowners

1,7

Nicholas B. Rethymnis, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y. of Rethymnis and Kulukundis, c/o Blidberg and Rothchild, 80 Broad Street, New York (reported to have the worst existing ships, and to be entirely uncooperative)

Stephen Stephanides, address unknown (reported to be the only Greek ship-owner taking an active interest in the solution of present problems)

Greek Government (other than Maritime Commission)

Prime Minister Tsouderos

Greek Shipowners Committee: 44 Whitehall St., N. Y.

Basil Vlavianos, president. This organization does not always admit of its own existence.

Greek National Daily Herald: 140 West 26th St., N. Y.

Basil Vlavianos, publisher. This paper is now beginning to show some interest in the seamen's problems. Mr. Stephanou appears to know and like Mr. Vlavianos, but suspects that his principal desire is to embarrass the Greek government, and that his actual concern for the seamen is remote.

International Federation of Transport Workers

21 Pearl Street, New York (tel. Bowling Green, 9-6574)

Mr. Stephanou is about to get in touch with Dr. A.S. Lipsett, of this organization.

Mr. S. was already considerably stirred up about the seamen when a Greek boat came in to Philadelphia and he was able to examine the conditions existing on it in detail. An account of this boat appeared in the Philadelphia Record for May 16, 1942.

One of Mr. S.'s first moves was to telephone Mr. Theophanides, describe the conditions to him, and ask him to come to Philadelphia. Mr. Theophanides replied that Mr. S. was certainly getting a very one-sided view of the picture, and suggested that he come up to New York and talk the matter over pleasantly at dinner with both of their wives. Mr. S. maintained that he could not get a one-sided picture of something he had seen with his own eyes, and suggested that if Mr. Th. could not come to Philadelphia he might like to send a representative. To this Mr. Th. agreed, promising that the representative would be on hand the next morning, at a time when Mr. S. had made the necessary arrangements and got the necessary permits for further examination of the ship. The representative appeared on the following day, some thirty hours after the time set for the appointment. - Neither Mr. S. nor Mr. Poulos thought there was anything in the least remarkable about this. Mr. P. maintains that whenever Mr. Th. does not want to go to any meeting which might have

and is unable to walk. Mr. S. is absolutely convinced that nothing will be done about the seamen through the Greek Maritime Commission of its own accord. He believes that it can be influenced only by pressure: either direct pressure from the U.S. authorities, or else the pressure of a lack of seamen for Greek ships.

The absence of cooperation on the part of these, the proper Greek authorities for any adjustments between Greek seamen, ship-captains, ship-owners, and U.S. harbor and immigration authorities, is explained by Messrs. S.,L. and P. as due to the fact that the Greek government in exile derives its chief, if not its only income from the merchant marine. The arrangement, as stated by Mr. S. is that each ship clearing a port pays a fixed charge to the Greek government. Mr. S. however either did not know or would not say (the appearance was that he did not know) what this charge was, or how it was collected. There is, however, certainly some such system of taxation. We should be glad to get some reliable information as to its details.

This lack of cooperation is furthered by the appointment of unsuitable persons in consular posts having authority over shipping questions. Skouphopoulos in New York is himself a ship-owner; though of what importance is not

known. According to Mr. S., he had had some connection with this office earlier, and when Kourbelis resigned because of the increasing trouble over the seamen, Sk. was restored to power. We should wish to check all this. Kourbelis is described by Mr. S. as a very agreeable chap but the liberal Greek press, up to the time of his removal, have been violent against him as a fascist hang-over and the chief cause of the seamen's troubles. All that can be got out of Mr. S.'s remarks on this subject is that whatever Kourbelis may have been. Skouphopoulos is worse.

Other unsuitable appointments were cited, as for instance the present Greek consul in Lisbon, who was the captain of a freighter who refused to obey the government's orders to take his boat to London. He simply stayed in Lisbon. Now he is in a position to decide what other Greek seamen shall do.

Such appointments are particularly unfortunate, owing to an agreement between the Greek and American governments of a few years' back, to the effect that in disputes concerning maritime matters the American courts do not have jurisdiction over Greek seamen, but the Greek consulates do. Before the war, Greek seamen who got into difficulties with foreign authorities were deported to Greece; at the present time they can be sent no further than Ellis Island.

Mr. S's conviction that the Greek government will not act in any effective way to settle the current problems was reinforced when, in answer to a brief and moderate letter which he sent to Prime Minister Tsouderos, asking for his

cooperation, he received no more than a formal and an evasive reply.

Mr. S's attempts to get cooperation from the owners of the ships have been no more successul. When he wrote to the owner of the ship which he inspected in Philadelphia (Rethymnis, of Rethymnis and Kuluku dis), he received a reply indicating that if Mr. Stephanou would look after his cigarette business Mr. Rethymnis would also mind his own affairs.

Difficulties in connection with the seamen arise in the follwing relationships:

Disputes between the captain of a ship, and the crew. l. These disputes arise over conditions of work, character of food supplied, and questions of pay. See the accompanying statement prepared by the Greek Maritime Union, and also Mr. Stephanou's telegram citing the case of the S.S. Anghyra. In every case where disputes on the subject of pay have been investigated by Mr. Stephanou, the issue has not been that of any raise in pay for the seamen, but the failure of the captain The captain of course will to pay the wages contracted for. make personally whatever he can save on wages or on food. he knows that if he finds that his crew fefuse to accept his terms he can get other seamen from Ellis Island - men who will be willing to sail on any terms at all, to escape their confinement; but who, as Mr. S. points out, will undoubtedly jump ship at the next port. A FIn cases where this has nappened, the captain has picked up a crew of any sort, and is in a position

In this connection, my Afghan has taken up with Mr. headle of the house Sellyene, in Philadelphia, their guartiers of a beach copies where wife is being in Course.

to bring all sorts of undesirables into United States Ports. A

Direct disputes between crews and ship-owners seldom arise,

for the captain is given full authority to represent the owners.

- 2. Collusion between the shipowners and their captains, and the Greek consular authorities, who have jurisdiction over Greek seamen in foreign ports, this collusion being based on the fact that the Greek government is dependent on its income from shipping.
- immigration authorities of seamen who, because of the above situation, have jumped ship. Mr. S. points out that the men in jail with whom he has talked all are anxious to get back to work, if they can have some assurance of security. He hopes to get some of them out on bond, and to be able to build up their morale, and make seamen of them again. There will presently be a shortage of seamen of all sorts; these men are good material. If they sail on non-Greek ships there will be a shortage of men for the Greek ships, and the Greek authorites and ship-owners may be forced to provide tolerable conditions.

Mr. S. made an effort to find out just how many Greek seamen were held in U.S. jails or on Ellis Island. He did this by writing to the Greek Orthodox priests in all parts of the country, and has thus a detailed list, totalling about 500 men. He believes that there are about 3000 seamen in all, in the United States. This estimate is the same as that received from various other sources.

Of these seamen, he understands not more than 600 belong to the Greek Maritime Union. (The I.T.W. had quoted a figure

sequent wformation from Mr. Oberfausche 13, has the effect that the Beamen course would on the except of the Greek gooden

to be very ready to cooperate and to supply information which he has had reason to believe is accurate. He only laments the fact that the union should be led by a person who has for some time been labelled as a communist. Aside from this fact, his own impression of Gregoriades has been favorable.

Although various negotiations leading to the recognition of the Union by the Greek government, as a branch of the International Transport Workers Federation, have been under way for some time, Mr. S. maintains that the union has not actually received any such recognition. In fact, Anthony Ambatielos who was deputed by the union to go to England to attend to these arrangements, could not get any papers, and simply skipped on a Russian boat.

On the question of the total existing tonnage, estimates vary from around 600,000 tons to around 1,000,000. Mr. S. inclines to a low estimate, but admits that the Greek shipowners have been able to get some new boats since the start of the war, thus replacing lost tonnage.

A statement from the Greek Maritime Commission indicated that all Greek boats are under sharter to the British government.

Mr. S. denies this. He says that Rethymnis and Kulukundis have 12 excellent boats under charter to the Swiss; but that most of the boats are not under any general agreement.

Conditions on the boats vary a great deal with the route covered. Boats going between Canada and Great Britain are in general in excellent shape, because they have to comply with

British and Canadian regulations. Boats chartered under the Panamanian flag are also in fair shape, for they have to comply with American regulations. It is the tramp steamers that run between the U.S., South America, and South Africa that present the worst problems.

Mr. S. remarked that Prime Minister Metaxas endeavored to reform the Greek merchant marine, but that these reforms have now been forgotten. The only one which remains was the unfortunate regulation which made the ships' captains responsible for the feeding of their crews; this has worked greatly to the disadvantage of the sailors.

Mr. S. did not have much material for comparison of the Greek merchant marine with the boats of other occupied countries. He remarked, however, that the Yugoslav ships are even worse than the Greek; but that their sailors sometimes receive higher rates of pay. - The Greek rate of pay for the ordinary seaman is \$75 a month, plus \$85 a month war bonus. This is of course vastly above any pre-war Greek rates, but the increase does not help the seaman much if he cannot get his captain to pay him. — Another common mode of economy is the reduction in the number of the crew: a four-thousand ton boat which under American registry would carry 40 men will under Greek registry be given a crew of 25 men. In general Mr. S. believes that the crews are 35 % under the standard.

Our impression at the end of a four and a half hour session on this subject was that Mr. Stephanou's motives are unimpeachable, that the problems which he presents are real ones needing prompt attention, and that some concerted effort in the direction of cooperation must be made.

From Mr. Christon Stephonou Prepared July 8, 1742

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE GREEK SEAMEN ARE LIVING

In the present period of this war for crushing Nazi-Fascism, a great anarchy is observed among the Greek Seamen, and especially in most of the ports of the United States a great many of them are refusing to sail on the Greek ships, whereas at the same time they are willing to sail on any other Allied Ship; or even they are willing to enlist in the Army and offer their lives for the Allied cause.

And it is very easy to explain this phenomenon which is observed among the Greek Seamen, if we only investigate the conditions under which the Greek Seaman has lived in the last few years.

CONDITIONS OF WORK:

Before the War the Seamen used to get a monthly salary of 7 pounds storling, out of which the Government used to withhold about 1 pound sterling for the various pensions, so that in that way the Greek Seaman used to get before the war about 25 dollars per month, that is: onethird of the salary that the American Seaman is getting.

Today, on account of the war, the salary of the Greek Seaman is that basic pre-war salary, plus 300% increase on the basic salary. Subtracting the various deductions, the Greek Seaman receives about 75 dollars per month. Among these deductions is included one basic monthly salary, which is compulsorily kept in an English Bank.

Furthermore, before the war the Greek Seamen used to have two service-periods, and today, notwithstanding the great risks of the war, most of the Greek ships continue to have two service-periods for their seamen.

As for the Stokers, the salary is ten shillings higher than that of the Seaman. During the Service-Periods before the war the Greek

Stokers used to attend four to five fires, and today this condition is continued for all the ships that are using coal. In that way the Greek ship-owners are using three stokers less than what the English as well as the other ship-owners of the Allied countries usually are using.

In the case of ships that are burning oil, the Greek ship-owners use only three stokers, and in that way each Greek Stoker has to tend 12 fires; whereas the Americans in such ships usually employ six stokers.

For overtime they are being paid one shilling and nine pence, that is 35 cents in American money and on the subject of overtime, the Captains try by all means to cheat their crews.

Rules of work are non-existent, so that each one should know his duties, and his absence of rules of work becomes the cause of friction and disturbances between the crews and the captains, who are exploiting this absence of working rules and demand of the crews services which have no connection with their specialized duties.

And the living-quarters of the crew are in a wretched condition. Baths and ventilation for these living-quarters are considered luxury by the Greek ship-owners, and on most of the Greek ships the living-quarters of the crew continue to be at the bow of the ship, which is dangerous for the safety of the crew, because of the war.

The composition of the Greek crews is almost always deficient, and if compared with the composition of the American crews, it is by 35% inferior.

Feeding of the crews constitutes one of the most basic points which provoke incidents between the captains and the crews. During the Dictatorship a law was enacted about the menu, without the crews being consulted. This feeding of the crews is handled by the captains, who are always trying to create profits, at the expense of the crews. A

great percentage of the Greek Seamen ruin their health because of faulty nutrition.

As for the matter of protection by insurance against accidents of shipwreck and of sickness, there exists a certain law, but for the most part it is not applied by the official Government agents, and so the Greek Seaman is obliged to go to the court, so as to claim his lawful rights. On many occasions the Greek Seaman while claiming his rights as allowed to him under the Greek Law, is thrown into prison in various foreign countries, and that is due to the various Greek Consuls and Harbor Masters, who show exceptional zeal for serving the wishes of the ship-owners and captains.

In America we also observe the following unusual conditions:

Several years ago a treaty was concluded between Greece and the United States, by virtue of which the American Courts and Authorities were declared to be incompetent to adjudicate differences arising between the Greek Seamen and the Greek Ship-Owners, as competent courts are recognized the Greek Consulates.

Because of the said treaty, the Greek crews were left to the jurisdiction of the Greek Consulates. Undoubtedly this treaty is basically good, but with the presupposition that the Greek Consulates would dispense justice impartially, and would prove themselves worthy of their designation as such.

Unfortunately the various consuls and Harbor-Masters in the United States have proved themselves unworthy and unable to put into effect even what the Greek Legislation provides for the problems of the Seamen. There are too many matters of the Greek crews which ought to be solved in the Greek Consulates without much trouble, and yet the Consuls and Harbor-Masters have always held a one-sided stand in favor of the Cap-

tains and Ship-Owners, and have systematically been unjust to the Greek crews.

In view of these conditions, the Greek Seamen are indignant, and in spite of the fact that they are willing to offer their services to the Military Transport Service of the Allies, they refuse to sail with the Greek Ships, because in addition to the dangers they have to encounter because of the submarines, they also run the risk to be thrown into prison by the various incorrigible consuls.

In the matter of Life Saving Equipment, also, the Greek Ships present enormous deficiencies, as compared with the other Allied ships.

It is certain that if the Greek Seaman had met with just and democratic treatment on the part of the Consular Authorities, we would not have had this day these sorrowful incidents of arrests in America.

If we have this day hundreds of Seamen in America, this is due to the fact of a miserable life that they had lived on the Greek ships.

Notwithstanding the serious conditions that exist, there is a way to solve the problems of the Seamen, if only the official Greek authorities really understand and appreciate today's historic period, and adapt themselves to the real democratic principles and revise the old tactics for better protection for the seamen, both for protection of their health and life.

Enthusiasm must be imparted to the Greek Seamen, through the solution of their problems upon a Democratic basis.

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probably about July 1, 1942

July 16 lies of: 11 m. The future

as this amototon is made.

HAVE REPORT SIGNED BY LLLYEN MILBERS OF CREW OF SS ANGHYRA AND STATE FOLLOWING WE ARE NOT ONLY RISLING OUR LIVES COLBATING PRESENT CONDITIONS OF WAR AT SEA BUT API COMBATING THE WAY CAPTAIN BOGIADSIS IS EXPLOITING US TO ENRICH RIMSHLE STOP FOR EXAMPLE AFTER SALLING TARLY APRIL THE MEAT SUPPLY WAS EXHAUSTLE FIVE DAYS BEFORE PLACHING PANAMA STOP FROM PANAMA TO CHILE WE WERL FED CANNED GOODS EGG IND LIAT SUPPLY WAS EXHAUSTED AND THE DAY BEFORE ARRIVING CHILE WE HAD PUTHERIG TO EAT AS ALL FOOD WAS EXHAUSTED STOP IN CALLE HE PURCHASED UNFIT LARD WAICH GAVE US STUMACH AILMENT FOR SEVERAL TIME AND SAME WAS NOT USED THIF AFTER DUE TO THE ILL CONDITION OF CHEW STOP FROM CHILE THE CAPTAIN ALSO BOUGHT OLD AND DRIED GOATS LEAT WHICH LASTID UNTIL LEY WEST FLORIDA STOP ALSO FLOUR USED FOR MAKING BREAD WAS WORMY STOP SIN DAYS ADTER LEAVING MEY WEST MEAT AND EGG SUPPLY WAS EXPLAUSTED STOP UPON REACHING NIT TOP CITY THE CAPTAIN ACCORDING TO ORDERS FRO... THE GREEK PORT CONSUL HAS NO INTENTION TO ENGAGE CREW UNDER THE TELMS OF LAST VOYAGE MEANWHILL AE IS REFUSING TO PAY THE WAGES OF CREW WITH THE PRETEX THAT HE WANTS TO R. PLACE SAME WITH LOWER WAGES STOP THE CHIA WAS ENGAGED FOR \$75.00 PER CONTH PLUS A BONUS OF \$85.00 THE STOP NOW THE CAPTAIN WANTS THEM TO SAIL ON \$75.00 UNLY STOP ALL THE ABOVE CONDITIONS CAUSE CONTINUOUS FRICTION WITH CAPTAIN AND CREW AND HAVE CAUSED 6 CHEW MEMBERS TO SKIP IN PANAMA AND QUITE A FEW HAVE ALREADY LEFT SHIP IN NEW YORL CITY IN ORDER NOT TO BE ARRESTED BY IMMIGRATION DEPT STOP THE SHIP HAS PRACTICALLY NO CREW TODAY AND SHIP SCHEDULE TO SAIL IN SEVERAL DAYS STOP I ALSO UNDERSTAND SALE TROUBLE EXISTS IN THE SS ETNA WHICH ARRIVED FROM PORTUGAL SEVERAL DAYS AGO STOP REGARDS

CHRISTO PHER S. ST. PHANO

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EKKAHZIZ NAYTERTATIKHE ENDERDE NEAS YOPKHE

Πεὸς όλα ζὰ Ελληνικά πλης ώμαζα και ζούς άξιωμαζικούς ζοῦ έμω ορικοῦ μας σζόλου.

'ASz'zdia!

27 ju oguzervýv iologinýv Dzeiosov, soo Ó jougyeos à Dogiliouévos néonos aprovilezar évaulion Par BapBaerner Suránzer Los Nage-parconos. jusis of Ejyves vaulzeralan nai a grapalinoi Exoper iologina nadýnovla va Bogdyowper Zás Dyponealinas Surantes vaulogo poupevoi sis là Ejjyvená hai lá ovpnazená hazasta Sed lýv pela-Poedr Zwe dogennar ogive sie Zois ovendyous pas. Tor heweror apora lier "Appyor, lier Piscowr, λών Αμεριπάνων και λών άλλων συμμάχων μας έχομεν hadignor vå Bogdejowerer Le ojas uns las Suvapres. O dojenos lys Pejofévou Dynonealias los Hruvivous Mogelstein hat lier orghagen lys zivac woje vos Nainos iver lin egenderien nai ligs Edvings dre Jackgrius öjen Den Nacer les normon. To Carrenou péladou, la péladou lis 1.3 jus, la Κινεζικόν μέλωσον, δο Άμερικανικόν και Άγγχικον perlusor olor Eigyvenor, o'ja airla la sogenend

μέλωσα ἀδολεροῦν δο κοινόν μέλωδον λῶν ἀνλιΦασισλιπῶν δονάμεων. Ἡ Ερργνική Ναυλεγγαλική
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Λαῶν Ἡς Ἡ μερικὸς, Ἡς Ἡ γγρίας, Ἡς Σοβιελικὸς
Ενώσεως και ὁρων Γιῶν συμμάχων Λαῶν και δό
Θεωρελ ὡς ἰσδρικόν Ἡς καθηκον νὰ κινηδοωρίηση
Γὰ Ἑρηγνικά Θηγρώμαλα, ὁωως κραδοῦν ἐν κινήσει
Γὰ Θροία μέχρι Γερικὸς καλασβορὸς Γῶν Μράννων
Γὰς Βαζίδος μας και Γῶν ἀρρων ὁ ἀρδοῦρων Λαῶν.

'H walfila uns zivar onjaga oguea rahu à Do las Bae Baennes Suranne los "Aforos. Ta asighea mas, ai asypasis mas, oi porice mas hai oi ouppersie mas voodécour la marbeira à de los Bap3açous nalanhlas. 'Avo lys Deivar nai hjø et adjewoer 1500, pordines, Dactic, vion hai prépon Dedaivour reade méla rie las Adquas mai los Treceded poraxá. Terraion mai abanaolon Ejyves Dojenour ola Bourd ligs daléilos pers Evantion lies parolenien olealen n'alon lys le pavids mai llajius. Duraners Έλληνικού σεαλού σχηναλίζονλαι είε hir Airvalou hai hi Tragaco Tivyo Elocha Zoneroc na modela de 2000 Sca lyo à de jeudé eurer lyo walpisos mas. A'ula' là jewend pis abejola hai povies Exoper

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Φασισλικάς χώρας και όροι ἀδτιρούμεθα να

γίνωμεν σπράβοι λού ἀίσχρου Χιλερισμού,

όδολε δευ θα ὑδαρχη καμμία Λαϊκή έγευθερία

και λά σωμαλεία μας θα διαρυθούν. Μοροσλά

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Hier New York Naolegraling Erword

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NND 843100 By SAC NASS, wate 1/14 Logues έγευθερος. Ένεσης, ή Ναυθεργαλική «Ενωσιε πάμνει έπημσιν ωρός δούς "Εργηνας έρο ωρισίας παὶ δε εωτσήμους Εργηνικάς άρχας, ό ωρος μέσω δών άνδιωροσώωων θίς Ενωσεως μας έξευρε θε σύσθημα συργογιαών συμβασεων με βάσιν θίν διπαιοσύνην παὶ δε άμοιβαίας θυσίας εἰς θίν ἱσδορικήν ωροίοδον ωρό διερχομεθα. Εϊμεθα βέβαιοι ὅλι πάθε Εργηνική παρδιά θα ωράξη δο παθέπον θης σύμφωνα μι δε ένδοξους ωροξικού δια εκδη δο

Διί λίν Διοίτησιν λίς Ελλην. Nauleprahus, Eνωσεως,

T. Teyroeiasys

A. AywaZizjos

T. Baeras

M. Moove jis

A. TSwe7593

2. Kouelys

T. De apropiavys

NAID 843100 By CAL NASS, Late 1/14 SUMMARY OF THE MANIFESTO OF THE GREEK MARITIME UNION (with translation of significant passages)

The Maritime Union issues an appeal to the seamen and officers of the Greek merchant fleet to return to 4.13 their ships so tha they may not hinder the war effort of the United Nations. Greek seamen and officers, it says, are conscious of their duty of carrying on the transport of essential war supplies. "The war of the United States and its allies is a People's war on behalf of the freedom and the national independence of all the nations of the world The Greek Maritime Union aligns itself with the peoples of America, England, the Soviet Union and all their allies". Mention is made of the sufferings of the Greeks in Greece and of the activity of the Greek army. The question arises of how best the Greek seamen can help them, and the answer is that all the Greek seamen should return to their ships, to contribute to the defeat of the enemy by the constant transport of war supplies.

"Some of the seamen will answer: 'Very well, but the Greek ships do not pay sufficiently, and we have no real protection in our differences with the ship-owners; we believe that first something must be done to stop these injustices at our expense'. To these we declare that wage scales, questions of food, safety and eneral working conditions can easily be straightened out once the crews return to the boats and organize themselves as

American crews are organized. The Maritime Union in New York, the Union of Greek Seamen of Great Britain and our Union in the Argentine have a program for organizing the Greek crews...... If we stay off the boats the situation will never be righted and at the same time, involuntarily, we shall be doing harm to the war effort. The seamen, it continues, should not give any occasion for the accusation that they are refusing to take any part in the war, since they have always been in the forefront of the anti-fascist struggle. Greek seamen in America have the right to organize themselves and by means of their representatives conclude satisfactory agreements with the ship-owners.

Since under a Nazi domination there would be no freedom for anyone, the supreme concern of the Greek seamen should be to keep the ships moving for the transportation of war supplies. The Maritime Union therefore appeals to all seamen to return to their ships, and at the same time it appeals to the Greek ship-owners and officials to reach a satisfactory agreement with representatives of the Union, an agreement which should have justice as its basis.

Signed for the Maritime Union by:

Copy of manifesto of of creek mandonis lenion with malest summany and translation of airmiticand possops.

G. Gregoriades Secretary

A. Ambatielos

T. Vergas

M. Bourles

A.Tzortzes
S. Kourtes

G. Frantoiannes

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

RECEIVED

JUL 25 1942 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY APEX BUILDING 153

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION INTEROFFICE MEMO JUL 24 11 07 AM "42

FROM:

Richard Rohman

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

DATE

July 24, 1942

To:

Mr. John C. Wiley

SUBJECT:

Greek Communists in American Trade Unions

Attached herewith is a summary of Communist influence among Greek trade unions in this country, the press and auxiliary clubs. This summary was written by a Greek-American newspaper man, who is non-Communist and of fierce democratic opinions. I regard him as an expert in the Greek-American field.

R.R.

RR:el

estale commence its in american beaten Un com. () pp) hemo. Roleman to Wiley. 7/24/42

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BY BRANCH 4.13

GREEK PRESS AND CLUBS

The only official Communist newspaper, or rather party line follower in the Greek language, is the weekly Greek-American Forum known in Greek as the Ellino-Amerikanikon Veima. Its editor, Demetrics Christophorides, is an old liberal journalist drawn in some four years ago by the "Comrades" when he lost his job as an associate editor of the Greek daily National Herald on account of his then United Front activities.

The real boss of the Veima is a certain Harissiades assisted by a fellow-traveling Oikonomakos. This paper follows the <u>line</u> more or less like the <u>Daily Worker</u>. Its name has been changed recently to Veima. It was known previously as <u>Elefteria</u> and, before the present war in 1939, was known as <u>Empros</u>.

The bosses of this weekly have very little direct influence over the leading Greeks in trade unions. These leaders of Greek origin function through their trade union factions together with the C. P.'s industrial organizers. The Veima's function is to assist the periodic election campaigns in unions, etc., which have Greek speaking members. Besides copy in the Greek language, it carries a page or two in English for the "benefit" of American-born workers of Greek extraction. This weekly has a great influence among members of the various Spartacus Clubs in many parts of the United States.

The headquarters of the Spartacus Federation is located in the large 7.4 Spartacus Club of New York City. There the "comrades" carry to in work among furriers, painters, seamen, food workers and the unemploy in Philadelphia, for instance, the heart of their activities is the Spartacus Club at Locust Street.

Thus far the editorial emphasis of the <u>Veima</u> is on the necessity of the "Second Front". The Greek followers of the C. P. in N. Y. C. have revived recently their anti-British slanders of pre-June 1941 period, owing to the lack of a second front.

Communist Leaders in Trade Unions

2.4

Furriers Union A certain Vafiades heads the Greek Furriers Union. This is the only local to my knowledge in the U.S. which is composed entirely of Greek workers. They (Vafiades and Co.) have an opposition from an A.F. L. local but the membership is very limited because those Greeks who work in Jewish Fur Shops are forced to belong to the Vafiades Local, which is affiliated with the C.I.O. Union, headed by Ben Gold, a Communist.

Food Workers Among food workers there is a greater number of Greek leaders for obvious reasons.

Local 302 of Cafeteria Workers Union, A. F. L. Its President is Constantine \(\frac{1}{4} \)

Dritsas and I believe there is an organizer who also is almost Americanized.

Dritsas is a tired "comrade". He has smooth organizing abilities but I do not believe that he is so fanatic about the whole business as is the secretary of the same local, Sam Cromberg. Dritsas main interest is his salary.

Local 6 of Hotel Workers, A. F. L. Here the only Greek paid official is a certain Harris, old fanatic Communist follower, who quarreled three years ago with them but was pacified with a paid position in this great "racket" which brings a huge revenue to the comrades without giving even the slightest

protection to the hotel workers. There is an large but impotent opposition and recently I was informed that by September Flore and his assistants are planning a campaign against Rubens' and Obermeier's Communist leadership.

Local 16, A. F. L. This is a waiters' and waitresses' union of Broadway workers. The leader of the Greeks, Zaharias, lost during the last April's elections and the only one elected among the Communists is a certain Albertson. The leadership there (paid officials) are Greeks and Jews who belong to the progressives. The "comrades" maintain a powerful club of their own, called "Square Deal Club". In this union there was always a powerful Bund and fascist group.

Local 89, A. F. L., Cooks in Restaurants. There is a good size Greek membership, but I do not happen to know whether there is a Greek leader as an official, although there is a faction of them functioning.

Local I, A. F. L. Waiters of East Side Manhattan. Originally a union of Jewish waiters but since 1934-5 has a large number of Greeks and Italians. The leading official is Gentili, old "comrade" who owes his success to exploitation of his Italian origin among the Italian waiters. There are a few Greek leaders, but not paid officials. They all support Gentili.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Brooklyn there are a few food worker. locals and they have minor Greek leaders who do not enjoy such an important political influence among Greek workers as the others mentioned above. Some of the Greek leaders, who are not paid officials, do not happen to lack inference among the workers of their unions. For instance, in Washington, the head of the waiters' union was up to recently a very efficient veteran follower of the party line, Demetracopoulos, who was forced to withdraw on account of the Dies' Committee exposures.

Painters Union There is a powerful Greek faction and I do not know the names of its leaders although in New York City they can be ascertained quickly. The same thing can be said about the Maritime Workers union which has an enormous number of Greek seamen.

Unions in cities other than N. Y. C.

In Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh District, Ohio Steel centers, and among Greek miners and steel workers around Weirton, W. Virginia, San Francisco food and maritime workers, there is a great activity taking place since the change of the Communist party line on June 1941. These elements are practically without organized opposition from any other trade union or political organizations of the working class. In fact, except among the miners of the isolationist John Lewis and Local 16 waiters and waitresses, there is not any guidance at all to helpless workers from arbitrary Communist rule.

The main centers of their activities are in New York City. Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh District, Ohio and San Francisco. There is very little influence among Greek workers in the New England States although they have been trying hard lately to penetrate textile workers unions of New England.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE:

DOCUMENT(S) WITH THIS NUMBER(S) COULD NOT BE LOCATED.

GREEK READINGS

SUBJECT: Tsouderos government.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
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ny FNB-cint 14

Princeton. New Jersey March 10, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

3/1

Subject: Tsouderos as Leader of the Greek People.

The Hellerikos Typos of Chicago, in its issue of March 5, 1942, carries a long article by Andreas Vlaches on Emmanuel I. Tscuderos. The article urges Creeks all over the world to back him as the leader of the Government in Exile, eulogizing him as a man dedicated to winning the war, and to the liberation and restoration of Greece.

The <u>Greek Daily National Herald</u> in its issue of January 19 carries an editorial prointing to the promise made by Tsouderos that "the Government of which the Greek people is worthy and which the King and his councillors wish to restore is a free government." This has reference to the elimination from the ministerial council of certain elements left over from the dictatorship of John Metaxas (in particular, my memorandum of February 6 reported on the release of Mr. Demetratos from his position as Minister of Labor).

It is the opinion of Professor Morphopoulos of the Johns Hopkins University that all the liberal democrats of the United States will support Tsouderos.

This opinion of Tsouderos in the world outside of Greece proper must be balanced against the opinion expressed by Mr. Gonatas in the letter which he wrote in December to George Rousses in Egypt, a translation of which in English I conveyed to the Coordinator of Information under date of February 20. Mr. Gonatas, the Liberal leader still in Greece, declares that the people of Greece are not disposed to receive back the King, or for thet matter Mr. Tsouderos either, for they find it hard to dissociate them from the Metaxas regime.

But see last

In conversation with Mr. Vlavianos / editor of the Grack Daily National Herald, I learned on February 19 his opinion that the King has no real popular support and has in fact now lost what little support he did have. Mr. Vlavianos is anxious paragraph to suppress until after the war any open expression of sentiment against the King. Indeed, I find no expressions against the King George of any kind in any of the Greek press at present (the Communistic Greek-American Tribune of New York occasionally refers to the reconstruction of Greece after the war in a way which implies that the King may have nothing whatever to do with it, but this is $\epsilon 11$).

3.1.1

March 10, 1942 Tsouderos Page 2-

It is the hope of the Liberal Greek press in the United States that Tsouderos will get rid of all his Fascist elements. Then if Tsouderos could work in harmony with Gonatas, the Liberal party would have a united front both inside and outside Greece.

The Hellenikos Typos of Chicago gives in its issue of March 5 a brief biography of Tsouderos. He was born at Rethymno, Crete, in 1882. He was elected Senator in Crete in 1905 at the age of 13, and continued to hold that office until 1913, when he represented his district as a member of the Senate in Athens until 1924. He had studied economics in Paris and London and was a member of the Greek delegation at the Peace Conference in 1918. Professor Morphopoulos tells me that since 1915 he was a protege of Elevtherios Venizelos. Hewas Minister of Economics in 1924-1925. He had become well known in financial circles in London, and from 1915 to 1928 was Assistant Director of the National Bank of Greece. He was Pirector of the Bank of Greece from 1929 to 1939, when he was expelled by Metaxas.

Governor

In politics, according to Morphopoulos, he was of course Venizelist, but he collaborated with Mr. Tsaldaris from 1933 to 1935 and was then kept on by Metaxas from 1935 to 1939. He was brought back in the desparate days of the occupation to form a government, and he has been Prime Minister since April 20, 1941.

According to the Chicago Pnyx of January 15, Mr. Tsouderos, has a son, John, 18 years old, who is a suphomore in Carlton College Northfield, Minnesota.

By way of showing that important elements are strongly behind the King, whatever may be his standing now in Greece, I call attention to the fact that the <u>Atlantis</u> of New York, in its Sunday issue of March 8, devoted a whole page to praise of him and of his democratic nature.

Murell

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: Greek Fascists GR - 148

May 7, 1942

In an unsigned article entitled "The Meaning of Spiritual Unity" the Hellas of Chicago for March assails the misinterpretation of unity which would discourage criticism of such fascists as King George II, Sakellarios, Kotzias, Apostolides, Diakos and Maniadakis. America i. a democracy and is fighting against fascism, therefore any tolerance of fascists undermines the effort which the United States has undertaken. The ppiritual unity which the United States Government asks consists of the rallying of all citizens around the Democratic standard, and devotion to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The same monthly addresses an open letter to Prime
Minister Tsouderos (out of date since the reorganization off
the Greek government) asking why, if Dimitratos was dismissed
from the government because he was a fascist, others of the
same character were not dismissed from office; Nikoloudes,
Maniadakis, Sekeres, Sakellarios and Stratakos are mentioned
specifically as living lavishly at the expense of the government. Their place is in concentration camps, not in expensive hotels.

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By SIFE WARS, Late

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

APR 2 1942

GR-14812

RECEIVED BY 1942 EN 1942 EN 1942

Princeton, New Jersey March 26, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Wages paid by the Tsouderos Government.

The Greek weekly Ethnos of Boston, March 20th, complains bitterly of expenditures made by the Government in Exile for pay to Greeks in various parts:

Stratakos, Military Attache at the Greek Consulate in New York (?)

Nikoloudes, in Pretoria, continues to draw \$1000 a month.

Sekeris, Minister of Education, gets \$1300 a month in return for making

rounds of inspection of afternoon schools run by the Church.

Theophanides, Minister of Merchant Marine, also gets \$1300 a month.

Maniadakis, with 24 hangers-on, in South America - "royal envoys"

supported by the Government, although their pay is not given.

Demetratos, and many army officers drawing "hundreds" of dollars, have not been retired from the payroll.

Bount

NND 843 100

By MAC WARS, sie //

of of





Frinceton, New Jersey April 6, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Foole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: The Necessity for Democracy in Greece.

The Greek National Herald (April 1st) publishes dispatches from Cairo to the effect that, during conferences held there, it was pointed out to the Greek King and Greek Government officials that all the Allied nations must conform in letter and in spirit to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. Thus, all traces of previous governments which were based on anti-democratic principles must be swept away; freedom of opinion and of speech must be assured, and guarantees must be given that those who had a part in Fascist governments in the past will have no voice in the future government of their countries.

Boneile

Trustien natium
Bhanin

lay 4, 1942

MAY 9 194.

GR-148-12

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: The Tsouderos Government

O vice

Summarizing its attitude toward the Tsouderos ment, the Greek-American Tribune of New York for May 1 says that it has been one of cooperation for the sake of unity, but that there are certain things of which it disapproves. It blames the Tsouderos government for kepping in the diplomatic and military services men who were closely connected with the dictatorship. It is most important that this government should recognize its temporary character and that as soon as the war is over it should resign; that a government of all parties should then be formed to sponsor free elections so that the Greek people as a whole shall determine their own form of government. The Tribune deplores the Royalist propaganda which it says the Tsouderos government is spreading, and stresses the fact that its duty is rather to limit its work to the liberation of Greece in cooperation with the Allies, including the Soviet Union.

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

MAY 13 1942

GR-148-R

Subject: The Tsouderos Government

May 11,1942

In its issue of May 8 the Greek-American Tribune of New York prints an English translation of its no longer relevant editorial of last week on the Tsouderos government. It is brought up to date by a brief comment giving four points which the Tribune expects Tsouderos to make clear:

- " 1) Whether or not he will name for portfolios of Navy. Air and War Force people clear of the stigma of fascism;
- 2) Whether or not he shall cease to propagandize through the prestige, the authority and the means of the government, for a royalist form of government in post-war Greece; and whether or not he will leave this question up to a free referendum of the people of Greece;
- 3) Whether or not he will purge the diplomatic, consular and shipping services of people with fascist mentality;
- 4) Whether or not he will purge the high command of the Army, Navy and Air Force of fascistically inclined elements.

The Greek government in London should lead in the effort for a true Pan-Hellenic unity around the unique issue the issue of winning the war".

The Tribune is in a reminiscent mood this week, and on another page it reprints its comments on the Tsouderos government from its issues of February 27, April 3 and again, of May 1; also a Greek version of the four recommendations to the Tsouderos government noted above, with the addition of a fifth: that it should cease to dicriminate against the Soviet Union.

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GR-148-2 May 20, 1942

Subject: The Tsouderos Government and Metaxas

The Greek Star of Chicago for May 15 keeps alive the Greek political controversy by taking issue with the state of Tsouderos that Kanellopoulos was "distinguished for his struggles against the dictatorship". The Star reaffirms its complete support of the Tsouderos government but considers that the Prime Minister does not live up to his own plea for unity when he mentions such a thing as the dictatorship.

Two points are made: that in the reorganization of the Greek government men who accomplished great things have been pushed aside; and that by coming back to fight the Italians Kanellopoulos' "eyes were opened and he established himself on the side of Metaxas". "'Blessed are they that have not seen and yet believe' - in Metaxas".

ESPECIAL NATIONALITIES
SEASON

6-9-3-1

June 3, 1942

Foreign Nationalities Study FOREIGH NATIONALITIES SR.

Review of Greek Press in New England

May 16 - 24, 1942

G3-141.2

The enly point worthy of mention concerns the internal politics of Greece and touches an aspect already referred to in these reports. The Free Greek government has been reorganized in a way which has strengthened the democratic elements. But the National Herald and the Ethnes, while expressing satisfaction with what has been done, insist that this is not enough, and that all the remnants of the Metaxas regime must be removed from power. In this connection, the New York papers, under the date of May 20, publish a communication from Mr. Pistelakis, formerly a deputy in the Greek parliament, and new in this country. The writer makes especially two points: (a) That the anti-democratic elements must be further removed from power ever the armed forces; (b) That the present Greek government declare itself a temporary one, and make a statement that as soon as the war is ever, it will resign and hand the reins te

I should add that Mr. Tsouderes, the present Prime Minister, has already made a statement substantially to the same effect as (b).

a government chosen by the people in free elections.

Raphael Demos

NAID 843 100

By SPC NABS, yate

No.

FOREIGN FOREITH TO NAUTICE UNITED STATES

Country	Greece		JUN 9 1241	PNa'd2:	Princ	eton	, New	Jersey	
From:	Alison	Frantz	COORDINATOR OF INFO	data:	June	7, 1	.942		
To:	DeWitt	C. Poole		Source:	Greek-	Amer	ican	Tribune,	N.Y
Subject	: DIMITE	RAKAKIS an	d the TSOUD	EROS go	vernme	nt			···
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REMARKS

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

JUN 12 1942 GR-148-R

SUMMARY

Commenting on the arrival of DIMITRAKAKIS: The Tribune for May 29 says that it does not know for what purpose he came, but that it is presumably to pave the way for the king's visit, which is intended to unite all Greeks about the king "without seeking any guarantee that the will of the Greek people will be honored after their liberation".

The <u>Tribune</u> thenrepeats its recommendations by which it feels that the TSOUDEROS government could achieve real unity among the Greeks: 1) the immediate dismissal from the the government and armed forces of all Fourth of August elements, and 2) a formal declaration that the government will give up its power immediately after the liberation of Greece, and will not engage in any activity, either now or in the future, relating to post-war government in Greece.

It is time, the <u>Tribune</u> says, to lay aside political discussions and get on with the business of winning the war. This necessitates the opening of a second front, and Greeks should be vocal in demanding it.

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FOREIGN FOREIGN TOTAL UNITED STATES

Gmanaa	Jam 23 10 55 AM 212:	Princeton, New Jersey					
Country: Greece							
From: Alison Frantz coordinator Of INFORMATION June 21, 1942							
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source	: Ethnos, Boston					
Subject: #SOUDEROS (trings to be	unforational)					
Subject	REMARKS	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH					
		FOREIGN NATIONALITY B - 12 REGEIVED					
		JUL 2 1942					
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THEODORE KAZANTZES, corvette captain (plotarches),

writing in the Ethnos for June 5, gives a long biography and appreciation of TSOUDEROS: He comes of a Cretan family distinguished in politics and has been closely associated with Alexander PAPANASTASIOU and VENIZELOS. He became under Governor of the National Bank and later held the same office in the Bank of Greece when it was founded under the Kaphantares government. On the resignation of ALEXANDER DIOMEDES he became governor, and managed the financial affairs of the country with such skill that the Bank of gained a favorable reputation Greece both in Greece and elsewhere.

regime he made every effort to save the economic situation and refused to become an intrument of the Ministry of Public Safety - Greece's Gestapo; for this refusal he was exiled. It is said that his exile was hastened by persistent rumors that KING GEORGE was considering having him form a new government. He remained in exile until the German invasion,

NAID 843 100

and after the suicide of KORYZIS the King asked him to take over the government.

At this point, the writer says, his carear reached its most glorious stage. He speaks of TSOUDEROS' courage in undertaking the task, and in the following weeks when he built up the framework of the government and the free Greek forces. After a little he published his act by which the Constitution, which had been abolished by the Fourth off August, was restored. In the meantime, the article continues, fascist elements within the government were working against the interests of the country. TSOUDEROS resigned and was again asked by the King to form a government, which he did, with Panagiotis KANELLOPOULOS as Vice Premier. He is welcomed here as a symbol of Greece.

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APEX BUILDING 153

Country: Greece		JUN 19	11 46 Am ate:	Princeton, New Jersey
From:	Alison Frantz	COORDINATO	or of information Date	June 18, 1942
	DeWitt C. Poole			:_Ethnos, Boston
Subject:	The King's Vis	it and	TSOUDEROS	

REMARKS

SUMMARY

According to the Ethnos for June 5, the King comes to America, first as a Greek, and second as a King. If he can be of use to the Greek cause while he is here, well and good, and his service will be credited to him as a Greek. As A king he is able to do no more thant the least of his subjects.

The column "Purgatorio" of the same issue of the Ethnos is devoted to the visit and especially to TSOUDEROS, who is called "the best type of Greek", and who was imprisoned by the Fourth of August regime because he was a democrat. The Ethnos asks how the two Greek dailies of New York justify their silence about this sympathetic personality; the Atlantis because it is royalist, Germanophile and fascist, and the Herald because in spite of its democratic protestations it cannot bear real democrats?

The <u>Ethnos</u> then repeats its requests to TSOUDEROS to remove all traces of fascism ffom his government, especially the following:

PAPADAKES, registered with our State Department as propagandist for fascist Greece.

COLONEL STRATAKOS, military attache in New York, who continues to receive \$450 a month.

Minister of Education SEKERES.

NIKOLOUDES, Minister in Pretoria.

The fifteen members of the Military Mission.

And why not send us an Ambassador who knows English?

The consulates of Chicago, San Francisco and New York are also called to his attention.

The hopes of the Greeks of America are based on \mathbb{Z}SOUDEROS; if he will act on the above suggestions they will all rally to his side.

GREEK READINGS

SUBJECT: King George's visit as occasion for criticism or constructive comment.

1. June 1442

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

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Ken, George's visit as occasion for articlem or construct our comments (14 pp) 3/22-6/18/42 FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

mni 60 1942 Merch 22, 1942 GR -149 - R Princeton, New Jersey

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: One Aspect of Greek opinion in America about George II.

Mr. Eleutherios Konstantopoulos, one of the editors of the monthly magazine Hellas of Chicago, has a long article in the February issue entitled "Royal Repentance Futile." The article castigates King George II of Greece for allowing the abrogation of the constitution in 1936 and for aiding and abetting the hateful Metaxas government. His demagagic gestures now and his resistingation of the constitution do not change the fact that he has betrayed the Greak people. After peace is won, the People, and not Seorge, will decide what government they want in Greece.

Another article in the same issue (p.12) refers to the "betrayal of Greece" by King George II.

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FOREIGN FOREIGN AUTOS AUTOS OUT OUT

Country:	Greece	Jun_8	2 05 PH able:	Prince	ton, New Jer	rsey
From:	Alison Frant	Z COORDINATOR	OF INFOEMARCH:	June 6,	. 1942 3.	1.1 3 1.1
То:	DeWitt C. Po	ole	Source		Greek Press Greek Star.	
Subject:_	The King's	Visit		and the same of th	The second security and the second se	
			REMARKS	FUREIGN	V NATIONALITIES BRANCH	
				UL	N 1 3 1942	
- Andrews				0	- 149-12	

SUMMARY

In a cautious article on the front page of the issue of May 28, the Saloniki Greek Press makes the point that during his visit here the king must under no circumstances accept any invitation from a private individual or even from an organization, because that would prejudice the more general national aims of his visit by creating distinctions among the American Greeks. "Our readers know that we do not say this because we are adherents of the monarchy. We say it because, knowing the psychology of the American Greeks, we are afraid that the king will be much criticized if he accepts even a single invitation from an individual or an organization. The king must stand in the king's place; such is the wish of the mass of Greeks in America, even those who do not believe in the monarchy."

Soterios Nicholson's article in English in the California about the king's visit is printed also in the Greek Star for May 29.

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Country	· Gree	e	hm 11 9 30 N	lace: _	Princetor	n, New	Jersey 2	4.
_			COORDINATOR OF INFOR					
From:	Alison	Frantz						
To:	DeWitt	C. Poole		Source:_	National	Herald	<u>, N. Y. </u>	
			/	, ,	The same of the sa	7		

Subject: The King's Visit

REMARKS

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

JUN 1 7 1942

SUMMARY

CR-149-R

A long editorial for June 8 discusses the probable purpose of the king's visit. KING GEORGE and TSOUDEROS, it says, will have a warm welcome which will have no connection with their political acts. It is assumed that they are coming, not to make political representations but to thank the American people for what they have done for Greece, and to give a first hand account of the struggle which the Greek nation is still carrying on. And it is assumed that above all they are coming to use their prestige in obtaining help for Greece. The rest of the editorial is a passionate appeal for the feeding of Greece. It is the duty of every American Greek to contribute in every way possible to the success of this mission, so that when the King and Prime Minister depart they may leave the question of the feeding of Greece definitely settled. And it is the duty of every Greek and every Philhellene to give the widest possible publicity to the sufferings of Greece, to urge congressmen and senators to do the same, and to give concrete aid. This is by far the most

NND 843100

By EAL NABS, vate 1/14/88

important question connected with the king's visit. Let
the next two weeks be Greek Weeks, with a general effort
to assure bread for the Greek people - people who continue
to share their few crumbs with their British fellow-soldiers,
whom they hide in their houses at the risk of their lives.

No.

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNDTED STATES

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH RECEIVED

JUN 26 1942
PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY
APEX BUILDING 153

Country: Greece Jun 20	Place" Frinceton, New Jersey
	TOR OF INFORMATION Date: June 19, 1942
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Saloniki Greek Press; Source: Greek Star; Chicago
Subject: The King's Visit	

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REMARKS

Charles of the second s

SUMMARY

The <u>Press</u> for June 11 expresses approval of all meetings between the King and American officials. The King, regardless of the circumstances under which he came to the throne, is the responsible representative of the Greek people and as auch he can do more for the Greek cause than all the Greeks in America. It is desirable that he should continue to be Greece's representative for the duration of the war.

PETER LAMBROS, in the Star for June 12, gives an extravagant welcome to the King, interspersed with references to the glories of Metaxas and Kotzias.

A letter from DEMOS KAKRIDAS in the same issue of the Star, after some derogatory remarks about the people who tried to prevent the King from coming, makes a plea for a truce between all Greek factions for the duration of the war, so that they may work together for the relief of the famine in Greece. He recommends a Council under the presidency of the King, composed of ministers, ex-ministers, ambassadors, journalists, shipowners, laborers, seamen, etc., to consider all questions.

Start new report if subject changes -- Use double spacing -- Send original (white) and one copy (green) -- Capitalize all names -- Use standard paper as supplied.

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR.
FOREIGN NPOLITICS IN TOLET UNITED STATES

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

Country: Greece Jun 19 11 45 Al 147 Princeton, New Jersey

Country: Alison Frantz Date: June 18m 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole Source National Herald; Atlantis, N.Y.

Subject: The King's Visit

REMARKS

1/1

SUMMARY

An editorial in the Herald for June 15 expresses great appreciation for KING GEORGE's statements to reporters, especially for his remarks about the great numbers of Greek soldiers and sailors and airmen still fighting against the Axis. It is well that this point should be emphasized considering the great scale of present Greek operations.

The Herald deplores the fact that fascist supporters take the King's statements as a pretext for opening up old controversies, and refer to the Greek army as the "army of the immortal Metaxas", as if it were an army of mercenaries belonging to the dictator, instead of an army which fought "against the dictatorship" as TSOUDEROS himself has said.

Both <u>Herald</u> and <u>Atlantis</u> devote a great deal of space in their June 15 issues to the doings of the King, and especially to reports of his speech before Congress.

FOREIGN POLITICS IN TOTE UNITED STATES

d		rinceton, New Jersey
Country: Greece	EDORDINATOR OF INFORMATION	June 23, 1942 3.
From: Alison Frantz		
To: DeWitt C. Pool		reek-American Tribune, N.Y.
Subject: The King's Vi	isit and the TSOUDEROS	Government
, S	REMARKS	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH RECEIVED
	•	JUL 1 1942 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY
1	SUMMARY	APEX BUILDING 158

The Tribune for June 19, in its only direct comment on the King's visit, says that in the week in which the King and TSOUDEROS have been here their speeches have contained nothing but generalities. The points which the Tribune would like to have raised are 1) whether suitable measures will be taken to stop the propaganda which representatives of the government in America are spreading in regard to the political questions of post-war Greece questions which TSOUDEROS himself raised in a letter to President ROUSSOS of the National Committee of Egypt; and 2) the question of a just solution of the problem of the Greek seamen.

No.____

FOREIGN FOREIGN ALIGNALITIES BR. UNITED STATES

BH 1.1811 GR-149 R

Country: Greece Jun 30 9 36 Mace

Princeton, New Jersey

From: Alison Frantz COORDINATOR OF INFORM

June 25, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole

Source: Hellas, Chicago

Subject: KING GEORGE and TSOUDEROS

REMARKS

SUMMARY

In the Hellas for June the editorial board addresses an open letter to TSOUDEROS on the subject of the royal visit. Some of those, it says, who will pretend great joy actually made every effort to prevent the visit. VAN NOWIKOS, President of the Ahepa, is one of these; but the Ahepa itself is not responsible either for these activities or for the tender attentions which Mr. NOMIKOS will proffer in its name. The editors of the Hellas, on the other hand, maintained a dignified attitude and turned away in disgust from such machinations, because they are democrats; they believe that matters concerning the life of the people should be judged by the people. That is, they have no objection to having the Greeks of America see the King and the Prime Minister for themselves.

The royal visit is important, the article continues. Are we not then justified in asking His Majesty "What have you done to Greece?"

After twelve years of democratic government in Greece,

the King came to the throne promising to rule as a constitutional monarch; then came the Fourth of Agust with the abolition of the Constitution. The opponents of the dictatorship were Greeks, interested only in Greece; the King was interested only in the throne, and the throne was assured him by the Fourth of August.

After the seizure of Albania the strengthening of the Balkan Agreement was suggested to the government. Instead, the government started flirting with the Axis powers. England showed her distrust of Greek policy by refusing a loan for military defenses, and at the same time granted one. to Turkey. The article then speaks at some length of the magnificent unity and courage and achievement of the Greeks during the Italian war; it points out that they were woefully deficient in arms because, in spite of all campaigns for funds and the publicity given them, the government had not provided them - the money had been spent on forming a Greek Gestapo.

Then came the betrayal of Greece by PAPADEMAS, minister of War in His Majesty's government. KING GEORGE called on KOTZIAS to form a government, thus trying at the last minute to save his throne by having a Germanophile cabinet, but the anger of the people was so great that he was compelled to give up this plan and to resort to flight to a foreign country whence he could plot to regain his throne. Greek leaders distinguished for their service to the country - SOPHOULIS. MYLONAS, PAPANDREOU; Generals MANETAS AND MAZARAKIS

tried to show him the way to national recovery, but he refused because the interests of the throne did not coincide with the interests of Greece. He then called TSOUDEROS, who acted, not as a democratic leader, but as a servant of the King who was trying at all costs to regain his throne. He chose as his ministers MANIADAKES, NIKOLOUDES, SAKELLARIOU, and PAPADAKES, the betrayers of Greece and the Greek people. But what took away any trace of confidence was TSOUDEROS' letter to G. ROUSSOS, President of the National Committee of Egypt, which revealed TSOUDEROS' plans to impose a new fascist tyranny on Greece the moment it was liberated. This is discussed in some detail.

By raising the question of the future government of Greece, the Prime Minister caused division among the Greeks outside Greece at the moment when there was the greatest need of unity. That is why he sent envoys to the ends of the earth (preferably his relatives), rewarding them richly out of the funds of the Greek people; that explains the policy of the legation and the consulates, which newer miss an opportunity to glorify fascism; and it explains the reorganization of the government, which resulted not in the liberalizing of the government but the entrusting of the armed forces to Germanophiles.

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FOREIGN POCORENS CONTINUE BRINITED STATES

Country: Greece	Jm 30 9 B5aMe 42 Princeto	n, New Jersey
From: Alison Frantz	COORDINATOR OF THE QUENTION June 26	, 1942
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source:_ Hellas,	Chicago
Subject: The Reorganiz	zation of the Greek Governm	ent
	REMARKS	FOREIGN A CAPTER
		GR-149-R

SUMMARY

The <u>Hellas</u> for June makes its belated comment on the reorganization of the Greek government. It shows, it says, that the efforts of KING GEORGE and his government all tend to put into effect the plans of the clique in London to impose new tyrannies on the Greek people. With the reorganization, it continues, all the responsible positions have been put in the hands of fascists and Germanophiles. The new Vice Premier, KANELLOPOULOS, injected an anti-Allied note when he made a suggestion of a "negotiated peace" at the time of his induction into office.

The Greek people alone will say how they are to be governed, so the machinations of the King and his government might as well cease.

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

Country: Greece	Jun 30 9 36	M 42 Place: Prin	ton, New Jersey
From: Alison Fr			
To: DeWitt C.		Source: Hell	
Subject: KING G			
Subject 11		MARKS	CEOREIGN AND CALLEY

FOREIGN at GR-149-R

SUMMARY

A. A. B., writing in the June issue of the Hellas, says that it would be a dishonor to Greece and a repudiation of the civilization of Modern Greece to accept KING GEORGE as lawful king. He came to the throne after the farce of the plebiscite - when he got 102 per cent of the votesand was tolerated in the hope that he would contribute to peace. The world was deceived by his widely proclaimed promise of a monarchy based on the good will and confidence of the people. Within a year it became evident that it was based rather on deceit and on the systematic plundering of the public treasury. Without the political corruption of the METAXAS government, this would have been impossible, but under the dictatorship public justice had ceased to exist. Proof of this is the exile of TSOUDEROS because, as Governor of the Bank of Greece, he pointed out economic chaos into which the country had fallen and refused to sign the order for the payment of 300,000 English pounds as dowry for the King's sister EIRENE on her marriage to an Italian

Prince.

The King(s salary amounts to 100,000 English pounds, which is considerable when one compares it with the \$75,000 which the President of the United States gets - and earns.

It is true that TSOUDEROS is an honorable man of liberal principles, but there is no excuse for keeping in the government fascists left over from the dictatorship, such as SAKELLARIOU, NIKOLOUDES, ANIADAKES, or those supporters of the throne, SEKERES and THEOPHANIDES, who loiter around here. What good can they do the cause of liberty? And why waste the public funds on their salaries? or is it not, insantity to keep MANIADAKES in South Africa with the rank of Minister, surrounded by twenty -two officers of his own Gestapo who are being paid by the atate and who may very like y turn out to be instruments of Axis policy? And while the public funds are being wasted in this way, the Greek government tries to put on the American Greeks the burden of feeding Greece. There is one way in which KING GEORGE can atone for these abuses: he can bury himself in th same tomb in which tyranny was buried in this country 168 years ago.

(21)

FOREIGN POFFICES AND HER STATES

Country: Greece	Jun 30 9 135 AM : 42	Princeton, N	ew Jersey
From: Alison Frantz To: DeWitt C. Poole		Ahepan, Was	shington; York
Subject: The King's Visit	REMARKS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	GR-149-R

SUMMARY

The Ahepan welcomes KING GEORGE and TSOUDEROS in an editorial in the May-June issue. It goes on to say:
"It would be an act of political wisdom and foresight for the government of Greece, whose people have demonstrated with their blood how completely they believe in democratic principles, to forthwith eliminate from positions of responsibility all persons who, either by previous or present conduct, or by emotional make-up, have served fascist ideologies or displayed any sympathy toward fascism".

In <u>Crete</u> for June, JOHN MARANGOUDAKIS (MARANGOS) welcomes the King and the Prime Minister and says that Greeks should all support the work of the Greek government by showing their confidence in it. He quotes from the speech of TSOUDEROS to the Greeks of Egypt asking for unity. On another page of the same issue N. J. CASSAVETES gives an appreciative account of the work of TSOUDEROS.

GREEK READINGS

SUBJECT: Tsouderos sovernment:

Panaioti Kanellopoulos

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR-150-R

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Panagiotis Kanellopouluz: bailground + attitudes towards luis. (13pp)

Press res. Cengs, 4/14-6/14/12 FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Dewitt C. Poole BRANCH From: Alison Frantz

APR 28 1942 Subject: Professor Kanellopoulos! Escape from Greece

. See

The Ethnos (Boston) for April 17 notes with satisfaction the fact that Professor Panagiotis Kanellopoulos has escaped from Greece and has arrived in Palestine, where has offered his services to King George and Prime Minister Tsouderos. Kanellopoulos is one of the most eminent of the younger statesmen and has always been known for his democratic leanings; in fact, he was forced to leave Greece early in the Metaxas regime. At the outbreak of the Greek-Italian war he sent word from Paris to the Metaxas government, asking to be allowed to serve at the front. He was wounded there, but after the German occupation he stayed in Greece, leading the guerilla warfare.

The column "Purgatorio", in the same issue of the Ethnos, expresses the hope that Kanellopoulos will be sent to America, not as "cabinet minister" (evidently with reference to Dimitratos) but as ambassador. He is completely suited to such a post because of his democratic sentiments, his education and the fact that he is a veteran of this war.

Bow



APR 29 1942



Princeton, New Jersey

April 27, 1942

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR-150-R

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: T. Leslie Shear

Subject: Escape of Professor Kannellopoulos

(From News from Greece, Vol.I, No.21, April 22, 1942)

Professor Panajotis Kannellopoulos, according to a cable received by the Government-in-Exile, is reported en route to the Middle East after his escape from Athens. Professor Kannellopoulos, a popular political leader and an active member of the underground resistance in Athens, saw military service during the Italian and German campaigns. Consequently he is expected to take an important part in the new Greek army of the Middle East.



American Defense - Harvard Group

Foreign Nationalities Study

Report No.23

GR-150-9

5 1947

May 13, 1942

The Greek Press in New England

a. April 22 - 30,1942

Newspapers reported on: Ethnos, published in Boston, Massachusetts Greek-American, published in Lowell, Massachusett

Atlantis, published in New York City

National Herald, published in New York City

No developments of any importance. With reference to Greek affairs:
news of guerrilla warfare in occupied Greece against the Axis forces; news
of arrangements for the transportation of food for the relief of the imhabitants of occupied Greece, news of the celebration of the birthday of
King George of Greece. News of military activities by the armed forces
of Free Greece.

With reference to the United States: endorsement of President Roosevelt's proposals for preventing inflation.

Warnings against insidious peace rumors emanating from the Axis camp. Favorable comment on the news that the United States forces are operating in the Mediterranean.

b. May 1 - 8, 1942

Newspapers reported on: Hellenic World, Boston

National Herald, New York

Atlantis, New York

The press notes with approval a resolution passed by the American Legien recommending to our government that foodstuffs be sent as seen as possible for the relief of the people of occupied Greece.

A latent source of dissent among the Greeks, both in this sountry and

The contract of the contract o

outside, stems from the now closed chapter of the Metaxas dictatorship - a chapter which was closed by the death of the dictator himself. Before I proceed, let me add that this dissent is wholly on internal affairs; everybody is agreed that the war against the Axis must be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. There are those Greeks who believe that this work of the Greek dictator was on the whole sound (for instance, the Atlantia); and those who execrate it (for instance, the National Herald). As the present Greek King had supported Metaxas, there is a latent epposition to the King, too, among the latter group, though this epposition has not reached the open.

A week age the Free Greek government appointed as its Vice-President Mr. P. Kanellopoules, who belongs to the left of the Greek democratic parties. Although he has been compared with Sir Stafferd Cripps, to my belief he is not a communist. But during the dictatorship he published an article stating that he would hold the King co-responsible with the Dicator for the illegal acts of the dictatorial regime. As a result of this declaration, he was exiled by the government. Now, he has been made a member of His Majesty's Government of Free Greece and has made an appeal in a public speech urging all the Greeks to bury all political dissensions until the end of the war and to cooperate with the King and the Government. In a radio broadcast from Cairo, the Greek Prime Minister made an appeal to the same effect. The Atlantis cites these speeches without comment: the National Herald mentions the inclusion of Mr. Kanellepoules in the government as a victory for the anti-Metaxas group; and also makes much of the fact that Mr. Sakellarigu - who had been a supporter of the Metaxas regime - just resigned from the Greek government.

In general, it is hoped that the inclusion of Mr. Kanellopoules in the

Greek government will unite all the Greek people in its support and in the support of the King. Steadily, the membership of the Greek government has been moving away from the supporters of the Metaxas regime and has been drawing from the mere liberal and democratic Greek forces. In the broadcast of the Greek Prime Minister one can discorn an anxiety about the attitude of certain portions of the Greek people toward the King. By his actions, however, the King has shown that he has separated himself from the influences of the late Metaxas regime and has done his best to unite his people in the single cause of the war against the Axis.

Raphael Demos.

MAY 9 1942

May 6, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GR-150-1

Subject: The Reorganization of the Greek Government

The <u>National Herald</u> of New York for May 4 hails the reorganization of the Greek Government as of great significance in the struggle to remove from it the last traces of fascism. The removal of Sakellarios is mentioned specifically in this connection, but the chief source of satisfaction is the appointment of Kanellopoulos as Vice Premier.

The <u>Atlantis</u> of New York for the same day prints the dispatch from Cairo announcing the reorganization of the cabinet, but without comment.

Obser S

NAID 843 100

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May 12, 19424 20 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: Kanellopoulos

The Atlantis of New York for May 7 prints two dispatches from Cairo quoting press comment in Egypt and London on the appointment of Kanellopoulos; all the comment is The Atlantis has made no comment itself, but favorable. heads one of the Cairo dispatches "Kanellopoulos Represented as Paragon".

The National Herald of New York for Sunday, May 10 has another editorial praising the change in government. The Tsouderos government, it says, which until recently had so many members of the Fourth of August regime as to create a bad impression in Greek and Allied circles that official Greece continued to be fascist, is now recovering little by little, and is gaining the confidence of those who believe in and fight for democratic freedom. That the purging of the remmants of the fascist regime is actually being carried out, the Herald continues, was emphasized in the radio address of Tsouderos from Cairo, when, speaking to Greeks everywhere, he declared that dictatorship for Greece had died and that after the war the Greek people would choose their own form of government. These words will bring great joy to the Greeks and Tsouderos may be assured of their cooperation.

TWO IS PANATOTES (AMELLOPOLOUS

MAY 20 1942

GR-150-B

May 13, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: Kanellopoulos

The Saloniki Greek Press of Chicago devotes a column

on the front page of its issue of May 7 to an appreciation of Kanellopoulos. His devotion to political freedom in opposition to all autocratic systems of government, even including parliamentary government under a monarchy; his exile and his enlistment as a private in the Italian war, are mentioned; but chief attention is drawn to his plea to all Greeks everywhere to be united around the king, because this is demanded by the highest interests of the country. Such an appeal from a man like Kanellopoulos carries weight, and from now on it is the duty of democratically minded Greeks to consider Kanellopoulos, Tsouderos and the King as Greeks, nothing else.

The in: PANAYOTES CANELLOPOULOS

NAID 843100

MAY 13 1942

May 11,1942

GR - 150-R

Subject: The Speeches of Taouderos and Kanellopoulos

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

The recent speeches of Tsouderos and Kanellopoulos are reported in the Atlantis and National Herald of New York for May 7 and 8. The Atlantis quotes extensively from Tsouderos and the Herald devotes more space to Kanellopoulos. Neither paper makes any editorial comment on the speech of Kanellopoulos. An editorial in the Atlantis quotes from Tsouderos, calling attention particularly to his statement he is ready, at the close of the war, to hand over his power to a new government which would have the complete confidence of the people. Until then he asks for unity and trust, saying that only disunion can rob the Greeks of the fruits of victory.

NND 843 100

By SAPC NARS, Jete //W/RR

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

PONETRY POTIONALITIES Francis

> Irracciton, M.J. May 19, 1942

Subject: The Speeches of Tsouderos and Kanellopoulos

The speeches of Tsouderos and Kanellopoulos continue to receive considerable attention in the Greek press. Greek-American Tribune of New York for May 15 quotes at length from both. The Tribune's comment is for the most part favorable, particularly on Tsouderos' denunciation of the dictatorship. His promise that the Greek people shall choose their own form of government is considered too vague, and it is reiterated that a coalition government should be formed immediately after the cessation of hostilities to conduct an election or a referendum.

Kanellopoulos, it is said, represents a new voice in the Greek government; having so recently escaped from Greece he is closer to semiment there than anyone else. "One can tell that he feels the character of the post war issues. not just as a liberal, but as a man conscious of the deep changes already brought about, and others which are latent in the national and international situation". The Tribune urges all Greeks to support wholeheartedly the Greek government in exile, without yielding their right to constructive criticism.

The Greek-American of Lowell, Massachusetts, for May 15, also comments on Tsouderos' speech, calling particular attention to his plea for unity, which is no less important among the Greeks in the United States than among those in Greece or anywhere else.

No.

27)

FOREIGN POTTICS IN THE CONTITED STATES

Country: Greece	Jun 30 9 36 M. 42 Princetor	
From: Alison Frantz	coordinator of information Date: June 26,	1942
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source: Hellas,	Chicago
Subject: KANELLOPOULOS	Regarding 1	They Course
	REMARKS	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH RECEIVED
		JUL 2 1942 Please retur <u>n</u> to library
*	SUMMARY	APEX BUILDING 153

The <u>Hellas</u> for June has a derogatory article about KANELLOPOULOS, whose exile under the dictatorship they say has been exploited to make the public believe that his principles are in accord with those of the democracies. The following account is given of his career:

He comes from Patras, was graduated from the Law School of the University of Athens and after that studied Political Science in Germany. In the Coalition Government he served as general secretary of the Ministry of National Finace under John Ralles. He was appointed Fellow of the University of Athens "and was given a room where he taught the students sociology". At that time he propagandized for National Socialism, which was then in vogue, and he was cultivated by reactionary circles. Contemporaries of KANELLOPOULOS were SVOLOS, Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Athens, and ELEUTHEROPOULOS, of the University of Salonica. It is worthy of note that when these two were being persecuted for their democratic beliefs,

4.11

KANELLOPOULOS was named professor in the University.

After the failure of the 1935 revolution, KANELLO-POULOS declared himself for the democracy. His ideas were not very well known at the time and in political and journalistic circles his activities were considered somewhat childish. He persuaded VOUTSINAS, editor of the Akropolis, to publish some of his articles on democracy. It immediately appeared that what he was seeking was democracy after the German pattern, and VOUTSINAS stopped publishing his articles. KANELLOPOULOS then published a weekly of his own in which he could set forth his propaganda.

At the elections of 1936 he appeared as leader of a party with a National Socialist program, and was supported by the National Bank and by the fascist newspaper <u>Hestia</u>. He failed miserably.

His differences with ...ETAXAS after the Fourth of August were not ideological but personal. KANELLOPOULOS was annoyed because METAXAS anticipated him in founding the dictatorship, and he was banished: When KANELLOPOULOS volunteered at the outbreak of the Italian war he was accepted when other democrats were refused, simply because he was no longer dangerous to ...ETAXAS. He acted as interpreter during the betrayal of Greece to the Germans, a fact which makes his anti-Germanism suspect.

Recent arrivals from Greece assert that he lived there free of all restrictions, while men like GONATAS, KAPHANTARIS, MYLONAS, PAPANDREOU and ZACHARIDES were all imprisoned. KANELLOPOULOS' "King and Country" slogan is

attacked. For the King to survive, a negotiated peace with HITLER would be necessary. With the victory of the democracies the position of all kings, and especially of KING GEORGE, becomes precarious.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

BRANCH

GR-151-R

Recid

FEB 25 1942

Princeton, New Jersey February 24, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

BEICH W. ALDWY.

Subject: Kephallonian Club "Ioannes Metaxas."

[Information obtained through Rodney Young from the Atlantis of New York of February 14, 1942.]

This club held a memorial service in memory of Metaxas in the church of St. Besil in Chicago. The company was received by the president of the parish of St. Basil, Mr. Louis Charalambopoulos and was attended by members of of the Parish School, led by their professor, George Loumos, The service was attended by the Consul General, Benetatos, and all the personnel of the Consulate.

The officers of the Club are as follows:

President: Dionysios Giannoulis

Vice-president: Constantine Mazarkis

Treasurer: Andreas Mourikis

Secretary: Anastasios Tzakis (for eight years secretary; also a member of the Central Committee of the Legion of Greek Veterans.)

Symbouloi: Socrates Kolaites, Nicholes Pagoulatos, Apostolos Vavasis, Angelos Pavlatos, Dionysios Neophytos.

Examining Committee: Micholas Chondromaras, Andreas Neophytos, Gregorios Phaladron, well-known popular poet.

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activities of looges of Kephallomian Club.

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Mark Mark of

GREIGH NATIONALITIES

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt Princeton, New Jersey February 24, 1942

3.11

Subject: Kephallonian Club "Ainos."

[Information obtained through Rodney Young from the <u>Greek Star</u> of Chicago of February 13. 1942.]

This club held a service in the church of St.

Gerasimos on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of Premier Metaxas. Mr. Metaxas was a Kephaltonian and the club held a memorial service in his honor. The president of the club is Mr. George Makris. Among those present were: Consul General Lelas, K. Kotzias and his son, Soyros Tzanetatos, George Vergotts, and Aristeides Demetratos, who also made an address.

There can be no doubt of the general Fascist sympathies of this club; though in the opinion of Mr. Meritt, their pride in the heroic resistance of Greece which they attribute to their countryman Metaxas probably has more to do with their political feeling than any deep ideological convictions. It is interesting to note that this memorial service in New York in honor of Metaxas was not mentioned by the Greek Daily National Herald.

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Princeton, New Jersey

FEB 231942

February 21, 1942

G R-152

PARELLIN MORTHWAY TO A

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: The Hellenic-American Loyal Club.

[Information from the Greek Daily National Herald of December 27, 1941, and from Mr. Basil Vlavianos in a communication of February 19, 1942.]

The Club was founded in 1937 or 1938 by Kastorians from Macedonia, for the most part workers in the fur business. pose was to counteract the Communistic influence of the Greek furworkers in Local 70 of the C.I.O. There are about 100 active members, though there are perhaps 500 whose names are carried on the books. constitution of the Club gives as its purpose the "support of American institutions, " and the political views of the Club are "anti-Communistic."

The members of the Club are closely associated with the Greek War Veterans organizations, and in particular with the George Dilbox Post of the American Legion. They have maintained close connections with distinguished American citizens and have been addressed by such men as Senator Phelps Phelps.

The officers elected in December and now serving are: George Volanis, president; K. Regas, Vice-president; Pan. Houhoulis, treasurer; N. Kosmas, general secretary; new councillors: D. Kyropoulos, Cyrus Dragos, George Galanis, Nicholas Liakos, Victor Voutyritsos; chaplain: Kostas Theocharatos. The office of the Club is at 289 Seventh Avenue in New York. When the above officers were installed, a meeting was held at which the Greek Consul, Mr. Nicholas Lels, sooke, urging in brief their activity for the defense of America and the general victory of the Allies, a fact which would mean the freedom also of Greece. Other representatives of Greek and American organizations were present. Among them were: Dr. D. Zonkos, general director of the National Legion of Greek-American Veterans, and Mr. M. Andreopoulos, Mr. K. Eliopoulos and Mr. Kontemanoles of the George Dilboy Post; Mr. E. Giatrouzes of the "Alexander the Great" Division; Mr. Skiadareses, president of the Aetolian-Akarnanian Union; and Mr. N. Vagiones, vice-president of the Pan-Cretan Union. Among the Americans present were the president of the Women's Division of the American Legion in New York, Mrs. Monahan; Mr. Frank Kahare and Mr. G. P. Flinn. Mr. W. Wilson, leader of the division of the Sons of the American Legion, spoke on the unity of effort between Greece and America; and Mr. Volanis in his speech as reported in the press, complimented the Club on its tireless effort for the national welfare and expressed his belief in the final victory of the United States and her Allies, the liberation of Greece, and the establishment of freedom as opposed to tyranny and dictatorship. Mr. Volanis ended by outlining the patriotic program and the activity of the Club by calling upon everybody, men as well as women, to align themselves "under the flag of our adopted fatherland for its protection."

カメートイドーグナーノイル

1.5

February 21, 1942 Hellenic-American Loyal Club Page 2-

Inasmuch as the Club was founded by Kastorians in New York, it is pertinent to observe that the Kastorian Organization, with offices at 235 Seventh Avenue in New York City, announced through their president Mr. Themistokles Oikonomides, in the Greek Daily National Herald of February 10, 1942, that they had already collected \$105,000 for the purchase of Defense Bonds and had for their goal a total of \$250,000.

BDMurell

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NAID 843 100

Princeton, N. J. Prince

DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Arab propaganda from Athens, Greece PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY

APEX BUILDING 153

Athens is reported by the London Times correspondent in Stamboul to be a center of Arab propaganda, with many Syrian, Iraq, and Egyptian paid agents of the Axis active there. An Arab newspaper will be edited in Athens, according to the report, and the Athens radio broadcasts constantly in Arabic.

The former prime minister of Iraq, Gailani, and AL-SILANT the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem have gone, or are going, to Athens, the report adds. Ventust

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and propogende for Dierce, misc. bedsground material, (+pp) Bess reacher p. 7/8-6/18/42

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

April 24, 1942

41.1

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

APR 29 1942 GR-153-17

Subject: Premier Koriz

On the first anniversary of the death of Premier Korizis, the Atlantis of New York for April 18 carries a paragraph in his memory. Whereas, it says, Metaxas symbolizes the military tradition of Modern Greece, and also the great victory over the Italians, Korizis symbolizes the death struggle against the barbarians. His death marked the beginning of the great drama of Greece, and although he was a tragic figure he was perhaps the most sympathetic of those who were involved in the affairs of the last two years. Long live his memory!

al- Hueayne

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TUREIGN NATIONALITIES

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

MAY 35 1942 GR -153 - R

May 6, 1942

Subject: Admiration of the Greeks for Fresident Roosevel

A dispatch from Cairo says that no international figure ranks higher with the Greek soldiers in the Near East than Mr. Roosevelt. The sympathy which he has expressed for Greece has been made known widely, both by word of mouth and through newspapers, and it has given the Greek people hope for liberation and reconstruction.

This dispatch is quoted from the <u>National Herald</u> of New York for May 3.

Carlos Carlos

No. _____

FOREIGN POLITICATION AND THE STATES

Coi	intry: Greece	Am 30 PBa35 AM Plancetor	n. New Jersey
	om: Alison Frantz	coordinaton of the contaction 28,	
	DeWitt C. Pool	Le Source: National	Herald, New York
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~u,	\(\frac{1}{2}\)	REMARKS	FOREIGN NAMES CONTROL BRANDH
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		GR-153-R

SUMMARY

The Herald for June 24, 25 and 26 has a series of three articles by JOHN LEIVADITES on Greece's position in respect to international loans. The substance of the articles as summed up in an editorial for June 25 is that Greece has fulfilled her financial obligations more completely than many other more wealthy nations. Unfortunately, this is not widely enough known. Greece is far advanced in courage and in great works, but deficient in self-advertisement. A careful reading of LEIVADITES articles is recommended.

Recid A: AGC FEB 2 , 1942

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Princeton, New Jersey February 24, 1942

> FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH GR-154-B

Subject: Irving Potash.

From: Benjamin D. Meritt

To: DeWitt C. Poole

[Information obtained through Rodney Young from the Greek American Tribune of New York of February 20, 1942.]

Mr. Irving Potash is director of the United Council of the Union of Fur-Workers in New York. The report under date of February 20th states that he, together with Mr. John Vapheiddes, served terms of two years in jail and will be realeased on February 22nd. They were condemned at the time of an energetic campaign by the Department of Justice against the leadership of the fur-workers. The Greek American Tribune warmly welcomes back these two heroic leaders.

Moment

Creels- american Julium welcomes Vapher des release from jail. (3pp) Press Readings. Mr. 79/42.

Pecis 5)

GR-154-R

Princeton, New Jersey February 20, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: Benjamin D. Meritt

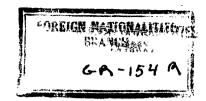
Subject: John Vapheiades.

[Information obtained through Rodney Young from the <u>Greek American Tribune</u> of New York of February 20, 1942.]

Mr. John Vapheiades is a former director of the Greek Local 70 of the Union of Greek Fur-Workers. The report under date of February 20th states that he, together with Mr. Irving Potash, served terms of two years in jail and will be released on February 22nd. They were condemned at the time of an energetic campaign by the Department of Justice against the leadership of the fur-workers. The Greek American Tribune warmly weakcomes back these two heroic leaders.

Bornentt

NND 843100



Princeton, New Jersey February 28, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Greek-American Tribune of New York.

In its issue of February 27, the Greek-American Tribune reports the enthusiastic reception given to Irving Potash (memorandum of February 24) and John Vapheiades (memorandum of February 24) on their release from jail. These leaders of the United Council of Fur Workers were welcomed back by a huge crowd, among whom were Allan Haywood, national representative of the C.I.O., Harry Ritz, representative of the A.F. of L., and Michael Quilly of the Transport Workers. The president of the Shipworkers Union sent a telegram of congratulation, and there was a speech by Ben Gold, President of the International Union of Fur Workers and Dyers. The Tribune officially expressed its congratulations, on the release of these two men. My

This same issue of the Tribune carries a 3-column appeal for the release of Earl Browder.

But of most interest is a full-page synopsis called "The Den of the Fifth-Columnists of the U.S.A." covering an article which appeared in the <u>New Masses</u>. I do not here repeat the charges except to note that Martin Dies, Hamilton Fish, William Castle, Infor Cassini, Senators Wheeler and New and Robert Reynolds, Edgar Hoover of the F.B.I., Messrs. Long, Berle, and Henderson of the Sate Department, Minister Procope of Finland, John L. Lewis, and others, are all lumped together as dangerous Fascists and anti-Semites. Procope is singled out as the transmission belt from Washington to Mannerheim in Helsinki to Hitler of all our State secrets. The relay is supposed to take only twenty-four hours.

The Tribune is published by the Proodos Publishing Company, Inc., 132 West 14th St., New York City. The President is Nick Boubous, the editor Demetrios Christophorides, the secretary-treasure C. Contogenis.

(Druente

DELLA MATERIALIA

Princeton, New Jersey February 24, 1942

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR-155-B

To. DeWitt U. Poole

From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Major Vassos Verges,

[Information obtained through Rodney Young from the Greek National Daily Herald of New York of February 14. 1942.]

There has been a recent meeting of Greeks at Tarpon Springs in Florida at which Major V. Verges spoke about the war in Albania, and about the "plot against humanity of the two monsters of Rome and Berlin." Major Verges is himself a Dodekannesian and led the regiment of the Dodekannesians, disarming and capturing a company of Italians. In recognition of his services the Greek Government promoted him to the rank of Major of infantry.

Further information about Major Verges can be had from the Greek Star of Chicago of January 16, 1942. Its leading article of that date welcomes him to Chicago and gives some account of his life. He was also reported in the Greek National Daily Herald of January 17, which refers to him as a Dodekannesian doctor being entertained at that time in Chicago by Mr. Van Nomikos at the Hotel Morrison. The Saloniki Greek Press of Chicago, of January 15, notes that Dr. Verges was to speak at a meeting of the Greek War Relief in Chicago on January 18. He is a native of Karpathos; he was director of the Army Hospital on Samos; and it was he who bought out of his own money a small motor-boat, and one dark night in November 1940, with seventeen compatriots, attacked the island of Tragia. They fought for about two hours against 200 Italians and then returned to Samos with prisoners. The Italians meanwhile came up with air reinforcements and bombed their own positions on Tragia. The Major was cited by King George II and later fought in Albania. He was pursued by the Germans to Athens.. He fled to Crete with his King; from there to Egypt, and so to America.

Dr. Verges is a hero of the war who seems to be well received by all shades of political opinion, and evident #1y he is now touring the United States speaking to his countrymen.

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March

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BEANCH
GR- 15 5-R

Princeton, N.J., March 3, 1942.

To: From:

DeWitt C. Poole Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Vasos Verges Quet / that was the

(Information from the Greek Atlantis of New York, Feb. 28, 1942. See also my memorandum of February 24 on Major Vassos Verges)

Major Verges continues his speaking tour of the Greek communities in the United States. He has now addressed a large gathering in Washington, D.C., describing the Albanian war, and urging unity among the Greeks in the U.S.A. Only through the efforts of the American Greeks, says Major Verges, can Greece be set free, and the problem is not what kind of government Greece shall have but how to liberate the country from the Germans and Italians. Major Verges urges that the best course to pursue is to give complete support to the American war effort.

The theme of unity is constantly stressed by the Atlantis, which objects to attacks on the Metaxas government by the democratic liberals like Mr.

Wavianos, editor of the Greek Daily National 3.1.1

Herald.

The convention of Greeks before whom Major Verges shoke in Washington sent a telegram to the Tsouderos government in London pledging the full cooperation of the American Greeks in support of that government.

Bound

Roception of major vasour Verges (Mp)
Personeading, 7/24-3/3/42



APR 28 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: T. Leslie Shear

minceton, N.J. pril 14. FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH GR-1: 56

Subject: Election of Spyros Skouras as President of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation (Come by greek Herald)

The Greek National Herald of April 11 publishes a dithyrambic editorial on the opportunities available in the U. S. which enable a poor boy to rise to the head of a great corporation.

The last paragraph: "That is America! The poor Greek immigrant becomes president of one of the largest moving picture companies. That is Democracy! That is the spirit which characterizes this country. Happy the young men and women who live and start their careers in it..... Fortunate all who breathe its free air! Fortunate, finally, all who have the opportunity to serve it, to praise it, and to sacrifice for it.

Prairie of Spyros Shown as and George Daparda (7pp) Thess Reading, 4114-617/42

No.____

26)

REPRESENT POLITION IN THE UNITED STATES

Country: Greece Jun 9 12 42 PM '42	Place: Princeton, New Jersey	
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION		
From: Alison Frantz	Date: <u>June 7, 1942</u>	
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source: Greek Star, Chicago	
Subject: Appointment of George DEP.	ASTA as Minister to Canada	
RE	EMARKS	
	FOREIGN NATION STILLS BRANCH	
	BRN 40H	
	JUN La on	
7	IMMARY GB - 151 B	

The Greek Star for May 29 greets with warm approval the appointment of GEORGE DEPASTA as minister to Canada, calling attention to the valuable services which he has rendered his country and the Greek government.

GREEK REAINGS

SUBJECT: Dimitratos: Cancellation of broadcast.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR- 157-P

3.1.1

Dimitratos. Concellation of his radio broadcost (9pp.) Pusa readings 4/3-30/42.

RETURN TO RECORDS CENTER

IMMEDIATELY AFTER USE

JOB 62-736 BOX 20

GR-157-R

DIVISION OF PRESS INTELLIGENCE 304 COMMERCIAL BLDG.

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SYMBOL

Times (ID) Hew York City

D) (T)

IREEK LEADER SAYS Wednesday, had been canceled suddenly. TALK WAS BARRED

Ex-Minister Charges Speech Over NBC Was Canceled Because of Censorship

ASŞAILS EXILED REGIME

Aristides Dimitratos Asserts It Does Not Represent the Hellenic People -

That a feud in the Greek Govthe dismissal of Aristides Dimitratos as Minister of Labor last February had involved the National Broadcasting Company's international division in a censorship measure was charged yesterday afternoon when the former Cabi finet member revealed that a Greek-lighted members and the address for "patriotic reasons," in formed him of the withdrawal.

I may justly assume that Greek national movement of liberation of Greece." ermment in Exile that resulted in

the conference of the International Labor Organization last November, presented an English translation of the scheduled short-wave address to Greece in which he attacked nazism and fascism as the evils of civilization, told his countrymen that "the United States is with you" and admonished them to "remain united.

The NBC teletype service on Tuesday afternoon listed Mr. Dimitratos's speech, but on Wednesday morning sent out the information that the broadcast had been canceled. No reason for this was given and an executive of NBC said last night he had transmitted the cancellation order to Mr. Dimitratos

have used pressure in this censorship measure," Mr. Dimitratos said.
"They held that if I was allowed to
speak this could be construed as if Interviewed in his apartment, "They held that if I was allowed to 240 Central Park South, Mr. Dimitratos, who came here from the American Government would London as the Greek delegate to approve of me and disapprove of approve of me and disapprove of Emmanuel Tsouderos, the Prime

Minister."

Mr. Dimitratos, a Greek labor leader since 1926, was the last member of the Greek Cabinet to leave Crete for Egypt and later rejoined the government-in-exile in London. He said his efforts-had been in vain to induce the King and the Greek Government to remain in Egypt and to form "nearer to Greece" a government of na-tional concentration.

"The Cabinet under Mr. Tsouderos was formed without knowledge or approval of the Labor party," he said. "The day I left England for America, Oct. 22, 1941, a royal decree, abolishing the

STIPLIETTE TO

Frinceton, New Jersey April 7, 1942

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR-157-R

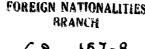
To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Dimitratos squared

from the picture of their own free will.

The outburst of Dimitratos, formerly Minister of Labor, in the New York Times because his broadcast was cancelled, had few repercussions in the Greek press. The Atlantis (April 3rd) contented itself with translation of parts of the statement. The Greek National Herald publishes (April 4th) a long editorial to the effect that it turns the stomach to listen to former Fascists make anti-Fascist speecehs, because they are never sincere and the Fascist mentality never changes. Who ever pointed out the true nature of Mr. Dimitratos to the directors of the radio program is to be congratulated; and Dimitratos himself, as well as former fascists, if they are sincere, would do well to realize that the best way for them to demonstrate true patrictism is to fade unobtrusively

[Repared by Radney S. Young]



157-R

Princeton. New Jersey April 6, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: The Expelled Demetratos at odds with the Royal Greek Government. [Quotation from the New York Times of Sunday, April 5, 1942]

"The Royal Greek Legation at Washington issued a statement yesterday denying charges made on Thursday by Aristides Dimitratos, former Minister of Labor, that the Greek Government-in-Exile did not represent the Greek people and was not in sympathy with labor.

"The former Minister's allegations were made in an interview at his home here in connection with the cancellation by the National Broadcasting Company of a Greek language broadcast that Mr. Dimitratos had planned to make at 4:30 P.M. on Wednesday.

*The text of the government's statement follows:

- " 'Relative to a release published in the NEW YORK TIMES of April 3 containing allegations of former Minister of Labor in the Greek Government, Mr. Dimitratos, the Royal Greek Legation in Washington, D. C., deems it necessary to point out the following facts:
- " 1. The former Minister never was the leader of any party.
- * '2. Contrary to his assertion, the Constitutional Act of Oct. 22, 1981, restored the working Constitution of Greece, which had been suspended on Aug. 4, 1936, by a dictatorial government of which Mr. Dimitratos was a member for a number of years.
- 1 3. The present Greek Government under Mr. E. Tsouderos is the lawful government appointed by the King, exercising his consitutional

Princeton, N.J. Apríl 6, 1942 Demetratos Page 2-

prerogative, upon the death of Premier Corysis and in order to continue from abroad the struggle by the side of the Allied Powers.

policies most favorable to labor and has restored the rights of labor unions, which had been abolished by the government of which Mr. Dimitratos had been for a number of years a member as Minister of Labor.

Mr. Meritt notes that the denial of Demetratos' charges is entirely justifiable, and that the charges could in large part be explained only as deliberate misrepresentation of the facts. The affair is not creditable to Demetratos. (See my earlier memoranda about him.)

4.13

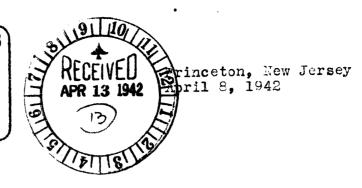
APR 15 1942

GB: 157- R

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Dimitratos



The newspaper Atlantis (April 6th) prints the reply of the Greek Legation to the protests of Dimitratos. According to this, Dimitratos was never the leader of any political party in Greece; the present government is entirely legal, based on the Constitution which was put aside by Metaxas when he came to power in 1936, and appointed and supported by the King; and it is pursuing a policy much more favorable toward labor than that adopted by the Metaxas Government, in which Dimitratos was himself Minister of Labor.

In answer to this Dimitratos stated that he is the elected leader of the Labor Unions of Greece, with a membership of 1,578,000 workers. He denied that the Constitutional Act of October 22nd, 1941 had restored the articles of the Constitution which had been set aside. Finally, he charged that the Tsouderos Government "is trying to profit by the differences which existed between the Greek political parties of the minority, and which in actuality no longer exist."

FOREIGN MATIONALITIES

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: Dimitratos

April 18, 1942 GR - 157 - B

Opple

The Dimitratos case is reviewed on still another page 3.1.1 of the Ethnos for April 10. On the occasion of the cancellation of the radio address and Dimitratos' subsequent protest, the Greek Legation gave out a statement which was published in the New York Times of April 12, repudiating any connection of Dimitratos with the Tsouderos government. This statement is reprinted in the Ethnos.

On the day the statement appeared in the Times, another & Greek fascist, Demos Kakridas, delivered a radio address defending Dimitratos. It is a pity, the Ethnos continues, that America should be repeatedly reminded that there was once a fascist regime in Greece, now when all efforts are being made to induce the Allied Governments to send food to Greece; that at this inopportune moment, when the Tsouderos government is trying to salvage what it can from the Greek catastrophe, Dimitratos, with his satellite Kakridas, comes along and tries to overthrow the present government, promising to form a new one himself.

It is time for this anti-Greek and anti-American activity to stop. It is treason of the worst sort for such men to be presented, by means of the radio, as martyrs, and to influence public opinion which is not conversant with the facts.

BRANCH

To: DeWitt C. Poole APR 28 41From; Alison Frantz

Subject: Dimitratos

April 21, 1942 334 WH

GR - 157- 9

The Greek Star for April 10 prints on its front page, without comment, the text of the cancelled broadcast of Dimitratos, along with Dimitratos' statement with regard to the cancellation reprinted from the New York Times of April 3rd.

shows the pro-Metayas character

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GR-157-

April 24, 1942

Subject: Dimtitratos

in Star

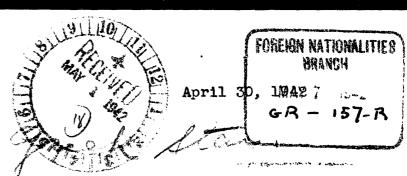
O See

In its issue of April 17, the Greek Star of Chicago prints a translation from the New York Times of April 5 and 6 of its account of the cancellation of Dimitratos' broadcast, with the statement of the Greek Legation and Dimitratos' answer. The Star prefaces the translations with the proverb "make no judgments before hearing both sides of a story". It deplores the injustice of depriving an individual of his freedom of speech, particularly one who "belongs to the ranks of the creators of glorious Greece, who has won the esteem of the whole Greek nation". It is not, it is said, that his dignity has suffered, but he is grieved because "for political reasons he is prevented from communicating with an enslaved people who have honored him, who still honor him, and who, even today work with this leader of the workers and farmers."

To: DeWitt C. Foole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: Dimitratos

sel



a land of freedom (among the exponents of which are mentioned Kostas Kotzias, Aristeides Dimitratos and Colonel Vergis), the Greek Star of Chicago for April 24 delivers a eulogy on Dimitratos and the Metaxas regime. No specific virtues or achievements are mentioned except the battle of the Pindus and Dimitratos' promise to the king that he would continue the struggle for freedom in exile.

Protest is made against the cancellation of Dimitratos' broadcast, and his statement to the press is printed
"so that Greeks may see with their own eyes that this is a
man worthy of the warmest welcome and Panhellenic honor".

GREEK READINGS

2/4-5 1/2

SUBJECT: Aristeides Dimitratos

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
GR-158-13

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BRANCH
MAR 2 0 1942
(-13 - 15 8 - 12

Princeton, N.J., February 6, 1942.

Rock

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Demetratos - fined.

(The following information is from the Greek Daily National Herald of Feb. 4, 1942. See also my memorandum on the same subject of Jan. 19)

Dimitratos

The Greek government in Exile has released Mr. Demetratos from his position as Minister of Labor. This was done by Royal decree, because his politics were not compatible with the spirit of cooperation in the government and with the existing serious national situation.

The Greek Daily National Herald expresses the thanks of the Greek nation to the King and the Prime Minister for removing from office this oppressive and dictatorial minister, who began his anti-democratic career with the coup d'etat of August 4, 1936. The paper expresses the opinion that the Greek government is planning to rid itself of all members who were involved with the 4th of August.

Benjamin D. Meritt

Benjamin D. Merett

NAID 843 100

By CALL NARS, Late 1/4/8

Reid G C

TORREIGN WATTOMALITIES SHOWER.

Princeton, New Jersey February 24, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

311

Subject: Aristeides Demetratos.

[Information obtained through Rodney Young from the <u>Greek Star</u> of Chicago of February 13, 1942.]

A long unsigned article attacks the Tsouderos Government (but not the King) for abolishing the ordinances of Metaxas and for dismissing the Minister of Labor Demetratos. It also attacks the Government for inactivity in trying to get food sent to Greece; it attacks all those who talk politics and raise political disputes among the Greeks now. It highly praises the memory of Metaxas. It notes also that Mr. Demetratos attended the memorial services for Metaxas in New York on the first anniversary of his death and made a eulogistic address.

Boment



FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR-158-R

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Dimitratos

Princeton, New Jersey
April 10 1942
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

APR 15 1942

of New York

The Greek National Herald (April 7tn), commenting on

the outbursts of Dimitratos, calls him a "pseudo-leader" of Greek labor, and says that there have been two reactions to his recent statements in the American press: first, indignation that a Fascist of such well-known and often demonstrated sympathies should try to set nimself up as a labor leader, and second ridicule of his efforts to secure personal publicity at all costs.

[Pripared by Rodney S. Young]

NND 843 100
By EARC NABS, vote 1/14

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH // me (all-rang paper)

MAY 7 1942

GR-158R April 14, 1942

from Alison Frantz GA-1585 Subject: Dimitrator and the Greek Labor Party

To DeWitt C. Poole

The Hellenoamericanikon Bema for April 10 continues the Dimitratos controversy in an editorial attacking the self-styled Minister of Labor. His part in the dictatorship is reiterated, as well as the fact that the present government still contains elements of that regime.

Dimitratos' claim to be the leader of Greek labor is refuted. When the dictatorship was established, he was appointed Minister (of Labor), and during his tenure of office the Greek workers suffered from all the arbitrary and cruel measures known to have been used at that time. Since the regular leaders of the working classes had been imprisoned, Dimitratos gained for himself the position of General Secretary of the Federation of Laborers of Greece.

Prime Minister Tsouderos, in his radio address to the workers and farmers of Greece, said "the coincidence of Dimitratos' dismissal and the abolition of the regime of the Fourth of August is symbolic" There is no doubt, the editorial continues, that the purging from the government of all elements of the Metaxas regime would be the most effective proof that the present government intends to sever all connection with it. But so far such action has been confined to the dismissal of Dimitratos. It is imperative that the purge should be complete, and that it should extend to the consular harbor offices where elements of the old regime cause constant difficulties in the matter of cooperation between representatives of the Greek seamen and representatives of the government.

4.13

T. L. Shaw

COREIGN NATIONALITIES DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz Subject: Dimitratos

Promiecton. FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH APR 25 1942

The Ethnos for April 10 carries a sarcastic column

attacking Dimitratos (who is referred to throughout as

Dimoutratos, "double-faced"), and also the editors of the Ethnikos Keryx and the Hellenoamerikanikon The grievance against the editors is that until recently they recognized Dimitratos as Under Minister of Labor, publishing his statements and views; but now, and only now, they repudiate him. Why, it is asked, when the Tsouderos government decorated him and sent him to this country as its special representative, did the Keryx not enlighten the Greeks of America as to the nature of this great enemy of labor of the Metaxas regime? At that time only the Ethnos and the Hellas of Chicago raised their voices against him.

The column agrees with the statement of the Keryx and the Bema that men like Dimitratos and Kotzias-should not be allowed to set foot in this country, or at least that they should be known for what they are. But why did they not say The answer is that they feared disunity among the Greeks of America. Here the Ethnos reiterates its stand for truth and complete independence and freedom of speech.

The column continues, in increasingly sarcastic tone, with comment on Dimitratos' protest against the cancellation his radio address: "Imagine the unimaginable cynicism of the man who dares to want to speak to the workers of Greece; who, with the help of the henchmen of Maniadakis, muzzled them, imprisonthem, dissolved their unions, confiscated their funds, banished

them, murdered them. And when the Fascists and the Nazis seized Greece all the Dimitratos', Kotzias', Maniadakis' and Nikoloudis' got out as fast as they could, without letting their victims out of jail, leaving them to die at the hands of the invaders".

There follow names of some of the prominent men who have died: Karvounis, Stournas, Zachariades. And those who remain "are invited to risk their lives to hear Dimitratos speak to them, promising to return to govern them!"

Bowert



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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES.
BRANCH

To: DeWitt C. Poole 3 0 1942 From: Alison Frantz April 25, 1942

Subject: Dimitratos

3.1.1

The Chicago Prive for April 21 reprints from the New York Times the statement of the Greek Legation, denying the charges made by Aristides Dimitratos, that the Tsouderos government does not represent the Greek people. No comment is made.

appea

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

MAY 4 1942

GR-158-B

May 1, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: Ministers of the Metaxas Government

The <u>National Herald</u> of New York for April 28 announces the resignation of Theologos <u>Nikoloudis</u>, Minister of Greece in South Africa.

The same paper quotes a dispatch from Alexandria saying that public opinion in Greece is that <u>Dimitratos</u> never represented labor, and that the creation of his position was the result of chance rather than of the desire of the laborers or farmers.

Nove P

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

MAY 25 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GB -158-B

May 16, 1942

Subject: The May Day Manifesto of Dimitratos

The May Day manifesto of Dimitratos was ignored by all the Greek language papers of the week of May 1-8, with the exception of the Greek Star of Chicago, which prints it in full.

or "

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES FRANCH

MAY 20 1942

GR-158-B

Subject: Biography of Dimitratos

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz May 13, 1942

The following biography of Aristeides M. Dimitratos

is published in the Greek Star of Chicago for May 1:

Born in Kephallenia January 1902. As a student he was prominent in the socialist movement and was expelled for his ideas. In 1918 elected Secretary of the Socialist Youth of Salonica, and in 1919 General Secretary of the Federation of Socialist Youth Organizations. In May of the same year he was denounced as the moral author of the great strike; was arrested and imprisoned, first in Salonica, then in Kavalla. He was let out in 1920 after popular protests. Following that he was called into the army and served until the end of the war. In 1923 he was elected General Secretary of the Labor Center of Salonica, and, opposing the changing of the name of the Socialist Labor Party to the Communist Party, he became leader of the Socialist-Revolutionary wing, that is, the Union Labor Organization (Parataxis) of Macedonia-Thrace. In 1925 he drew up the program for the immediate claims of the workers and employees of Greece: minimum wage terms, obligatory insurance of workers against the dangers of occupational diseases, old age, accident, illness, maternity, unemployment and death. In the same year he was expelled again for the publication of this program. In 1926 at the elections for the choice of representatives of wageearners to the Fourth National Labor-Employee Council, he was elected (although under expulsion) and had under his direction the General (afterward National) Federation of

the Workers of Greece. In 1928 he was elected Secretary (Lieutenant) of the General Federation of the Workers of Greece, and in 1929 General Secretary (Commander) of the same, presiding over the group of Labor Senators (Ergatikon Gerousiaston). At the National Labor Council (Synedria) he was re-elected General Secretary in 1930, 1933, 1937 and finally in 1940. In 1931 he was elected a member of the Highest Economic Board of Greece. In 1933 he achieved the political union of Creek workers in one party, the Labor Party of Greece, which was formed from the United Labor Organization of Macedonia-Thrace (Socialist-Revolutionary), the Socialist-Democratic Party and the Independent Socialist Unions, and he was elected Commander (General Secretary) of the Party. All that year, in the face of opposition from all parties, except the Farmers', he pursued the Union of all Greek Labor-Employee Syndicates (on the basis of the principle of the honoring of the decisions of the majority by the minority), and the independence of these with regard to the existing International Syndicates.

In 1934 he supported the release of the Farmers from debts at exorbitant interest and also the protection of the war veterans. In 1935, during the political crisis he was elected President of the Central Committee of the Democratic parties, and sought to make that struggle the cause of radical reforms on behalf of the People.

WORKS WORTHY OF WONDER!

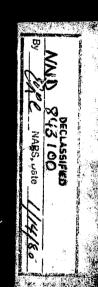
At the time of the revolution of March 1935 he was arrested and imprisoned with many of his followers. In August 1936, after negotiations with the Metxas Government,

which sought the application of his reforms on behalf of the workers, he became an associate minister in the government, by order of the Labor Conferences of Salonica and the Piraeus. As Minister of Labor he recognized and safeguarded by legislation the trade unions and the participation of their representatives in the administrative councils of the state; he established the seven hour day for clerks and the eight hour day for workmen. Having established a minimum wage scale he also established a system of relating it to the cost of living; he abolished brokerage offices and founded state employment offices as well as an organization for the transfer and protection of the unemployed; he battled against unemployment and succeeded in placing 280,000 unemployed in enterprises of one kind or another. He solved the problem of the war veterahs, he gave pensions to aged and ill workmen and clerks, and put into effect Public Insurance and insured 3,370,000 members of the households of workmen or clerks against various dangers. He gave protection to maternity cases and founded technical schools, taking measures of complete protection for the pupils. He raised the standard of living of all the working classes and continued to put into effect his program of hygienic housing. He supplemented the single organization of workers and clerks, organized the artisans and insured them against accident and old age. also organized recreational facilities for the workers. strengthened the organization of the Farmers and completely freed them from debts at exorbitant interest. During the Greek-Italian war the treasury of the Workers and Clerks, which had 5,800,000,000 drachmas, lent the state 2,000,000,000 drachmas. The same year Dimitratos had under his control the war production and the general industrial effort of the country. After the death of Metaxas he remained, by the decision of the Greek Workers, associate Minister in the government of Alexander Korizis, taking over in addition the Ministries of Agriculture and Corporations (Synetairismon). The special National Council of the Labor Party, which met in Kavalla in 1941, confirmed the cooperation of Greek Farmers, and the special Council of the Federation of the Laborers of Greece, which met in the Piraeus in April of the same year, authorized Dimitratos to continue the fight for freedom both in the Greek islands and outside Greece.

After the death of Alexander Korizis, he kept his Ministries, by order of the Labor Party, in the government formed under the leadership of His Majesty the King, and went to Crete. He took an active part in the defense of the island and in measures for the protection of the noncombatant population, fleeing after the conquest to Egypt, where he joined the Greek Government. After the appointment to the Premiership of Emmanuel Tsouderos, Dimitratos remained in the government, and came as Minister of Labor and Chief of the Greek Representatives to the International Council of Labor in New York in October, 1941. In the course of the Council, Dimitratos achieved the signature of the tetrpartite agreement between Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Greece concerning the extension of their efforts toward the liberation of their countries. While he was here he was informed of the Act abolishing the Greek Constitution, and, on behalf of the Greek Labor Party and the Farmers cooperating with it,

he sent a telegram to the king asking the re-establishment of the Constitution and the replacement of the Tsouderos government by a Centralized National Government, or else his own release from the government.

Dimitratos, who has written many articles on public problems and on unemployment, has been honored with decorations by many different countries. He has also been honored by His Majesty the King with the Order of the Phoenix, with swords, for distinguished acts during the war, in the action in Crete.



GREEK READINGS

2/13-6/19/42

SUBJECT: Left-overs from the

Metaxas government.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

GR-159-R

3.1.1

Cuiticism of left over from the Metaxon Government. (17pp) Press Reading 7/14-6/15/12 FOREIGN NATIONALITIES THE STANKE

GR - 159 R.

Rec'l 3

FEB 2.5 1942

Princeton, New Jersey February 24, 1942

cyse

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: Benjamin D. Meritt

2,18

Subject: Greek Government in Exile.

3.1.1

[Information obtained through Rodney Young from the Greek Star of Chicago of February 13, 1942.]

A memorial service was held in the Orthodox Greek Church in London on the anniversary of the death of John Metaxas. Vice-admiral Sakellariou, the vice-premier, was present, but no other member of the present Government was there, perhaps purposely to slight the memory of Metaxas.

This reflects the loyalty of Sakellariou to Metaxas and the desire of the rest of the Government to free themselves from all connection with his dictatorial regime.

Brownett

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH MAR 2 5 1942 GR - 159

Princeton, New Jersey, March 22, 1942.

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Sekeres, Greek Minister of Education

3,2.1

The Greek monthly <u>Hellas</u> of Chicago, in its February issue, comments on the naming of Sekeres to the post of Minister of Education in the Tsouderos government: "Mr. Sekeres, it seems, wants to teach the Greeks of America the wonderful properties of castor oil as a democratic tonic. But how can they teach democracy to the new generation by burning scientific works in the public squares, by censoring Thucydides and other ancient authors, and by forbidding the teaching of every classical text which exalts the democratic way of life?"

This seems to Mr. Meritt too severe. However, it is obvious that the editors of <u>Hellas</u> do not like Mr. Sekeres.

PD Merell

NND 843100

By ERE NABS, Late 1/4/

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
MAR 2 5 1942

To: DeWitt C. Pool

From: Benjamin D. La (ouglawine

Subject: Kostas Maniadakes

Princeton, New Jersey March 23, 1942

Opece

[Information from Helles of Chicago, February, 1942.]

The notorious leader of the Greek Gestapo, Kosta Maniadakis, has been in South America since October, 1941, with his Director of Public Safety Ancelatos, and twenty-one other "brave officers" and seven women. He travels about the Greek communities of South America selling patriotism like a real patriot, though he was himself the assassin of the Greek People and Oppressor of all popular freedom. He filled the barren isles of Greece with political exiles under the pretext of Communism. The Nazi plans to divide the democracies of the western hemisphere are well known. Perhaps the mission of Maniadakes, notorious collaborator with Germans in Greece, has some connection with the choice of South America as his field of action.

The Maniadakes party draws 180 dollars a day from the Greek Government.

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
MAR 25 1942
G-G-159R

rinceton, New Jersey arch 23, 1342

To: De Witt C. Pool From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Greek Government in Exile.

opoel

The radical-democratic monthly periodical Hellas, in its February issue, carries an ariticle "Toward a General Housecleaning," which argues that all Metaxas elements must be eliminated from the Tsouderos government.

The dismissal of Demetratos is greeted with satisfaction,

I. I.

and his dishonorable career is linked with those of Kotsias,

Maniadakes, Angeletos, and Nikoloudes, who ought also to be

relieved. These men now travel about at will, paid by Greek money

and guarded by Greek police and other scum who make up the Gestapo

of Athens. Nikoloudes is still Minister to South Africa, though

while in Athens he respected no ethical principle whatsoever. Why

is one Stratckos still in New York? He was thrown out of the army,

but sent over to the Greek consulate to organize a fascist youth

movement in American, and he still draws his pay.

Another article in the same issue, entitled "Royal-democratic Government," expresses its belief that the partial clearing-out of Metaxas elements goes hand in hand with the appointment of new Ministers more acceptable to democratic peoples and that the whole movement is calculated to make the transfer of the government to Washington more easy if London becomes too dangerous.

Bornertt

To: DeWitt C. Pool From: Benjamin D.

Subject: The Metaxes Government in Greece.

weel

The Greek monthly periodical Hellas of Chicago in 4.1.1 its issue of February, 1942, claims that the Greek People compelled Metaxas to fight against the Italians in October of 1940, and gives Metaxas no credit for his famous rejection of the Italian ultimatum. Furthermore the army would have thrown the Italians into the sea if Quislings within the government had not betrayed them. When Greece was defeated the men of the government fled, mominally to carry on the war, but really to save their own positions. They still draw pay from the safe retreat of North and South America, capitalizing on the heroism of the Greek people.

These refugees are Kotsias, Demetratos, Sekeres, Minaadakis, Angeletos, and the present Greek government in London is tainted by them.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIESP **BRANCH** MAR 25 1942

inceton. New Jersey March 23, 1942

From: Benjamin D. M

Subject: Kostas Kotsias.

The Greek language newspaper "Greek Star" of Chicago continues to champion the cause of K. Kotsias and to make him out as one of the patriotic heroes of Modern Treece. In the issue of March 13 a two-column photograph of Kotsias carries the title "Costias (sig.) Cotsias, Greek Patriot, Statesman, Philanthropist, and Mason." The accompanying article plays up the Masonic connection, and duotes in full the biography given by Thomas C. OSDonnell in the New York Masonic Outlook. The owner of the "Greek Star", Mr. P. S. Lambros, expresses his pride at having supported Kotsias from the moment of his arrival in the U.S.A., and looks forward with hope "to a better tomorrow, to the service of the beloved Fatherland, under the deft direction and leadership of Kostas Kotsias, who is the foremost Greek statesman, in body, soul, and spirit, with all the endowments of the brilliant service which this democratic altruist has made to Greece and to Hellenism."

The monthly review "Hellas" of Chicago, in its issue for February, classes Kotsias (in North America) with Maniadakes (in South America) as fascist blights on the record of the present (Tsouderos) Greek government that ought to be removed, and that, not being removed, bring nothing but disgrace upon the king and his cabinet. The editors of "Hellas" evidently do not share the good opinion of Kotsias held by the editors of the "Greek Star." (see my earlier reports on Kostas Kotsias.)

Bowertt

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

APR 2 1942 GR-159 R RECEIVED APR 1 1942 To

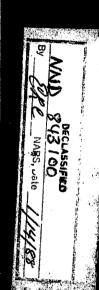
Princeton, New Jersey March 31, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Greek Fascism and the Metaxas Government

The newspaper Ethnos of Boston (March 27) mentions a leading editorial which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and which characterized not only the Metaxas Government, but the whole of Greece, as Fascist. While this is not only harmful but untrue, it is equally harmful and untrue to try to deny or hide the existence of Greek Fascism, as many Greeks in America try to do. The Ethnos will continue its policy of showing that, while the Metaxas Government was in fact Fascist, it represented but a very small minority of the Greek people, and of holding up to public notice those Greeks who still have Fascist sympathies. All patriotic Greeks are advised to do the same.

[Prepared by R.S. Young]



FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

BRANCH

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Frinceton, New Jersey April 7, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: "iamandopoulos &

The newspaper Ethnos of Boston (April 3) editorially attacks the Greek Minister in Washington, Diamandopoulos, and advises the government in London to recall him. Not only is he a relic of the Metaxas regime; he is incapable of representing the true interests of Greece in Washington at a time when the whole future of the nation may depend on decisions taken there. The Ethnos is grateful to those who invited nim to go to Boston for the celebration of the Greek Independence day, because the speech which he made on that occasion publicly demonstrated his incapacity.

Theyared by Rodney S. Young]

NND 843100

By PL NARS, pate 1/14/8

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

APR 15 .342

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz



rinceSon. April 11, 1942

Subject: Criticism of Mr. Diamantopoulos and Mr. Theophanides. "Yanni", columnist of the Chicago Pnyx, devoted his

column in the issue of April ? to an attack on the Greek Minister, Mr. Diamantopoulos, and Mr. Theophanides, Minister of Mercantile Marine. The occasion was the fact that Mr. Diamantopoulos had not attended the Ahepa banquet in Washington but had sent "an underling."

"According to press reports, Mr. Diamantopoulos at the time of the Ahepa banquet was in the Astor or the St. Moritz in New York attending a family reunion with Minister of Mercantile Marine Teophanides, whose duties at present are to go around pretending something or other for which he received the modest salary of \$1,300 a month from the Greek Government in exile, while our patriots in Greece die by thousands from starvation.

*For Mr. Diamantopoulos we only hold a deep contempt for not attending the Ahepa banquet, although we can assure him that no one missed him as a person but only as the official representative of our motherland.

1.1

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

APR 28 1942

C-R-159-1

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz



April 17, 1942

Subject: Salaries of Greek Government Officials

The column "Purgatorio", in the Ethnos for April 10, remarks in passing on the salaries of the following:

Mr. Stratakos, Military Attache of the Consulate in New York, \$ 450 per month.

Mr. Sekeris, Minister of Education, \$1300 per month.

The fifteen higher Greek officers in this country who
are drawing princely salaries. As to these last, it asks,
addressing Mr. Diamantopoulos, what are they doing here,
now that the Greek army is being organized in Palestine?

Mountle

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GR- 159-R

May 21, 1942

Subject: Hellas: New Royalist Newspaper in London

The monthly Hellas of Chicago for April reports the publication of a new Greek newspaper, Hellas, in London whose purpose is the glorification of "the king and his fascist ministers". The London Hellas appears anonymously, since "no one dares sign his name as the responsible editor": it is attributed, however, to the following. with comment: Admiral Sakellariou, Vice Premier (no longer), fascist, who declared that after the victory Greece, under the leadership of King George, would continue the policy of the Third Reich; Evangelos Sekeres, Minister of Education, with a special mission to North America, which consists of going from house to house, drinking retsina and describing the hardships of the king in Crete; S. Theophanides, Minister of Navigation, "fulfilling his duties in the cabarets of New York"; the only one missing, the Hellas says, is Nikoloudes, cavalier of the Princesses in South Africa, with the rank of Minister.

The London Hellas describes the signing of the agreement between Greece and Yougoslavia: "King George proposed a toast, explaining the meaning of the agreement; the king of Yougoslavia replied". The Chicago Hellas comments: when Greeks are fighting in the mountains and dying of hunger, is the king going to decide, over a good dinner, how he shall govern them? The Yugoslav-Greek agreement was written in blood, long before, by the insurgents in the mountains; its first article - death to the traitors; from it will be born the Union of the Balkans in one great democracy.

4.2

GR-159 R

FOREIGH NATIONALITIE

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

Country: Greece	Place:	-
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Princeton COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

From: Alison Frantz

Date:_ June 3.

To: <u>DeWitt C. Poole</u>

Source: Ethnos, Boston,

Subject: The Reorganization of the Greek Government

REMARKS

SUMMARY

The Ethnos for May 15 devotes its column "Purgatorio" to the reorganization of the Greek government. Tsouderos, it says, has made a good beginning with the dismissal of Sakellarios. The Ethnos would like to see the following relieved of their posts: Papadakis, Nikoloudes, Maniadakes, Stratakos, , the fifteen or so officers who came to see about war material for the Greek army and who are sitting squandering their large salaries, the various ministers and consular officials who are doing the same.

The Greek press is needed as never before, but unfortunately it is not worthy of its mission; it recognizes the abuses but says nothing. Greek shipowners are buying houses in which to entertain the king, but the great majority of the Greeks in America want no kings or princesses here. Let#the king stay where he is, and let him call back some of his friends who are here - Diakos, Maniadakes, Dimitratos. The king should realize that the principles of the American Greeks are democratic; that they tolerate him because of the

Removed since this

critical situation and because the want the question of the monarchy to be settled by the Greek people after its liberation; but that this tolerance has its limits, and those limits are reached when men like Dimitratos, Maniadakes and Diakos are represented as close friends of the monarchy.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BHANCH

MAY 41 1945

From: Alison Frantz GR- 159-R

To: DeWitt C. Poole

Subject: Dimitratos, Kotzias and Metaxas The Greek Star of Chicago for May 1, renewing its

May 7, 1942

complaints about the cancellation of Dimitratos' broadcast, represents Dimitratos, Kotzias and Metaxas and "all those _aithful to the ideals of the Fourth of August" as deserving of the greatest gratitude on the part of the Greeks of America. The Star is astounded, it says, to find that until quite recently Greek officials in America were eulogizing Metaxas; then suddenly Tsouderos renounced that glorious regime, thus dishonoring the memory of the creator of an honorable Greece, prepared for war and full of glory. If Metaxas had not sided with the Allies Greeks would now find themselves enemy aliens. And so, the Star continues, Metaxas is enshrined in the Hellenic Pantheon; Kotzias is saluted, and Dimitratos is hailed as a "national and sacred envoy to the New World". His career calls forth praise and wonder, and he himself is worthy of love and honor. There follows a long biography of Dimitratos.

In another part of the same paper Kotzias receives similar praise for his patriotism, his devotion to duty and his share in the present struggle.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

MAY 85 1942 GR-159 F

Subject: The Dismissal of Sakellarios

May 12, 194

The <u>National Herald</u> of New York in an editorial in the issue of May 7 criticized the lack of frankness in the annoncement of the resignation of Sakellarios for "reasons as yet unknown". The reasons, the <u>Herald</u> declares, are very well known, and are summed up in a statement of Sakellarios that "when Greece has been set free its future must not be in the hands of the old parties; but a new impetus must be given to the progress of the last five years; that is, the restoration of Greece must be continued".

The Greek people as a whole considers the participation of any member of the Fourth of August regime in present affairs an insult and a blot. The wind of freedom and democracy which has already swept away the chief supporters of Greek fascism will not be slow to sweep away the rest. These are the reasons for the dismissal of Sakellarios.

NND 843 100

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: Sakellariou

May 26, 1948 HUREIGN MATIUMALITIES SKANCH

JUN 5 1942

The Greek-American Tribune of New York Tork 122 describes GR - 159

the relief felt on the appointment of Kanelloboulos and the Sakellariou subsequent shock of finding after a few days that had been appointed to the most important office of Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Navy. The Tribune is indignant that the navy, which has fought and is still fighting so gloriously, should be under the command of a politician, an opportunist, and a founder and supporter of the dictatorship who is still longing for its return. It is hoped that the government will quickly grasp the necessity of purging itself of these fascist elements.

NAID 843 100
By SAC NARS, Late

No _____

FOREIGN FOREIGN TOWN ALITIES BE UNITED STATES

Country: Greece

Jun 26 9 53 AMaid: Princeton, New Jersey

From: Alison Frantz

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION: June 25, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole

Source: Greek Star, Chicago

Subject: The King, KOTZIAS and the Fourth of August COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRA

SUMMARY

Under the Biblical injunction "remember these when thou comest into thy kingdom", P. LAMBROS, in the Star for June 19, commends to King GEORGE KOTZIAS and the Fourth of August in general. KOTZIAS is described as the "heir of the immortal METAXAS", in the opinion of the Greeks of America, who are said to have a firm belief that he well play an important part in national politics. The KING is now surrounded by new leaders, but it is the earnest hope of the Star that Greek estemm and gratitude toward the creators of New Greece will never change. "KOTZIAS is a child of Athens, and consequently is most democratic and worthy of esteem". There follow several papagraphs of praise for the Fourth of August.

GREEK HEADINGS

SUBJECT: Letter of Pistolakis.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

GR-160R

3.1.1

Postolalsis' letter on breelo Government. (4pp) bress reaching. 57x6-6/19

26, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole - 1967 From: Alison Frantz GR- 160 R

Subject: The Tsouderos Covernment

The Atlantis of New York for May 20 and the National Herald for the same day publish a letter from Stelios Pistolakis, prompted by the words of Kanellopoulos in his recent speech "....united around the king". The writer expresses the hope that Kanellopoulos' words are not due to any mistaken estimate of the situation and that the freedom of the Greek people is not endangered has it has been in the past. Assurances have been given, and the dismissal of certain members of the government has some significance, but that is not enough as long as there remain in it any opponents of democracy. It is naive to suppose that the mere presence of Kanellopoulos in the government can save the situation when others control the armed forces. The duty of the government is to restore unity and that can be done only with the guarantee that the will of the Greek people will be honored immediately after their liberation. The guarantee should consist of the following steps:

- 1) Immediate dismissal from the command of the armed forces of all anti-democratic elements;
- 2) Immediate publication of an "Act" of the king and the government which should declare categorically: a) that the present government considers itself temporary, and in office by the permission of the Greek people; b) that its aim is on the one hand continuation by all means at its disposal of the allied struggle, and more particularly of the struggle for the liberation of Greece, and on the other hand the constant sending of food to Greece; c) that in accordance

NAID 843 100
By EAC NABS, Late 1/14/8

with article 3 of the Atlantic Charter, by which the Allies recognize the right of self-government, the present government should resign immediately after the liberation of Greece, and hand over its power to a coalition government, in which all parties in Greece should share; and d) that in accordance with the same article of the Atlantic Charter the present government shall take action, either now or in the future, in connection with the post-war government of Greece.

42

NAID 843/00

By EAL NARS, vale 1/14/88

FOREIRN NATIONALITIES BRANCIT

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GR- 160 R

May 26, 1942

Subject: The Letter of Stelios Pistolakis

The letter of Stelics Pisotolakis reported from the 3//2

Atlantis and Herald of New York is printed also in the Greek
American Tribune of New York for May 22, prefaced by the following biography:

Pistolakis is the son of Nikolaos Pistolakis who was Prime Minister of Crete before its union with Greece and took part in the Cretan revolution. Pistolakis studied law, philosophy and political science, and has held high positions since an early age: Prefect; Representative of Kanea for three terms; General Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture; Member of the Highest Economic Council of Greece, etc. He has always been known for his progressive and liberal principles. In 1935 he was condemned to death by the Kondylis government, but was granted an amnesty by the king under the dictatorship.

City

NAID 843 100

By EAL NABS, Jate 1/141

APEX BUILDING 153

No.

FOREIGN OF CHILITIES BR. UNITED STATES

Countr	y: Gree	e	UN 22	12 36	Place:	Princ	eton, New	Jersey	
	Alison			OP OF INF	DRMATION		19, 1942		
_		C. Poole			Source:	Chica	ago Pnyx		
Subjec	Subject: The Letter of Stelios Pistolakis								
REMARKS COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH FOREIGN RECEIVED RECEIVED									
							JUL 2		

SUMMARY

The Chicago Pnyx of June 7 prints, with an English summary, the letter of Stelios Pistolakis which appeared in several other papers.

GREEK READINGS

SUBJECT: Tsouderos government.

SUBJECT: Tsouderos government. Stelios Dimitrakakis

> FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

> > GB-161-R

المرورة الماءة

Information on Dimitralsalsis from Sadas. Comments on his animal in U.S (3 pp.) Press reading, 57>7/42

77 7 7 13 - INT-14

From: Alison Frantz

May 27, 1942

Subject: Members of the Greek Government

The Atlantis of New York for May 21 prints a dispatch from London announcing the appointment of Athanasios Agaides, holong connected with the League of Nations, as under Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Greek Government. Simopoulos remains as Greek Minister (now Ambassador) in London.

The <u>National Herald</u> of New York for May 22 gives a report from London that the appointment of <u>Agnides</u> has created a very favorable impression there. On the following day the <u>Herald</u> announces the arrival in New York of <u>Stylianos</u> Dimitrakakis, with the following biography:

Born in Rethymno, Crete, in 1903; studied law at the University of Athens and Political Science in Paris; in 1930 elected Prefect of Drama under the Venizelos government; in 1933 Governor General of Macedonia under the Coalition government. He resigned and practised law in Athens until 1941 when, in Crete, he accepted the ministries of the Interior and Public Safety. Later he took over the Ministry of War in Egypt, and in the last reorganization of the Greek government he was appointed minister of Justice.

The Atlantis announces the arrival of Dimitrakakis on an inside page, without biography or comment.

NND 843 100 By SAPC NARS, usin 1/14 FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

May 27, 1942 FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR

Princeton, N. J.

To: B. D. Meritt From: T. Leslie Shear JUN 5 1942 GA=161-13

May 29 9 14 AM "47

Subject: Stelios M. Dimitrela

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

(Information supplied by Stephen P. Ladas)

Stelios M. Dimitrakakis was born in 1903 in Canea. Crete. After completing his law school studies in Athens, he studied at the law school in Paris where he obtained his doctor's degree, and at the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. He entered public service for the first time in 1930 when he was appointed Governor (Nomarchis) of Drama. At the time, Mr. Venizelos was head of the Government. This was a short service. In 1933 he was appointed General Secretary of the Administration of Macedonia under Mr. Gonatas, who was then the Administrator of Macedonia. This was at the time when the Government of Greece was formed by all parties. From 1933-1941 he practiced law in Athens. He does not seem to have made a great success of it.

When Mr. Tsouderos became Prime Minister. Mr. Dimitrakakis was appointed Minister of Justice, and when the Government fled to Crete, he was there appointed, also, Minister of Interior and Minister of Public Security. At the departure of the Government from Crete. he remained as the last representative of the Government and escaped with the last section of the British and the Greek army to Alexandria. There, he took on the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of War. Recently in May 1942, when Mr. Tsouderos kept for himself the Ministry of War. Mr. Dimitrakakis remained with the Portfolio of Justice.

During his entire political career, he was a member of the Venizelist party. His father, Marcos Dimitrakakis, was a member of the Cretan Government prior to its union with Greece and later a member

of the Court of Appeals in Athens.

Mr. Dimitrakakis wrote a number of essays and studies on law, such as, on torts and on the responsibility of Ministers, penal, parliamentary and civil. Ladas understands, confidentially, that the main reason of his coming here is to settle the disputes between the elements of the democratic party and establish a more working basis between all of them and Mr. Tsouderos. It is expected that he will leave for London within a few weeks.

Ladas met Mr. Dimitrakakis but has no personal knowledge about him and his character. He made careful inquiries from various people who ought to know, and outside an isolated report which merely tended to indicate that he is a man without importance or stature intellectually, most of the reports were that his character is unimpeachable and his record clean.

NND 843100 By SALC NABS, Late 1/14/88

GREEK READINGS

5/22 3/0/2

SUBJECT: Greek consulates in the U.S.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

GR-162-B

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4.1.2

Connection brees consulate, in U.S. (3ppl Press reading. 5/78 - 6/17/42 To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BE

May 28, 1942 8fanch

1942

Subject: King George's Visit

162-R

unicago for May 22 publishes on The Greek Star of

its front page the announcement of the expected visit of

King George, Prince Paul and Prime Minister Tsouderos. They may be accompanied in America by the Minister of Justice, Dimitrakakis, who is taking charge of the reorganization of the Greek consulates in America. The consulates are now almost useless and cost the government thousands of dollars. Greeks in America will be greatly relieved if the consulates are closed, put under unsalaried officers,

The king's journey will be a national mission, and he will be greeted with prayers and expectations for victory for the Allies and the liberation of Greece.

money thus saved used for the relief of conditions in Greece.

or under the direction of the British consulate, and the

FOREIGN FOREIGN MATIONALITIES IN T CUTUNITED STATES

Country: Greece	Jim 13 9 29 Pace! Princeto	n, New Jersey					
From: Alison Frantz Coordinator OF INFORMATION Date: June 11, 1942							
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source: Greek Sta	r, Chicago					
	tes in America &	FOREIGN NATIONALITIES					
	REMARKS	DIMITOTI					
		JUN 1 7 1942 GR-162-R					
	SIIMMARY						

The Star of June 5 brings up the question again of the waste involved in keeping the Greek consulates open, and stresses the desirability of either closing them or putting unsalaried local residents in charge.

SUMMARY

12

FORE FOR CHURTICE SAR. THE UNITED STATES

Country: Greece Jun 19 9 46 AM '42 ace: Pri	nceton, New Jersey				
From: Alison Frantz COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION Date: Jun					
To: <u>DeWitt C. Poole</u> Source: Na	tional Herald, N. Y.				
Subject: The Hours of the Greek Consulate in New York					
REMARKS	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH GRANGE - 162 - 7				
	RECEIVED				
	JUL 2 1942 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY				
	APEX BUILDING 153				

SUMMARY

The Herald complains in an editorial for June 11 that no one answered the telephone in the Greek Consulate in New York on the day the King arrived. This may be a trivial detail, it says, but it is characteristic of the behavior of the same office in more important matters.

GREEK READINGS

3/20-5/21/12

SUBJECT: King George in Egypt.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GA .- 163- R

41, 7

311

King beorge in Egypt (3 pp) hers reading, 3/13-5/12

Jac. R

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH MAR 2 5 1942 GR-163-R

Princeton, New Jersey March 15, 1942

311

To: De Witt C. Pooler From: Berjamin D. Meritt

Subject: King George II of Greece.

Tree

The Atlantis of New Yor, in its issue of March 20, carries a three-column portrait of George II and the news item from London that the king and Fremier Tsouderos have arrived by air in Egypt to inspect the reconstituted Greek forces in the Middle East. The leading editorial of the same issue praises the "heroic" king, and states that he and his minister want to be near the scene of action in the critical days ahead.

The <u>Greek National Harald</u> of the same date carries the same news item, but with no photograph and no editorial.

Brunt

NNID 843 100

By CALC HABS, Late 1/4/8

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

APR 2 1942 GR = 163 - R Princeton, New Jemps March 26, 1943

RECEIVEL MAR 27 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: The arrival of the King of Greece in Egypt.

Commenting editorially on the King's arrival in Egypt, the Greek National Herald, March 23rd, points out that there are still fascist-minded officers, left-overs from the Metaxas regime, among the Free Greek forces in Egypt. These officers are accused of spreading Fascist propaganda among the troops, and of spying upon them, with deleterious results to morale. The King is warned that such elements must be eliminated both from the Army and from the Government in Exile, and that the return of democratic institutions must be guaranteed. The actions of the King and of Prime Minister Tsouderos in Egypt will be regarded asttests both of the sincerity of promises they have made, and of their ability to carry them out.

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NAID 843 100
By EAL_NABS, vate 1/14

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: King George of Greece GR-163-R

The Atlantis of New York is devoting considerable space to the king and his popularity, especially among the Greeks of Egypt. An editorial of May 19, immediately following the editorial on his forthcoming trip, describes the enthusiastic articles in the Egyptian press on his courage and wisdom.

May 25, 1942

On May 20 the Atlantis quotes the words of the king to the effect that the success of the Greek war effort depends on unity, and that that unity has been achieved. The Atlantis enlarges on this theme, saying that under the inspiration and leadership of the king the Greek government has formed the new Greek army, reorganized and strengthened the navy and recreated the air force. The air force is operating with the Allies in Libya, the navy continues its activity in the Mediterranean and in the Indian Ocean, and the infantry in the Middle East is nearly ready for action. The one great necessity is unity, and whoever disturbs it is committing a crime against Greece. The Greeks of America who do not understand this are careless of their duty to America which is fighting a terrific battle on behalf of international justice, humanity and the freedom of small nations.

The <u>Atlantis</u> for the same day quotes a dispatch from Cairo describing at length the occasion on which the king made the statement referred to above.

The leading editorial of the Atlantis for May 21 is also devoted to praise of the king, with quotations from the Greek press of Egypt.

47.2

GREEK READINGS 5/1/ 6/2///2

SUBJECT: King George's visit (General)

7

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
GR-16.4-R

Discussion | King beorge's vent to U.S. (13pp) Press readup. 5/25-6/25/42 To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

6B-164-R

May 25, 1942/6

Subject: The Forthcoming Visit of King George of Greece

The Atlantis of New York, in an editorial for May 19, annotices that King George of Greece and Premier Tsouderes will visit the United States next month. According to a statement by Consul General Leli in New York, they will be in Washington on June 10 and in New York on June 16, and will stat in this country only a few days.

"The visit", the Atlantis says, "will have a symbolic character and will serve purely national purposes. But however short it may be, it will certainly strengthen the bonds between the land of our birth and the land of our adoption, and will remind the American public of the tremendous sacrifice of the Greek nation on the altar of the common struggle against Hitlerism and Fascism. In addition, it will give the Greek premier an opportunity to bring the American government up to date on the Greek share in the common war effort, and on the plans for future action of the Greek forces fighting in the Middle East. Greeks and Americans of Greek extraction will feel patriotic emotion and justifiable pride because in a little while the leaders of the Greek struggle will be among them, and, we are sure, will demonstrate the feelings of love, devotion and reverence which they cherish toward those who, in the face of great obstacles and in trying days, direct the fight for the liberation of Greek lands from the abominable invaders."

NND 843100

By SAL NABS, Late 1/14/88

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

JUN 8 1942

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES GR-164-R

> Place: Princeton COGRESHATOR OF INFORMATION

Date: June 3, 1942 From: Alison Frantz

Source: California. San Francisco DeWitt C. Poole

Subject: The Visit of King George

Country: Greece

REMARKS

1.8

SUMMARY

Soterios Nicholson, writing in English in the California for May 29, devotes a column to the king's visit. effects of his visit will be good psychologically, for after all, even though he may have Danish, Russian and English blood, he is the king of Greece". "The king of Greece is a very democratic man sincerely interested in the welfare of his people". He is praised for standing behind Metaxas when he refused to surrender to Italy, and "he is the only one who inspired his soldiers to defend their country with their last drop of blood".

No.

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES OUT

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(12	

Country: Greece	Place:	Private ton, New Jersey
From: Alison Frantz	Date:Ju	coordinator of information ne 5, 1942
To: DeWitt C. Poole		Atlantis, New York
Subject: King George's Vist		
	REMARKS	FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH
		JUN 1 3 1942
N M		GR-164-R
TRO.	SUMMARY	

on the king's visit has already been reported, has another, substantially the same, in the Atlantis of June 1. He appends a biography of the king.

No.

17

FOREIGN POINTERS HATES BUTTED STATES

Country: Greece		rinceton, New Jersey
From: Alison Frantz	coordinator of information J	une 10, 1942
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source:_At	lantis. New York
Subject: The King's Visi	1	, 1
And the second s	REMARKS	The second secon
		FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH
		JUN 1 7 1942
1	SUMMARY	GR-164-13

A brief editorial for June 7 points out the great desirability of the visit of KING GEORGE AND TSOUDEROS.

It will give the leaders of our country an opportunity to shake the hand of the king who did not hesitate to oppose a barbarous Germany and a smameful Italy; and he will be in this country long enough to see how unchangeable is the ffiendship between America and Greece, and to see how intense is the interest of the Americans in the fate of Greece.

American Defense - Harvard Group

Report No. 43

Fereign Nationalities Study

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR.

Review of Greek 100 46 in 100 Mg Mg hand

June 3 - GRORDINGEDS OF INFORMATION

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH
GR-164-12
RECEIVED

JUN-25-1942 Please return to Library

The Greek Press welcomes with enthusiasm the arrival of the Greek Kings in this country. So far as I can verify, this welcome is unanimous; and even these Greeks who are republican in sentiment, or, at any rate, object to the present King, feel that on this occasion the interests of Greece should be placed above any differences on constitutional questions.

Deep gratification is expressed at the fact that our government has declared war on Bulgaria. The Greek Press believes that any attempt to distinguish between people and government in Bulgaria is unrealistic, and that the Bulgarian nation should be held responsibile for its taking part in the war on the side of the Axis.

The Greek Press unanimously expresses the urgent hope that mere and still mere food will be sent to Greece, with ships duly set aside for the purpose.

The Greek people face extinction from famine, and every possible step should be taken to feed them.

Raphael Demos.

Bulgary

NARS, Late

Included - 1-66

No.____

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

Country: G	reece Jun 22	12 36 Phace: Prin	ceton, New Jersey
		tor of information Date: June	19, 1942
	itt C. Poole	Ca Source: <u>Gre</u>	lifornia, San Francisco <u>ek-American, Lowell,Mass</u>
Subject: T	ne King's Visit		The second secon
.<.		REMARKS	FOREIGN NAME ALTHER BRANCH
			GR-164-R
- James and the second		SUMMARY	

The <u>California</u> for June 12 describes KING GEORGE as a hero, a martyr, and a king who has brought to life all the triumphs of ALEXANDER THE GREAT, CONSTANTINE PALAIOLOGOS and his own father, CONSTANTINE. His reign is reviewed with great approval, with some references to the glorious METAXAS.

The Greek-American for June 5 gives an enthusiastic welcome to KING GEORGE and TSOUDEROS, saying that the hopes of the Greeks rest on them and expressing the wish that the chief aim of their visit may be to get help for Greece.

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FOREIGNOREGILANDS STATES

Country: Greece	od 951 AbilCe: Pri	nceton, New Jersey
•		
From: Alison Frantz coord	DINATOR OF INFORMATION Jun	e 23, 1942
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source:Gre	eek-American, Lowell, Mass.
Subject: The King's Visit		
	REMARKS	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH. CR - 164 - R RECEIVED
		JUL 1 1940 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY
	SUMMARY	APEX BUILDING NAS

The Greek-American for June 19 has another enthusiastic article on KING GEORGE, saying what a worthy representative he is of the Greek people. The fact that Vice President WALLACE has been with him so much since his arrival is taken as proof that both have the same principles and ideals. The King's visit will have far-reaching consequences, not only in attaining its immediate ends of getting food to the Greek people and arms to the Greek soldiers, but in strengthening the bonds between Greece and America.

FOREIGN POMORECEATIONALTHE BOWN ITED STATES

Country: Greece	Jun 26 9 BBalle :42 P	rinceton, New Jersey
From: Alison Frantz	COORDINATOR OF HE CEMATION J	une 25, 1942 3A-1
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source:	tlantis; <u>National Herald;</u> N.Y alifornia, San Francisco
Subject: The King's Visi	t	A STATE OF THE STA
The second	REMARKS	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH GR-164-R
		RECEIVED
N		JUL 10 1942
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	SHMMARY	APEX BUILDING 153

The <u>California</u> for June 19 has a long editorial by PANAGIOTIS MOUNTANOS praising the King, but adding nothing new.

The $\underline{\text{Atlantis}}$ and $\underline{\text{Herald}}$ for June 23 print the speech of TSOUDEROS at the Ahepa dinner.

The <u>Atlantis</u> continues to publish editorials praising the speeches of the King and TSOUDEROS.

FOREIGN POINTIES NATIONALITES OF ITED STATES

Country: Greece	Jun 23 10p55, 84: 4	? Princeton, New Jersey		
From: Alison Frantz	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION June 20, 1942			
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source:	Atlantis; National Herald, N.Y		
Subject: The King's Visit		-		
	REMARKS	COCRDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH CR-164-10 RECEIVED		
CV		JUL 2 1942 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY		
	SHMMARV	APEX BUILDING 153		

The Atlantis and National Herald continue to devote a great deal of space to the King's visit. His speech before Congress is quoted at length by both. Two points are emphasized at every opportunity: Greece's determination not to give up the fight, and the absolute necessity of sending food immediately.

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FOREIGN POPERTFOSTION LITES STATES

Country: Greece	hm 30 9 35 Me'42 Pr	inceton, New Jersey
From: Alison Frantz	coordinator of information Ju	ne 26, 1942
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source:	nicago Pnyx
Subject: The King's Visit	<u>; </u>	FOREIGN MATORIAL (1) ES
	REMARKS	BRANCH
1		GR-164.R
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SUMMARY

SEPHEN SPILOS' column, which is on the front page of the Pnyx for June 21, is devoted to an encomium of KING GEORGE and KING CONSTANTINE, emphasizing their love for their people.

In another column on the front page are printed excerpts from Leigh White's article in the <u>Nation</u>, reflecting quite the opposite point of view.

No.

96°

FOREIGN PULLTICS IN THUT UNITED STATES

Country:	Greece		Jun 30	9 35pAM	ace:	Princeton,	New 3	Jersey
From:			COORDINAT	or of inform Dat	ATION te:	Princeton,	New d	Jersey
		C. Poole		Sou	ırce	Atlantis,	New	York
		EORGE's I						

REMARKS

JUL 10 1942

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APEX BUILDING 153

SUMMARY

In a long article in the Atlantis for June 24, "Observer" explains that KING GEORGE's one great desire is the complete restoration of democracy in Greece. The proclamation at the present time of political ideals which run counter to the existing order is nothing but an attempt to disunite the Greeks. The King is a symbol of national unity and all Greeks should support him;

No.____

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FOREIGN POTERFECT IN THE COUNTY ITED STATES

Country:	Greece Ja 3 9 37 ave ! Prin	nceton, N.J.
From:	G.W.Elderkin coordinator Of information Date: June	25, 1942
То:	DeWitt C. Poole Source: Salc	oniki Greek Press, Chicago
Subject:	Receptions for the King of Greece	FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
	REMARKS	· BRANCH
		GR-164-R

SUMMARY

The arrival of King George in this country is hailed as a distinct advantage to the Greek cause, particularly his conferences in Washington with the President and the distinguished diplomats of the allied countries. Many of the receptions and banquets given in his honor had as their purpose the promotion of his country's interest but their were some receptions which were simply in honor of an important personage. These will be quickly forgotten. It is now time for the King to resume his eminent status and in the event of continued residence in this country to decline to accept further invitations to dinners and receptions except those of a strictly private character.

FOREIGNORGHITTES LINES ON EUNITED STATES

Country:	Greece Jul 3 9 27 AM 1 26e:	Princeton, New Jersey
From:	G.W.Elderkin Date:	June 25, 1942
To:	DeWitt C. Poole Source:	Saloniki Greek Press, Chicago
Subject:	American Editorial Criticism of	the King of Greece
	REMARKS	CENTERN NATIONALITY
		FUREIGN MATERIANCHILE BRANUH
		GR-164-R
	SUMMARY	

Certain American journalists as well as some correspondents of important American papers write of the King in a critical vein, seeking to represent King George as having nothing to do with Greece inasmuch as he returned to his throne by a coup d'etat and does not in any respect represent Greece. Once for all, it should be understood, particularly by certain Greeks in America that the questions as to how the King returned to his throne, why he signed the order for the dictatorship on the Fourth of August, 1936, and why he maintained Metaxas in authority contrary to the wishes of the Greek people are simply out of order at the present time. These Americans who judge and condemn the King are known to us from other of their published statements. They are learned and brilliant "superprogressives" but not realists. As yet unfortunately they have not realized the national crisis but are lost in theories and vagaries.

GREEK READINGS
2/24/1-6/2/42
SUBJECT: Relations between Greece and

SUBJECT: Relations between Greece and Russia.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
GR-165-R

Relativis between Greek and Russia.

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Press Reading. 4/28-6/5/42

American Defense - Harvard Group

J. Vlastro.

Foreign Nationalities Study

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TIGY NATIONALITIES

Report No. 28 (cont.) ... 27

May 19, 1942

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ATLANTIS National Daily Greek Newspaper

Issues of Feb.24 and Mar.3,1941

This paper is published by Atlantis, 203-205 West 25th St., New York City. Sortires S. Lentes is President and Treasurer. It was founded in 1894 by Selen

The predominant characteristics of these two numbers of the Atlantis, as might be expected from the dates of publication, are: enthusiastic solidarity with the English, support of complete U.S. participation in the war, and ardent Greek patriotism.

The headlines and front page news of both numbers is devoted to the Greco-Italian war, and the Balkan situation. The attitudes of Turkey and Russia are 4.3 considered of highest importance. A possible alliance with Turkey is hinted at, but there are traces of distrust in headlines emphasizing: "English confidence in Turkey." The English are not uneasy about Turkey." Bulgaria is fiercely attacked for her policy of submission to Axis pressure and threatened with reprisals after the war, an editorial column of Feb.24, speaking of "the traditional double-faced and crafty policy of the Bulgarians."

The attitude of Soviet Russia is discussed at some length in both numbers, but without approval. An editorial of March 3rd describes the "disgraceful conduct of Soviet Russia." Mention is made, on March 3rd of the resistance of Bulgarian communists to Axis cellaboration, but there is no evidence elsewhere of pussed by Brasie communist sympathies.

By far the greatest space in both papers is filled with accounts of the Greek struggle, praises of Greek heroism, quoted articles of American war correspondents, campaigning in all parts of the U.S. for the Greek War Relief Fund.

The second most important news is the Lend-Lease Bill, about to be voted on. The Atlantis is strongly in favor of this "world-history-making bill," going even farther to advocate a complete "union" of England and the U.S., which will enable "those who lament the decease of the League of Nations to take comfort in the union of English-speaking nations."

The Atlantis appears to be an efficiently edited, well-organized paper, giving evidence, from its advertisements, of a large and fairly prosperous body of subscribers, publishing news of Greek activities in many cities besides New York: Detroit, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Passaic, N.J., etc. It seems to have some cultural pretensions, running a serial novel by the Norwegian writer, Bjørnson, scientific and medical news items, and a column on Greek history. It maintains its own press and Bookstore, at 205 West 25th Street, advertising numerous publications, many of which have a religious or national character, as: "The Old and New Glory of Athenian Greece," "Life in Christ."

The paper shows, as far as can be seen from two numbers, liberal and democratic tendencies and a prevailing Greek patriotism, a sense of identity with and levalty to the mother country, which does not seem to be entirely caused by the events of the moment. Its emphasis on U.S. aid to European countries is particularly strong. An editorial article of Feb.24 discusses the surplus of foodstuffs reported by the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, ending "Fortunate America has no right to resent those in distress who envy her."

Margaret Kidder.

NNID 843 100

By EAC NABS, Jate 1/1

MAY 4 1942

April 28, 1942

GR- 165-R

Subject: Soviet Accounts of the German Occupation of Greece

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

A dispatch from Ankara to the <u>National Herald</u> of New York (April 24) tells of a document sent by the Soviet Embassy in Ankara to the Greek Legations in Ankara and London, describing the crimes of the German, Italian and Bulgarian armies of occupation. These forces have been forbidden to go to any other country or to return to Germany, because it is feared that the accounts of eyewitnesses of conditions in Greece, spread orally among the German people, will tend to undermine their morale and lessen their faith in German administration.

The statement of the Soviet Embassy is unofficial and is accompanied by the expression of warm sympathy and friendship for the Greek people.

NND 843100

By CAC NARS, Jate 1/14/88

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: Support of Russia

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

May 5, 1942 MAY 9 1942

31.1

GR-165-12

In an article in the May I issue of the Greek-American Tribune of New York, D. Christophoride. deplores the dack of interest in the Soviet Union shown by the average Greek in America, as reflected in the daily and weekly press. Greeks are urged to contribute to the Russian War Relief, not only as a mark of gratitude to the heroic people and army of Russia, but also to strengthen the solidarity of the United Nations, which Hitler is trying so hard to destroy.

(The Russian effort has not however been ignored in the non-Communist press, and the <u>National Herald</u> of New York for May 2 has a long editorial devoted to appreciation of the Russians)

Sport of the second

NAID 843 100

By SOL NARS, Late

Princeton, New Jersey

May 25, 19

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

MAY 25 1942

GR-165-13

From: T. Leslie Shear

To: DeWitt C. Poole

Subject: Attitude of Russia toward Greece

(From News from Greece, compiled by National Committee for Restoration of Greece, Vol. I, no. 27, May 16, 1942)

The Greek Daily Ephimeris in Alexandria, writes "The Moscow radio is again occupying itself with the attitude of official Russia toward Greece. The comment on the question replied that Axis propaganda asserts that Russia sought to impose Communism The announcer categorically stated that Greece is one of the few countries which receives exceptional consideration in the hands of Russia which will never interfere in her internal affairs, and will respect the wishes of her people, who have proved themselves one of the most heroic in the world."

(Cable forwarded to National Committee for Restoration of Greece by the "Aigaion" news agency(London, England))

No._

18)

GR-165-12

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES OUT

Country: Greece	Place: Princeton, N. 19.30 AW 42
From: Alison Frantz	Date: June 5, 1942
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source: Atlantis, New York
Subject: The Interest of Russia i	In Greece FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
•	MARKS BRANCH

TO S

SUMMARY

Ankara that Russia has formally expressed its gratitude to Greece for being indirectly responsible for the failure of last year's German attack, and is eager to share in Greek relief, discusses Russia's position in this respect. The way in which Russia might send help is not entirely clear, but it is reported that this year's crops in Russia are particularly rich in wheat and other grains of which Greece is in particular need. Turkey would be able to help in the transportation of grain to Greece, and it would then pass into the hands of the International Red Cross. In this way the Russians would be able to express in a most practical manner their admiration for the heroism of Greece.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

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PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY

APEX BUILDING 153

May 23, 1942

The Think

Mr. Jesse M. MacKnight Special Defense Unit Department of Justice Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. MacKnight:

Some days ago we prepared for you a memorandum on the Greek newspaper Atlantis from information at the disposal of our Foreign Nationalities Branch. Bearing in mind your interest in this paper, I am sending to you here the copy of a resport on two issues (February 24 and March 3, 1941) which has just come in from a volunteer reader. You will remember that there has been a reorganization in the staff and ownership since the date of the papers here reported on.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) B. D. Meritt

B. D. Meritt

enclosure

BDM: KRP

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GREEK READINGS

3/23 - 6/1/42

SUBJECT: German policy in Greece and the Balkans.



FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

CR + 166-R

Carlo Carlo

3.1.1

Ceman policy in Greece and the Ballsons (4pp.) Press readings, 3/16-6/19/42 NND 843 100
By SAPC NARS, vate //

APR 2 1942

RECEIVEU MAR 27 1942

Frinceton, New Jersey March 26, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

4.1.1

Subject: German offers to Turkey.

The Greek National Herald of New York, March 23rd, says that von Papen, the German ambassador, has submitted the following proposal to the Turks:

In exchange for the immediate handing over of Turkish bases in the southern Caucasus and Iraq for the use of German troops, Germany offers:

For the duration of the war Turkey shall have 50% of the total oil output of Mosul; after the war full control of the whole output, with a guarantee that she will sell to Germany whatever her needs may be.

A Turkish Mandate over Syria for fifteen years; after the expiration of the mandate shall be held under German guarantees as to whether Syria shall become a permanent part of Turkey.

Immediate cession to Turkey of the islands of <u>Lemnos</u>, <u>Mitylene</u>, and <u>Chios</u>; these islands, however, to be used as bases by Germany for the duration of the war.

"Rectification" of the borders of European Turkey by
the cession to Turkey of parts of Western (Greek) Thrace.

Commenting editorially the next day (24th March) the National Herald
notes that the fate of other countries which have collaborated with
the Axis cannot have escaped the notice of the Turks, and says that
if the Turks betray their Allies they will have brought not only
dishonor but destruction upon themselves.

Bomerell

NAID 843100

By EAC NABS, vale 1/4/

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES HOWARS

MAY 25 1942

GR - 166-12

Subject: German Broadcasts to Greece

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: Alison Frantz

May 20, 1942

The Atlantis of New York for May 18 quotes the Lallas

of London on the subject of German broadcasts to Greece The Hellas calls attention to the great importance Germany attaches to the continuing Greek resistance, as indicated by changing tactics in radio broadcasting. Formerly German

broadcasts to Greece were limited to simple news bulletins.

Now they give long lectures maintaining that the Germans and Greeks have much in common, and that the Germans and Italians have always entertained friendly feelings for Greece. Greece must take advantage of the help offered by the Axis, so that Greek economy may share in the broad economic life of Europe. These are fair samples of the Axis broadcasts.

FRANCH BRANCH

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GR- 166 - R

May 26, 1942

Subject: Hitler's Balkan Policy

The Atlantis of New York for May 19 reviews in an editorial the complicated situation Hitler has created for himself in the Balkans, especially in Roumania. He used Transylvania as a bait by which to draw Hungary into the New Order; in giving a large piece of this province to Hungary he overlooked the fact that a great majority of the population were Roumanian peasants, who were naturally enraged by this display of German "justice". Promises of Bessarabia and Roumanian sovereignty as far as Odessa were used to sweeten the pill, and the result was a bloody struggle in which the Roumanians who were supposed to annihilate the Russian army are being themselves annihilated. In the meantime, the Hungarians have been digesting their prey in peace. The leader of the Roumanian Peasant Party, Juliu Maniu, and the liberal Dinu Bratianu protested against the situation and said that it would be impossible for Roumania to make any more sacrifices, and that much more had been demanded of her than of either Hungary or Bulgaria.

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FOREIGNFORDENTATOSALTAS OUT UNITED STATES

Country:	Greece Jun 22	<u>12 36 PM al</u> Ze:	Princeton, Ne	w Jersey
From:	T. L. Shear COORDINAT	TOR OF INFORMATION :	June 19, 1942	
To:			News from Greece,	Vol. I, No. 2 June 9, 1942
Subject:	"German Colonic	es		
CACA P		REMARKS	COORDINATOR OF INFO FOREIGN NATIONALITIE GR-166 RECEIVED	S BRANCH
			JUL 1 194	
1		SUMMARY	APEX BUILDING	153

3.2.1

News from Greece, publication of the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece, uses a London Times story as the basis of its report that thousands of Greeks were expatriated and a greater number of German families, from German bombed areas, have arrived in Greece and settled in Athens and the suburbs Tatoi and Kiffissia which are now known as "German colonies".

GREEK READINGS
4/2/ 6/4/42

SUBJECT: Greek relations with

Turkey.

5 m

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

G.R-167-R

3.1.1

Creek relations with Junkey. Dubish attitude Lowardes Bulgana (4pp.) Press readings, 4/24-6/6/42 APR 29 1942

GR-164-R

April 24, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: Turkey, Greece and the Allies

The attitude of Turkey at the present time is the subject of an editorial in the Atlantis of New York for April 21. Particular reference is made to a recent speech of the Turkish Prime Minister before his Parliament, in which he reiterated hisfaith in the English alliance and Turkey's detrmination to preserve her territorial integrity. The speech is interpreted as meaning that Turkey has lined herself up definitely with the Allies and is ready to fulfil her obligations, including her obligations toward Greece.

Last spring, Turkey was not able to help Greece effectively. With all the resources they had at their disposal, the Axis powers could have crushed Turkey as well as Greece, with disastrous consequences for the Middle East and the Caucasus. Now the situation is different, both from the military and from the diplomatic point of view. With the vast concentration of Allied troops in the Middle East, Turkey is in a position to stae her opinions. The Yeni-Saba of Istanbul is quoted as complaining of the treatment of the Turks Bulgarian-held Thrace, and also of the fact that Bulgaria wants to see the end of Britain as a great power. It is considered Turkey's duty to help Greece regain her independence.

4.1.1

Julian 4.3 4. Green

NAID 843 100

By SAC NARS, Jete

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

MAY 7 1942 GR-167-R April 30, 1942

Subject: Turkey's Attitude toward Bulgaria

3,1.1

The Saloniki Greek Press of Chicago for April 2 comments with satisfaction on the article which appeared recently in the Yeni-Saba of Istanbul on the subject of Turkey's relations with Bulgaria and Greece. Turkey, it says, cannot countenance Bulgaria's occupation of Thrace, the bad treatment of the Turks in this area, or Bulgaria's desire to see the end of Great Britain, Turkey's ally, as a great power. If official Turkey has the same attitude, there can be no danger of passage through Turkey being allowed to Axis troops. The Turks have always been clever diplomats and it is not likely that they will be caught in the net of any von Papen. They know that their interests will not be served by lining up with the Axis, since both Italy and Bulgaria want territorial expansion at their expense.

Bulgur Auden

NND 843 100

By SALL NARS, vate 1/14

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

MAY 9 1942

GR-,167

May 6, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: The Turkish Refusel to Hand over to Germany Escaped

Greeks

The Atlantis of New York for May 3 comments on the refusal of Turkey to hand over to Germany Greek officers who have escaped there. The Greeks will not forget this act of friendship and chivalry. It is said that when the Greeks in Turkey heard of the German demands they notified the Turkish government that they would prefer to go to the Caucasus to fight in the Russian army, rather than return to Greece.



No.

FOREIGN FOREIGNING SMALNIETHE UNITED STATES

Country:	Greece		Jun 8 2 0	5 M dd2: _	Pri	nceton, New Jersey	
•			COORDINATOR OF IN				
						ional Herali, N.Y.	
Subject:_	Tur	key and	Bulgaria				
-		REMARKS		FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH			
						JUN 1 2 1942	
With of	<u>ير</u>					GR-167	

SUMMARY

The National Herald in an editorial on June 4 malls attention to the efferts of the German ambassador to Turkey VON PAPEN to bring about a friendly rapprochement between Turkey and Bulgaria. These efforts are upheld by the Sofia newspaper Zora, but are rejected indignantly by the Turks, who have had bitter experience with the machinations of VON PAPEN. The attitude of the Turks is expressed by the newspaper Yeni Sabah, which says "we may be neighbors of the Bulgarians, but that does not makes us their friends or allies". The same paper attacks the Bulgarians for their brutality toward the Greeks, and says that the recommendations of the Zora for closer Turko-Bulgarian ties should be regarded as "an insult to the Turkish code of Monorable conduct".

GREEK READINGS 1/10 - 5/22/12

SUBJECT: Greek resistance organized and guerilla.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

G12-168-R

31.1

Suedo resistance, organized and guestla seemal Papago. (10pp) press readings, 1/19-5/18/12 To Fr

Huer's

FOREIGN WYTHOMA STA

Princeton, N. J. January 19, 1942

GR-168-R

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

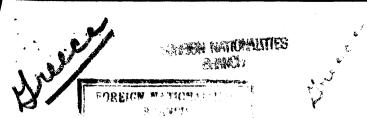
Subject: General Papapos.

31.

The Greek Daily National Herald, in its issue of January 10, 1942, claims that the Generalissimo Papagos was put in laif by the occupying forces and was set free by a band of Greek avengers, and that he has not been heard from since. I give the report about him just as I find it in the paper for he is a possible political figure of some importance.

ANMINELL

4.1.1



Un Carty

Received FEB 14 1942

Princeton, New Jersey February 13, 1942

FOREIGN VITIONALITIES 13

rsey

To: DeWitt C. Poole / From: Benjamin D. Meritt

5774979 GR-168-R

Subject: Sabotage and guerilla warrare in Greece.

[Information from the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece, February 9]

Reports from Cairo say that Greeks in Athens and environs are being executed in retaliation for bombings by the R.A.F.

46.1

It is also reported that two military trains were derailed and destroyed just outside Athens. In retaliation twenty-one villagers were executed "to serve as an exemplary warning to prospective saboteurs,"

Refugees arriwing in Alexandria from Crete state that the Cretans, under Captain Mantakas, are carrying out systematic guerilla warfare against the Germans From their mountain retreats they make surprise night attacks which cause enormous losses.

For a first-hand account which gives a less rosy picture of sabotage and guerilla warfare, see my letter of even date reporting my interview with Lieutenant Andrianopoulos.

Barjann D. Merett

NND 543 100 By 646 :: NB3, USB 1/14 FOREICH " LE RIMINATION OF THE STATES

god

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: The Greek Press of Egypt. 2.1.

The Greek newspaper Colifornia of San Francisco carries a column of excerpts from the Greek press of Egypt.

In the issue of March 13 the papers whoted are: The Anatolian Leader, The Ephemeris, The Keryx, The Daily Telegraph.

Princeton, New Jerey

March 11104

The items of interst are the growth and training of the Greek armed forces in Egypt, the stories of Nazi oppressions in Greece, the futility of these oppressions to stop guerrilla warfare and sabotage, and criticisms of demands in the Bulgarian press for more territory in the direction of Turkey.

These Bulgarian claims are looked upon by the Greek press in Egypt as a tempts to goad the Turks into some unfriendly gesture that might serve as a pretext for a German attack.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

APR 8 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Princeton, New Jersey April 3, 1942

Subject: The National Holiday in Greece (How Guster cell bristol)

The newspaper Atlantis (March 31) publishes long special

Greek Independence day in Greece. The Telegram Government issued a proclamation that everybody must go to work as usual, in order to get anead with the program of fitting Greece into the new order, and threatening reprisals against those who did not appear at their places of employment. Accordingly, people turned up at the proper times and places, but unanimously refused to work, saying that the day was not only a national, but also a religious, holiday, since it was the Feast of the Annunciation. Churches were reported to have been full everywhere, and the priests unanimous in their outspokenness against the occupationists.

In parts of Greece under Bulgarian occupation all demonstrations of any sort were strictly forbidden. Nevertheless, there was a procession in Salonica; it was fired upon by the Bulgarian military and ten persons were killed and twenty were wounded.

In Athens the police and agents of the Gestapo were kept busy all day telling people to take down Greek flags which they had hung from their nouses. As soon as the police went away the flags were hung out again.

[Prepared by Rodney S. Young]

NAID 843 100

By SALC NARS, vale //

FOREIGN NATIONALIJES Dewitt C. Poole - BRANCH From: Alison Frantz

April 22, 1942

APR 28 194 Subject: The Treatment of Greek News in the American Pr

The National Herald of New York for April 18 publishes

a letter from Ioannis Diamantis, of Tarpon Springs, Florida, complaining of the way Greek news is represented in the American press. Whereas the papers are full of accounts of the heroic action of the Serbs, the only accounts from Greece are of hunger, poverty, misfortune and humiliation. The writer does not complain about these accounts in themselves, but he does ask that the work of the Greek army and navy should be reported as well. Such recognition would

do much to encourage the Greeks in their struggle.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANGH

APR 29 19-12 GR-168-R



Princeton, New Jersey
April 27, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: T. Leslie Shear

Subject: Additions to the Greek Navy

(From News from Greece, Vol. I, No. 21, April 22, 1942)

According to a cable received from the Greek Government-in-Exile, preparations are under way to re-inforce the Greek Navy with several new units. These ships, supplied by Great Britain, would be manned by Greek crews and would sail under the Greek flag.

Agree

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

APR 29 1942

GR. 168 R



Princeton, New Jersey
April 27, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: T. Leslie Shear

gel

Subject: Mr. Eden's Promise of Greek Liberation

(From News from Greece, Vol.I, No.21, April 22, 1942)

On the occasion of Greek Independence Day (March 25), Mr. Anthony Eden made a speech to the Greek people in which he promised that "The struggle will be continued until the complete liberation of Greece and the re-establishment of her freedom and independence have been achieved." In the course of the speech Mr. Eden paid tribute to the Greek Navy and to the Greek Air Force, and stressed the close collaboration existing between the Greek Government-in-Exile and the British Government.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

April 30, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

MAY 7 1942 GR - 168 - R

Subject: The Continuing Struggle of the Greeks

The Athenai of Detroit for April 23 prints a state ment issued by the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece summarizing recent activities of the Greeks against the occupying armies. The reports are taken chiefly from the Washington Times-Herald, the New York Post and the New York Times.

The priest Papa-Nicolaos and his followers continue their daily raids from Mount Olympos, killing the enemy and destroying communications. The Germans spent months building a factory for war material, but found it completely destroyed one morning; two hundred Greeks were shot in reprisal. The Greeks are not afraid to express their feelings, and the Germans are baffled. When a small ship brought food from Italy the Greeks refused to accept any.

There are today one thousand Greek soldiers fighting in Libya, about eight hundred pilots are in service and the Greek navy is playing an important part in keeping open communications in the Mediterranean.

4.6.2

L LICH NATIONALITIES BRANCH

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

BAY 25 1942

May 12, 1942,

Subject: General Papagos

GR-168-1

Stephen Spilos, writing in the Chicago Pnyx for In

7 says that since none of the rumors concerning the fate of whereabouts of General Papagos have been confirmed, there remains also the possibility that he is somewhere in the mountains of Greece preparing the revolt against Hitler. Assuming this to be the case, then the new Vice Premier, Kanellopoulos, must know it, and it is suggested that Papagos be somehow brought out of Greece and put in charge of all the Middle East forces from the occupied countries, since De Gaulle and Sikorski are busy with their scattered troops. Papagos' brilliant strategy in the Albanian campaign and the defense of Greece last spring qualify him for such a command, and the appointment of a general from one of the occupied countries would have an important psychological effect on these countries; it would also prove the sincerity of the United Nations, to say nothing of the moral effect it would have on the German High Command when they are again confronted by the man who more than any other is responsible for their present predicament.

0.00

To: DeWitt C. Poole Foreign NATIONALITIES BR. From: Alison Frantz M OUT

May 28, 1942

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Subject: The New Milleary \$9564 by Greece

JUN 0 1942 the GR-168-R

The Atlantis concerns for Many 27 describes the present state of the Greek army, navy and air force.

Officers and seamen of the Greek navy are serving at the naval bases of Malta; units of the fleet are constantly conducting convoys from Mediterranean ports to the Persian and Indian Gulfs. Greek ships share in nearly every engagement in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Greek navy is now stronger than it was at the beginning of the Italian war; the air force, thanks to reinforcements from America, is double what it was two years ago, and over 3000 men serve at its bases. Of the land forces, the officers alone are in the thousands, and the ranks are increased by hundreds every week, arriving in small sail-boats, row-boats, and rafts. This exodus from Greece will become general during the summer, in spite of the vigilance of the Germans.

Q. Sarrie

GREEK READINGS
2/15 - 4/26/42

SUBJECT: Dodecanese

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

G.R-169-R

31.1

Dode course. Eveny alien problem cent background. (4pp.) heso reading, Nr4-4/19/42. CHINAMINA CHARACTURINATION OF ANIBANA

GR- 169

Princeton, New Jersey February 24, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Dodekannesians.

hatwal Herold

[Information obtained through Rodney Young from the Greek National Daily Herald of New York, of February 18 and 19, 1942.]

4.18.1

A long editorial of February 18 protests against those Greeks from the Dodekannese who have not acquired American citizenship being required to register as enemy aliens. It quotes a resolution of the Senate, moved by Senator Lodge, of May 17th, 1920: "It considers that Northern Epirus, including also Koritsa, as well as the twelve islands of the Aegean where the population is primarily strongly Greek should be assigned by the Peace Conference to Greece, and should become a part of the Kingdom of Greece." In the face of this resolution of the Senate, how is it now possible to classify the Dodekannesians as enemy aliens?

An editorial of February 19th points out that the George Dilboy Post of the American Legion has already protested on this matter to the Department of Justice, and received assurance that the matter has already been favorably resolved.

Also on the 19th is published a long letter on the same subject from N. I. Kassavetis. He had written to Senator Meade asking him to see Secretary Hull and suggest that those of the Dodekannesians who obtained cards of identity from the Greek Consulates might be relieved of the insulting necessity of registering as enemy (i.e. Italian) aliens. Senator Meade replied that he had seen Secretary Hull, and that the suggestion seems to be acceptable to the State Department.

Bonevell

NMD 843100 By Effe WARS, Jose 1

Read MAR 4 1942 C

FOREIGN VATIONALITIES

BRANCH

GR - 169-R

Princeton, N.J., March 3, 1942.

To: From:

DeWitt C. Poole Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Dodecanesians not Enemy Aliens

3.1.1

The Greek daily Atlantis of New York in its issue of February 28 editorializes on the injustice of calling men and women of Greek blood who happen to be from the Italian controlled islands of the Dodecanese Enemy Aliens, and it expresses appreciation for the attitude of the U.S.A. in recognizing such Dodecanesians as Greeks.

This same appreciation is expressed by the Hellenikos Typos of Chicago in its issue of February 26

31.1

Bound

NND 843100 By EAPL NABS, vate 1/14

APR 2 1942 GR - 169- R

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Dodekanese

rinceton, New Jersey March 31, 1942

41.1

The Greck National Herald (March 28) publishes a long despatch from Alexandria giving the first ej -- witness account of the short Eritish occupation of Castellorizo in the Dodecanese, and the return of the Italians. Hen who escaped from Castellorizo and are now serving with the Free Greek forces in Egypt report that on the arrival of the British the population of the island turned out with British and Greek flags to welcome them, and gave them an ovation. Later, however, on the return of the Italians, many of those who had demonstrated in favor of Britain and Greece were arrested; some were beaten, others put in concentration camps, and still others, mostly men between 16 and 60, deported to prison in Rhodes and elsewhere.

These were identified with the help of Greek quislings who nad served with the Italians, and who at the time made a pretense of demonstrating in favor of the Eritish and Greeks. A list of eleven names is given:

- 1) Ioannis G. Lakerdis, for 20 years Mayor of Castellorizo with Italian support.
- 2) Cavailiero Dr. Constantine Christodoulos, refugee from Asia Minor.
- 3) Emmanuel Phoundas, policeman, refugee from Asia Minor.
- 4) George Portoglou, refugee.
- 5) Spyros E. Savvas, customs officer of Castellorizo, recently appointed food rationer by the Italians.
 6) George Manettas, Harbor Master of Castellorizo, refugee from Smyrna.
- 7) Antonios Gikas, Albanian, official of the Italian Government in Castellorizo.
- 8) Vasileios Karayannis, refugee from Asia Minor.
- 9) Agapitos X. Kanthis.
- 10) George K. Myriklis, shepherd.
- 11) Michael R. Hichelakis, delegate from the church in Rhodes, known as the "scourge of Castellorizo."

IABS, vale

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

MAY 7 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

6R-169-R

April 29, 1942

Subject: Men from the Dodecanese in the Greek Army

The men from the Dodecanese serving in the Greek army have sent out an appeal for more recruits from the Dodecanese. The appeal was published in a newspaper of Alexandria with the comment that it must be remembered that the Dodecanese will be the first gift to a free Greece. Commenting editorially on the appeal, the Atlantis of New York of April 26 says that it was apparently successful and that many Greeks of the Dodecanese have joined the Greek army. It congratulates them on their good fortune in being among the future liberators of the islands.





GREEK READINGS

2/9-6/2/12

SUBJECT: Eulgarian propaganda.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

GB-170-R

W UP TO

3.11

attetudes on Bulgana and Bulgarian propaganda un U.S. (14pp) luss Réachip. 7/11-6/5/42 HANCH

GR -170-12

D. Droger

Received FEB 12 1942

Princeton, New Jersey, February 11, 1942.

To:

DeWitt C. Poole

From:

Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject:

Greek Reaction to Mr. Earle's statements to

the Fress on Bulgaria.

4From the Greek Daily National Herald of Feb. 9, 1942};

Mr. Earle's Statements to the Press that the Bulgarians, from Boris down to the lowliest peasant, are grieved that Bulgaria is among the enemies of the United States, has aroused considerable ire in the Greek-American Press.

The <u>Herald</u> points out to Mr. Earle that Bulgaria voluntarily served as a springboard for the attacks on Jugoslavia and Greece, that in both countries the Bulgarians have been guilty of the most fearful outrages of plunder and slaughter, and that the prime minister has declared that Bulgaria will do everything to secure a victory for Hitler.

"What injustice, Mr. Earle, toward those of us who have stayed fast by America's side, in deed as well as in word — How you wound the rights due to the people who today quiver beneath the Bulgarian sword."

4.3

Bullaria

Benjamin D. Meritt

Benjamin D. Muret

Reil (*)

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

6R- 170-R

To: DeWitt C. Podle

From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Princeton, New Jersey February 24, 1942

Subject: Greek Reaction to Mr. Earle's statements to press on Bulgaria.

[Information obtained through Rodney Young from the Hellenikos Typos of Chicago for February 12, 1942.]

The following quotation comes from an article in the <u>Hellenikos Typos</u> under date of February 12:

"What he [Ambassador Earle] said (that 80% of the Bulgarian people favor Russia and America) neither fits the facts nor is the outcome of a deep study of the matter; much less becoming to a supposed diplomat. The Bulgarian army is not directed by the will or the desires of the people in general but by its officers, and the policies of the country are formed by the government and the king. For a man who was sent to a capital of another country to guage and understand the sentiments of a people and its government, to reach conclusions so superficially reflects no credit to our diplomatic force."

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Proment

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By ELL WARS, Jaio 1/1

April 12. 1942

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

APR 201942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: /Bulgarian Propaganda ct: Bulgarian Propaganda
An editorial in the Greek-American For April 10 warns

6R-476 R

of Bulgarian propaganda which is gaining increasingly at the expense of Greece, both in England and in America. Many articles are being devoted in both the English and the American press to the whitewashing of Bulgarian conduct toward Greece and also to justifying Bulgaria's whole position in the war, throwing all the blame on King Boris and his government.

The general tenor of these articles is that the Bulgarian people are not at fault: they are honorable, peaceloving and devoted to agricultural pursuits rather than to politics, but they found themselves faced with a superior force which it would have been suicidal to resist. editorial points out, however, that the Jugoslavs and the Greeks found themselves in a similar or worse situation, but preferred to fight for their freedom; it adds that it is impossible to justify the opportunism and barbarism of the Bulgarians toward the Greeks after their defeat.

If this growing propaganda is not combated, the editorial continues. we may find a situation similar to that after the first World War, when at the Peace Conference British and American political leaders championed the rights of Bulgaria at the expense of Greece, in spite of the fact that then as now Bulgaria was on the side of the Germans. A former consul of Greece is said to have told the editor that the files of many covernment offices in Washington are full of Bulgarian propaganda. Greek-Americans are urged to take active part in counteracting such influences.

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Franta GB - 170-A Poril 21, 1942

Subject: Bulgaria and the Bulgarians

On the occasion of this country's warning to the nations which have sold themselves to Hitler, viz. Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria, an editorial in the Ablantis of New York for April 14 discusses the opinion prevailing in Washington that the peoples of these countries do not share the political views of their Germanophile governments. This may be true of Hungary, which as a result of the last war discovered the dangers of identifying itself with Nazism or Fascism. As to the Roumanians, they have never played any part in the policy of the country; the peasants are for the most part illiterate, and whatever government is in power has always won the elections.

The case of Bulgaria is quite different, however. The Bulgarian people has always been politically minded and realistic; it has always pursued its own interests. If the germanophiles are not many, the Russophiles are even fewer. If there is probability today of serious disputes in Bulgaria it arises from internal conflict and not because of differences in foreign policy. The peasants and other leftists turn against Boris and the military leaders because they are opposed to their own interests, not becauses they are Germanophiles. As G. Christopouhos wrote in a letter published in an English paper: "energetic collaboration with Germany has been the primary diplomatic policy of the

No of

Bulgarians ever since Bulgaria became a kingdom. Joining the Axis is simply a continuation of a well-defined foreign policy approved by the king, the government and Parliament. It must be noted that Bulgaria is not a totalitarian state".

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES 3 LUS SHANGE

To: DeWitt C. Prolega-470-A

May 4, 1942

Subject: Bulgarian Propaganda

O serve

In the National Herald of New York for April 29 an article signed by G. A. G. calls attention to the systematic propaganda which Bulgaria has been handing out for decades. It has had considerable success, so that Venizelos had considerable difficulty at the peace conferences in Bucharest and Paris in saving certain Greek territory for Greece against Bulgarian claims. Later, President Wilson was so influenced by Bulgarian propaganda that the cession of eastern Macedonia and Thrace to Greece was in grave doubt. Many reporters, both English and American, have come under its sway, and the writer ends with the prohecy that after the war Bulgaria will be regarded as a "victim of Nazism".

18

George A. Generalis

special writer for the Herald most, a international

affairs

FUREIGN NATIONALITIES

DAY IN HAZ

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GB-170-12

May 6, 1942

G

Subject: American Commentators Justification of Bulgari

and Macedonia.

The National Herald of New York for May 3 publishes an open letter to H. V. Kaltenborn from Androcles Andreades on the subject of Mr. Kaltenborn's justification of Bulgaria in a recent broadcast. Kaltenborn, he says, assumes that Bulgaria is still neutral, resisting Hitler's pressure to fight his enemies, and that the Bulgarian people are against the New Order. The facts, the letter continues, are quite otherwise. Of course Bulgaria would try to avoid sending armies to the Russian front since she had got what she wanted large parts of Greece and Yugoslavia - without fighting. It was through Bulgarian treachery that Hitler was able to invade Greece so successfully last spring. Bulgaria maintained an appearance of neutrality and convinced many that she was a

This cold-blooded attitude is consistent with Bulgaria's past history. She has invaded Greece and Yugoslavia three times since 1913, and on the first two occasions there was no Hitler to exert pressure.

victim of Hitler, even while occupying vast areas of Greece

Unfortunately Kaltenborn is not the only commentator to have been taken in by Bulgarian propaganda, and the writer expresses the bitterness felt by the Greeks and Yugoslavs provoked by these attempts to extenuate Bulgarian treachery.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BHANCH

MAY 25 1942

GR-170-17

Subject: Bulgarian Propaganda Methods

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

May 12, 1942/

41.

The Atlantis of New York for May 9 comments on a new method of propaganda used by the Bulgarians. This is the transference of Bulgarian priests to Greece and Yugo-slavia. A Bulgarian paper giving the announcement of this new policy is quoted as saying that "refusal to comply will be regarded as resignation from holy orders". This is interpreted as meaning that many Bulgarian priests did refuse to comply, fearing what will happen to them when the Greeks and Serbs regain their freedom.

China Contraction of the Contrac

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

eats Greek products.

Subject: Bulgaria

BRANO: May 26, 1942

GR-170-R

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In an article entitled "Timocent" Bulgaria", G. A. G. writing in the National Herald of New York for May 25, makes a strong demand for a declaration of war on Bulgaria by the United States. According to international law, Bulgaria is neutral because the United States has not declared war on her. In scathing words the writer reviews some of the crimes of "innocent" Bulgaria: the Greek blood shed in Macedonia and Thrace; the dishonorable and anti-Allied acts committed by her leaders and king, such as the bombardment of Salonica and the invasion of Eastern Macedonia by the Axis from Bulgarian bases, and the pillaging of Drama, Kavalla, Serres and Alexandroupolis, while Sofia and Varna stand untouched. Greece starves as a result of Bulgarian dishonor, while Bulgaria

And what, he continues, do we do, officials and private citizens? We read in the papers about the glory that is Greece, the sufferings of the Greek people, the achievements of the Greek insurgents and the Greek army and navy, and we are very pleased. After the ver we shall say "Please give us back Greece; do us the favor of driving the Bulgarians out of our Macedonia". But in the seantime that innocent and neutral country will have Pulgarized Greek soil by killing all the Greeks, and Bulgaria will only be "asked" by the councillors at the peace table to depart from the blood-coaked Greek soil.

2

What we must do now is to demand a declaration of war against Bulgaria - demand it with mass meetings, with protests to the President; we must arouse the American press with articles and statistics, and the American public with radio broadcasts. We must move now, before it is too late, or else after the war we shall be mourning over the ruins of Macedonia while the Bulgarians laugh up their sleeves.

An editorial in the same issue of the <u>Herald</u>, under the heading "The Traitors of the Balkans", comments on reports of discouragement in Bulgaria caused by increasing doubts of a Nazi victory. Bulgarians realize that an Allied victory will mean retribution for their crimes against their neighbors, and they realize how terrible will be the verdict of Justice against the murderers who, for the third time in thirty years, have stuck their daggers into the hearts of heroic peoples.

merican Defense - Harvard Group

Repert No. 35

Foreign Nationalities Study

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR. 1942 6 COORDINATOR OF THEORMATION ON FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Review of Greek Press in New England 59 # 42

May 25 - June 2, 1942 CORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

JUN 1 9 1942 LEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY APTX DISTRIBUTION 153

An editorial in the Greek-American (Lewell, Mass., May 29) warns the American public not to be deceived by Bulgarian prepaganda. This prepaganda aims to convince the United Nations that only the Bulgarian King and government are responsible for the pre-Axis policy of Bulgaria; that the Bulgarian army was forced by the Germans to loot Greek territory; that, in fact, Bulgaria is not contributing anything substantial to the Axis fight; and that the Bulgarian people are innocent.

The editorial goes on to state that this propoganda must be resisted because it is false; for, etherwise, Bulgaria, at the end of the war, might remain unpunished for her treachery and her brutalities against the Greeks.

An editorial in Ethnes (Besten May 22) warns our public against propoganda carried on by Italians in the United States intended to acquit the Italians of Italy of any guilt against the United Nations. This propoganda - which is engaged in, both by anti-fascists like Count Sforza, and by pro-fascist newspapers like the Progress - Itale Americane, and Corriere d' America in New York - tries to arouse American sympathy by blaming Mussolini alone for all the crimes of the Italian fascists, and by asserting that the Italian people are whelly innocent, and, although favoring the United Nations, are impetent to act because they are deminated by the Italian fascists and the Germans. Yet why, then, is it possible for the Greek people, ground under both Italian fascism and German Nazism, to engage in systematic sabotage, and in guerrolla

warfare by the thousands, and in epen fighting?

The Italian people are not victimes but agents of fascism in its crimes against the Greek people, and must be made to pay, unless they revolt against their government.

Raphael Demes

NND 843 100

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATEGREIGH NATIONALITIES BR. OUT

Country:	Greece	Place: Princeton	n. Jun. 6. 10 30 HM 42
-	Alison Frantz	Date: June 5.	1992
	DeWitt C. Poole	Source: National	
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REMARKS

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BHANCH

JUN 1 7 1942

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SUMMARY

George Generalis, writing in the National Herald for June 1 on three classes of propaganda, speaks of the great success of Bulgarian propaganda in England and America. Bulgaria has been successfully represented as a friend of Russia, sympathetic to the Allies, and having no part in the Nazi policy of its government. The same propaganda conceals the crimes of Bulgaria in Macedonia and Thrace, or attributes them to the Nazis.

The second class of propaganda is that according to which Italy is suffering under the Nazi yoke and the Italian people are ready to revolt at the first opportunity; the Italian army is surrendering because it does not want to fight. The purpose of this is to represent Italy as the victim of Nazism so that all her crimes may be forgiven her after the war. That is, that France's stab in the back may be forgotten, and the sinking of the Helle at Tenos, the treacherous attack on Greece, and even the epic of the Greeks in the Albanian mountains. This work is aided by a great Italian organization which calls itself "antifascist", and is working to have all the blame for Italy's actions

put on Mussolini alone.

The third class is the Albanian, which has been increasing recently. According to it, Albania is opposed to Italian sovereignty, is sympathetic to the Allies, and is struggling for democratic freedom.

If all these propagandas succeed, Greece's fate after the war will be to receive neither the Dodecanese nor Northern Epeiros, and perhaps even to be compelled to give Bulgaria a corridor to the Aegean.

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GREEK READINGS

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SUBJECT* Axis occupation of Greece.

(especially Bulgarian)

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
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axis occupation of Succe, particularly by the Bulgarians. (>1pp.) Press Readings. 315-7114/42

MAR'6 1942

Princeton, New Jersey March 5. 1942

a cons

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

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BRANCH GR-171

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

Subject: Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia and Thrace.

[Information from the Greek Daily National Herald of New York, of March 2, 1942.]

41.1

The <u>Herald</u> reports that thousands of Bulgarian farmers are being settled in Eastern Macedonia and in Thrace, and in particular that 30,000 (thirty thousand) have settled between the Strymon and Nestos rivers. This is part of the Axis scheme for the systematic Bulgarization of narthern Greece.

Such Bulgarization is one of the injustices which the Greeks resent and which they feel must in justice to them, and to their service to the allied cause, be undone at the end of the war.

The National Committee for the Restoration of Greece, in its seventh bulletin "News from Greece" tells of the expulsion and annihlation of the Greeks to make way for the Bulgarians, and comments on this usurpation and occupation of Greek lands by the invading enemies and their civilian followers.

B. Jane

Bulgari,

Bowert

To be distributed March 9, 1942 WIC

FOREIT*



Princeton, New Jersey April 7, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Axis Oppression in Greece

The Greek National Herald (April 2nd and 3rd) publishes special telegrams from Ankara, London, and Jerusalem describing acts of Axis oppression in Greece. Educated Greeks (journalists, schoolteachers, artists, writers) who might be capable of leading the resistance of public opinion to the Axis have been arrested. Schoolteachers have been forced into the labor corps, with the result that only a few secondary schools remain open. The Italians have set up concentration camps at Larissa and Florina; two journalists, Karvounis and Stournas, have died in these camps, "unable to survive the tortures to which they were subjected." Educated Greeks, refugees from the Metaxas Government, and Greeks who succeeded in fleeing from Greece to other parts of Eurape after the German occupation, have been gathered from all parts of occupied Europe and sent to concentration camps in Germany.

In Athens, German and Italian officers in restaurants and hotels laugh at hungry Greeks who gather before the windows, and make a game of throwing them morsels as to dogs.

Axis propaganda through the Athens newspapers blames the famine on the British, pointing out that it is caused by the blockade which will not allow food supplies through.

[Pupared by Rodney S. Young

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH MAR 25 1942 GR - 174 - R

Princeton, New Jersey March 23, 1342

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Italian-Bulgarian rivalry in Greece.

[Information from the Greek National Herald and the Atlantis of New York, March 18, 1942.]

131.1

United Press dispatches from Ankyra to the London Times report that the Germans have turned over the port of Salonica to an occupying force of Hungarian troops, thus releasing a division of Germans for the Russian front. The Hungarians were called in to prevent friction between the Italians and Bulgarians, both of whom wanted Salonica. For military and commercial purposes, the report adds, the Germans have decided to keep Salonica for themselves.

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NNI) 843 100 By SAC NABS, vate //4/

APR 28 1942 GR-. ロコノ-R April 23, 1942 Princeton, N. J.

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: B. D. Meritt

Subject: Bulgarization of Thrace and Macedonia.

The bulletin <u>News from Freece</u>, which is distributed by the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y.C., has two items in its issue of April 17, 1942, which deal with Bulgarian occupation of Chrace and Macedonia. All such occupation is bitterly resented by every Greek in the United States. The first item is a cable received by the Greek Government in Exile and made public by the Greek Office of Research and Information in New York City:

"The President of the Bulgarian Council, M. Filoff, has formulated a project for the permanent 'annexation and reconstruction of territories re-incorporated' by the Nazis to the Bulgarian State. What this means is that Bulgaria has begun a deliberate policy of <u>Denationalization</u> of Greek Thrace and Greek Macedonia. But the project goes farther than Thrace or Macedonia for Bulgaria envisages a complete mastery of the Aegean littoral and the Aegean Sea. The <u>Denationalization</u> program, which has already begun, conducts a wholesale exchange of populations. The Greeks are removed from their homeland and taken to the interior of Bulgaria and Bulgarian peasants are sent to occupy Greek soul. The depossessed Greeks are paid only 35 per cent of the value of their lands and homes."

The second item is a telegram to the <u>Greek Daily National Herald</u> from the National Press Service. It is a dispatch from Ankara and reads as follows:

"The Bulgarian Government sought to compell the Greeks in Macedonia to celebrate April 12 as the day of 'Macedonian Liberation,' that is,

Bulgarization of Thrace and Macadonia - page 2:

Bulgarian occupation. The populace was ordered to display Bulgarian flags.

The Macedonian Greeks flatly refused to take part in the ceremonies. Instead the 12th of April 2as marked by riots in the streets and by bloodshed.

MAY 4 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

April 24, 1942

Subject: Changes in the Bulgarian

An editorial in the Hellenoamerikanikon Bema-New York for April 17 compares the resignations in the Bulgarian cabinet with the reorganization of the Vichy government. A year ago Hitler asked and obtained from King Boris only neutrality, with one prearranged violation of that neutrality - the granting of passage of Nazi troops on thier way to invade Greece. Later Hitler handed over northwest Greece to the mercy of the Nazi Bulgarian court and government, with promises of annexation. But it seems that most of the cabinet would not agree to send a Bulgarian army to Soviet Russia, and that is why they resigned. Perhaps they resigned so that, if need should arise, they might come forward as "friends of the Soviet Union". Aside from this there remains the fact that the Bulgarian peasants and workers would probably never agree to strike at the Soviet Union. In France and in Bulgaria the manoeuvres of Hitler and the treachery of the Bulgarian Nazis could be frustrated by sudden intervention from outside.

> 1942 MAY 7

April 29, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: Bulgarian Claims and Bulgarian Conditions

Both the Atlantis and the National Herald of New York for April 25 carry dispatches from London commenting on King Boris' aim to have eastern Serbia under the Bulgarian crown. Both mention the fact that the Duke of Spoleto has never dared taked up his residence in his new Kingdom of Croatia.

Both papers give accounts coming from Berne of the lack of food in Bulgaria, chiefly because of the poor organization of means of transportation.

A dispatch from Alexandria, originating in Turkey, says that no one travelling through Bulgaria is allowed to stop there or to speak to any Bulgarian. The reason is thought to be to prevent accounts from leaking out of the bad internal state of Bulgaria, whose farmers and workmen do not want to be drawn into the war.



To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

April 29, 1942

Subject: The Treatment of the Greeks by the Bulgarians,

Germans and Italians

The National Herald of New York for April 25 quotes a dispatch from Helen Kirkpatrick, London correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, describing the treatment of the Greeks by the armies of occupation. Ver source is the Greek newspaper "The Voice of the Slaves", which is published secretly in Athens and circulated widely, in spite of the harsh measures taken by the Germans to prevent it.

Circumstantial accounts are given of the tortures inflicted on the Greeks by Bulgarians, Germans and Italians. A priest, Papabasileios Michael, from Kamara in Macedonia. was tortured by the Bulgarians for refusing to tell the whereabouts of the schoolteacher, Psaltopoulos, of the same village. The latter's crime was to give lessons to his pupils secretly, encouraging them in the hope of the liberation of Greece. The same secret newspaper tells how the Germans have opened houses of prostitution in the Peiraeus, to which they bring Greek girls by force.

The greeks in Kerkyra continue to suffer for their refusal to cooperate with the Italians. One official was arrested and has never been seen again because he refused to translate into Greek speeches of the Italian generals Parini and Geloso, saying that Kerkyra would always be Italian.

But, the account continues, the cruelty of the Bulgarians, with either the silent approval or the open encouragement of the Germans, is beyond description, and the



hatred of the Greeks and Serbs for them can never be moderated. When those who know the present state of the peoples of Europe are asked how the Germans are going to be punished, they answer "that is the problem of the Poles, which they will settle when they go into Germany". So the punishment of the Bulgarians will be the problem of the Greeks and Serbs.

APR 29 1942

To: Devitt C. Poole From: 1. Leslie Shear



Princeton, New Jersey
April 27, 1942

Subject: Bulgarians Urged to Settle in Greece

(From News from Greece, Vol.1, No. 21, April 22, 1942)

The <u>London Sunday Times</u> reports that for some months Bulgarians have been officially urged to settle in Greece, especially in Western Thrace. Subsidies are given and many favors promised the settlers, but few peasants have accepted because of their fear of Greek guerrillas.

MAY 25 1949

May 20, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: The Bulgarians in Greece

The conduct of the Bulgarians in Greece continua be the subject of comment in the Greek papers. An ar Mcle in the National Herald of New York for May 16 says: "But garia has always stretched out her hand in friendship to any foreign power whose purpose is to disturb the peace of the Balkan peninsula", and cites in support of this statement a number of instances of voluntary cooperation with the Germans. The compulsory transference of Bulgarian priests to Greek villages is also noted.

An editorial in the Herald for May 19 says that the Bulgarians in Greece are rivaling their companions in barbarism Various examples are cited, including especially the ceding to Bulgarians of land pronounced "ownerless"; it is indeed ownerless because its owners have been killed. After the war the question should be considered whether this country of traitors and murderers should not be put under some sort of guardianship, as unworthy of freedom.

39 13

To: DeWitt C. Poole

May 27, 1942

From: Alison Frantz

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR. OUT R - 171 R

Subject: Bulgaria and a Balkan Union

One of the first political moves in the Balkans after COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

the defeat of the Axis will be an attempt to form a Balkan

Federation, or at least an economic union of all the countries of Southeastern Europe, according to the Atlantis of New

York for May 25. Such a union would be under the protection of Great Britain, Soviet Russia and the United States. The movement is gaining wide support among the exiles who are fighting for their various countries, and its advocates are recommending that it should not be limited to Slavs but that it should include also Greeks and Rumanians in one democratic Balkan state.

At the same time, reports from Bulgaria about the anti-Nazi and pro-Russian sentiments of the people become more emphatic with the continued successes of the Russians; there is also noted the growth of a movement for a union of all South Slavs and Western Slavs. These reports have great significance for the Greeks and for Turkey. Whenever Bulgaria wants to cover up any crimes, or to escape the charge of land-grabbing at the expense of her allies, she throws out the bait of "union of the South Slavs" to draw Yugoslavia away from cooperation and friendship with Greece, Turkey and Rumania. The Yugoslavs will not fall into this trap, nevertheless, their leaders will be on guard. The Turks recently showed that they realized that Bulgarian policy was continuing along its old treacherous lines when they announced that they would not recognize any territorial changes in Thrace; that is, the seizure by Bulgaria of Greek territory.

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FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONALITIES BR. OUT

Country: Greece		Place: Princeton New W 38 Sty 42		
From:	Alison Frantz	Date: June 5 coopenation		
To:	DeWitt C. Foole	Source: National Herald, New York		

Subject: The Declaration of War Against Bulgaria - 🗘

REMARKS

FOREIGN NATIONALING BRANGI JUN 1-7 (342

GB-171-R

SUMMARY

On the occasion of the United States declaration of war against Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania, an editorial in the National Herald for June 3 reviews Bulgaria's position, past and present, with reppect to America and the Allies. After the last war, in which Bulgaria fought on the side of the Germans, the American representative at the peace conference appeared as the champion of Bulgaria at the expense of Greece. Once more Bulgaria is on the side of the enemy. Six months after their declaration of war on us, President Roosevelt asked Congress for a declaration of war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania. He is under the impression that the governments of these countries declared war on us only because of pressure from Hitler. This is certainly not true of the Bulgarians. If they had been really opposed they could have resisted, as did the Yugo-The government at Belgrade had signed a dishonorable agreement at Vienna, but the Yugoslavs refused to accept it.

The Bulgarians three time in thirty years have

fallen upon their neighbors, but this time the act is more cowardly than ever before because they tried, without sacrifice to themselves, to prey upon the Greeks and Yugoslavs who had sacrificed themselves for their ideals. The government, monarch and people, forgetting that Bulgaria owed its freedom to Russia, now turn treacherously against their benefactor.

Russia, Greece, Yugoslavia and Great Britain will not tolerate any leniency toward Bulgaria after the war. The blood of the victims of Bulgarian treachery demands justice, and America must throw all her weight into the struggle to mete out proper rewards to the guilty and to their victims.

FOREIGNE POLITICS INOUTHE UNITED STATES

Country:	Greece				eton, New Jersey	
From:	Alison	Frantz COORDINAT	OR OF INFORMA	710N Date: June 6	3, 1942	
То:		C. Poole			tis; National Hera	ld,N.Y
Subject: Press Reactions to the Declaration of War on Bulgaria						
€ ^			REM	ARKS	FOREIGN NATIONALITIES	
					BRANCH	
					JUN 1 1942 GR-171-R	
41						

SUMMARY

The following editorials and articles deal with our declaration of war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania: an editorial in the <u>Atlantis</u> for June 3, and editorial in the <u>National Herald</u> for June 5 and an article in the same issue by GEORGE GENERALIS.

All these articles lay great emphasis on the necessity of convincing the American people that Bulgaria is not an innocent victim of Hitler, declaring war on us only because of great pressure and against the will of the people as a whole. The Atlantis points out that Bulgaria is not a dictatorship and that its declaration of war was voted by a large majority in the Sobranje, with the justification that the Bulgarian people were "under obligation to fight together with their protectors and supporters Hitler and Mussolini". The Herald says that there is not a single fact to indicate any disagreement on the part of the people with the governments move; that in this war, as in the last, Bulgaria has followed a policy of self interest; and that its conduct has

always been treacherous and dishonest. Occupying an important place in the Balkans, it has consistently refused to cooperate in any move for organized peace, and has in both wars opposed America and England. When the Yugoslavs repudiated their government and resisted the Germans, the Bulgarians gave all possible aid to the Germans, with full knowledge of the consequences, just as the Yugoslavs and the Greeks were aware of the consequences of their actions. The treatment of the Greeks in Macedonia and Thrace alone would prove that the Bulgarians are not "innocent". Herald feels that the long delay in declaring war on Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary is hard to understand. Possibly it was to give them a last chance to make a stand against the Axis. But that would have worked only if they had been . made to understand that we would not tolerates any trifling. Or perhaps it was because of the belief - even expressed by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress - that it was only the governments of these countries that were at fault. The question now arises: are these people going to be considered "innocent victims" after the war? If so, how will they differ from Greece and Yugoslavia? But the declaration of war, even though late, is greeted as a great service to Greece and Yugoslavia, and GENERALIS says that statues of Roosevelt should adorn every Greek city after the war.

Another editorial in the <u>Atlantis</u> for June 5 stresses the moral effect our declaration will have on the people of

Northern Greece. It speaks also of the efforts of the Bulgarian authorities to transplant Bulgarians to Greek soil. These efforts are for the most part unsuccessful because the people realize how temporary their tenure will be. But Bulgarian officials are constantly visiting Northern Greece, ordering new Bulgarian names given to Greek towns, organizing military parades and doing all they can to speed the Bulgarization of Northern Greece.

JUN 1 6 1942

No.

FOREIGN FOREIGN HAUS NATHE TO UNITED STATES

Country	:_Greece	Jun 15	9 43 PMa86	: Princeto	n. Ne	w Jersey	
From:	Alison Frantz			June 12,			
To:	DeWitt C. Poole		Sourc	e: Atlantis	and	Nat.Herald,N.	<u>.Y.</u>
Subject: The King's Visit							
	c		REMARKS		FOREI	GN NATIONALITIES BRANCH	

A CAMP

SUMMARY

An editorial in the Atlantis for June 9 makes the little of KING GEORGE responsible for our declaration of war on Bulgaria and the extension of Lease-Lend and to Greece. The importance of the latter is emphasized in connection with post-war problems.

A long editorial in the <u>Atlantis</u> for June 10 is devoted to the King's visit in its more personal aspects, and consists almost entirely of a eulogy of the King.

The <u>Herald</u>, on the other hand, in an editorial for June 10, stresses the fact that the King is representing the Greek people and that honors done to him are actually done to Greece. It lays two injunctions on him: to try to solve the question of the feeding of Greece and to promise to do all he can to assure Greece liberty, prosperity and a government of its own choosing.

16

FOREIGN IN OLITICS IN THET UNITED STATES

Country	:Greece	Jun 16 28 Mack: Princeton, New Jersey
•	Alison Frantz	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION Date: June 14, 1942
To:	DeWitt C. Poole	Source: Atlantis, New York

Subject: Another Bulgarian Trick

REMARKS

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH
RECEIVED

JUN 20 1942

PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY

APEX BUILDING 153

SUMMARY

An editorial for June 11 describes how the Bulgarians treacherously tried to get the Turks to recognize their annexation of Greek territory. After the German invasion the Bulgarians occupied Western Thrace and Eastern Macedonia, but the Nazis compelled them to leave a zone thiry miles wide along the Greco-Turkish border, either as a delicate attention to the Turks, or perhaps as bait. Germany then signed an agreement with Turkey by which Germany should build railroad bridges across the Ebro, with one end on Greek soil and the other on Turkish. The whole randway line from the Turkish station Ouzoum-Koprou to the Bulgarian border - including two sections of the above-mentioned thirty-mile area was to be under the control of the Turkish State Railways. While the work was in progress the Bulgarians seized about seven miles of Thrace, south of Svilengrad, in the free zone. In the subsequent negotiations about the railway the Bulgarians claimed that part of the country through which it ran (the piece they had just seized) was Bulgarian, and

therefore should not be subject to Turkish jurstidiction. The Turks saw through the trick and answered that that would be equivalent to recognizing the Bulgarian annexation of Greek territory, and that they would have nothing to do with it.

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATESFASE RETURN TO LIBRARY

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

RECEIVED JUL 2 14942 **APEX BUILDING 153**

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

1300				
Country:	Greece	Ju 6 Place: AM APrinceton, N.J.		
,		JUL TO TO 42 AN AL		
From:	S.H. Weber	EGORDINATOR SPINFORMATIONULY 14, 1942		
To:	T.L. Shear	Source: Atlantis, New York.		
Subject: Treatment of Greeks and Serbs in the occupied districts.				
REMARKS				

SUMMARY

The editor of the Atlahtis, july 8th., reports that the Bulgarians have taken the most inhuman measures to "bulgarize" the Greeks and Yugo-Slavs in the lands run over by them since the "Huns" invaded those countries. The details are confirmed by an Austrian newspaper. the DONAUPLATT. The harshest measures are directed at the Serbs and Greeks who refuse to become Bulgarian citizens, and at the Jews. who are not allowed to become citizens. They are expelled from the country to go where- no one seems to know. Similarly, the Italians arem not behind the Germans and the Bulgarians in barbarism in their treatment of the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands. There no communication is allowed with the mainland, the inhabitants have been notified that they have always been Italian and will continue so. Those who attempt to escape to the mainland are shot. The situation in the larger islands of the Aegaean is pitiful in the extreme, worse even than in the small islands. Always more thickly populated than the smaller islands, they are now crowded with refugees from the mainland of Greece. Bread has not been seen in Mytilene for nine months. It costs 100.000 drachmas a month to support a family, and this on leeks and cabbage. Many of the prosperous take a trip once a week over to the eastern side of the island to "feed up". The editor fears even worse suffering shead.

Start new report if subject changes -- Use double spacing -- Send original (white) and one copy (green) --Capitalize all names -- Use standard paper as supplied.

BREEK READINGS

7/21-6/1/1/2

SUBJECT: Greece and taly

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR-172-R

3.1.1

Creek attitule towards globy and Thehan propagation us (12pp) hass Realing, 3/31-6/23/42

APR 4 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt



Prince on, New Jersey March 31, 1942

Subject: Greek view of Italian propagandists in America

The newspaper Ethnos of Poston (March 27) deplores the propaganda spread in America by Generoso Fone and Count Sforza to the effect that the Italian people are innocent of aggression and other crimes and that Mussilini alone is to blame for the attacks on the Ethiopian, the Spanish, and the Greek peoples. It points out that Pope praised the Fascist regime for years and accepted decorations from Mussolini, and that he had a change of heart (which the Ethnos does not believe to be sincere) only after December 7th. Thile Sforza, on the other hand, has always been anti-Fascist, his whole movement is described as "stinking of Catholicism". His writings are all aimed at clearing the Vatican of implication in the crimes of Mussolini. These two propagandists, "wrapping themselves in the American flag" write for important American newspapers and periodicals and do great harm to the just claims and interests of Greece.

4.3

[Prepared by R.S. Young]

Haly Green

NAID 843100
By EARC NARS, Late 1/4/8

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz (3-172 ay 20, 1942

C

Subject: The Greeks in North Africa

The visit of the king of Greece to the Libyan front is the occasion for an editorial in the Atlantis of New York for May 14, reminding the world that the Greeks were the first to bring civilization to North Africa. It also points out that Cyrenaica and Libya are nearer to Greece than to Italy geographically, and that traces of Greek civilization are stronger than of Roman. Many Greeks are fighting on the Libyan front and the number will increase. (The rest is left to the imagination).

موسی

NND 843100 By EAC NARS, Late 1/14/88 To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GR-172-12 May 21, 1942

Subject: Greeks and Italians

The Greek-American Tribune of New York for May 15 reports the departure for the army of Gino Bardi, editor of the anti-fascist Italian paper L'Unita del Popolo, giving at most favorable accont of him. Bardi is quoted as saying at a mass meeting of Greeks and Italians that Mussolini has no relation to the Italian people and that his invasion of Greece was one of the worst crimes in history. Bardi also plead for unity among the Greeks and Italians against fascism, regardless of its nationality. His farewell message to his antifascist colleagues is quoted in full.

Another indication that all Greeks do not have a vindictive attitude toward the Italian people as a whole is found in an editorial in the National Herald of New York for May 18, in comments on the reports brought by returning Americans that Italians are hoping for an allied victory. The Herald says that the allied victory will bring the downfall of Mussolini and his gang, but that the Italian people will be saved and will regain their freedom.

(No such sentiments have been uttered in the Greek press, to my knowledge, about the Germans or Bulgarians).

NND 843 100 By The NASS, pate /

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

6 Ba 172 B

May 26, 194

Subject: Italians in the Mediterranean

The Atlantis of New York in an editorial for way 21 comments on the sorry state of the Italians, now that the Greeks have revealed the donkey under Mussolini's leonine appearance. But, it continues, Italian subjects and those who hold the theory that the Italian people are not to blame should remember that common justice does not forgive robbery and murder. Greece will seek and obtain redress. In the Mediterranean there is no room for the leadership of the Italians (Pseudoromaion), and power will be given to those to whom it belongs.

NND 843100 By MRC_NARS, vate 1/14/8 No. :

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES OUT

Country:	Greece	Place: Princeton, Wew Jersey
From:	Alison Frantz	Date: June 7, 1942
To:	DeWitt C. Poole	Source: Ethnos, Boston

Subject: Italian Propaganda in the United States

REMARKS

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

JUN 1 2 1942 GR - リフンド

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SUMMARY

The Ethnos for May 22, in pointing out the right of Greece to an important place at the peace table, stresses the growing tendency to forget the sacrifices of the Greeks. The people responsible for this are the Italians of America who, with their perfectly organized propaganda, are shifting the blame for all the crimes of fascism to Mussolini alone and trying the make Americans think that the Italians are completely innocent. American Italians - fascists, like the owner of the Progresso Italoamericano and Corriere d'America, and anti-fascists, like Count Sforza - use any means at all to rouse public opinion in favor of the Italian people. Their propaganda is aided by the reporters who have recently returned from Italy.

We would like to believe these reports, the Ethnos continues, but have seen no part action on the part of the Italians to support them. The objection that they have no chance for action is refuted by the actions of the Greeks, Norwegians, Dutch and French, who manage systematic

Start new report if subject changes -- Use double spacing -- Send original (white) and one copy (green) Capitalize all mames -- Use standard paper as supplied.

resistance and sabotage. The Italians expect to be forgiven for all their crimes because they are victims of Hitler; but they were not victims of Hitler when they attacked Ethiopia, Spain and Greece. The Greek people will forgive the Italians when, of their own accord, they throw out the fascists; but if they sit without doing anything, waiting for their victims to clear out the remains of fascism, they will pay.

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

FOREIGH MATIONALITIES BR

May 28, 1942

Subject: The Vatican and the Feedin of Greece

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

The Axis continue con

improvement in the food situation in Greece, according to

an editorial in the Atlantis of New York for May 26. the Swedish ship Radmanso arrived with food sent by the Greek and British governments the Budapest radio station omitted to mention where it came from, but said that it was sent as a result of intervention of the Pope and other important persons. The truth is, the Atlantis continues, that to justify the propaganda of the Germans and Italians in Greece, and to heighten the prestige of the Vatican with a view to later propaganda in Greek lands - the Pope was persuaded to send to "suffering Christians" several sacks of flour and some dried milk.

FOREI CORETO DATE OF THE STATES

Country	: Greece	Jun 13 9 29 AMPYAce: Princeton, New Jersey	_
From:	Alison Frantz	coordinator of information	_
То:	DeWitt C. Poole	Source: Ethnos, Boston	

Subject: Italian Bropaganda in the United States Cove

REMARKS

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

JUN 1 7 1942

SUMMARY

GR-172-R

The Ethnos for May 29 has another article on Italian propaganda similar to that of the preceding week. Hardly a day passes, it says, without some American newspaper writing on behalf of the Italians - how they are all anti-fascist and opposed to Mussolini. The sudden turn of the American press is the result, not of chance, but of carefully organized propaganda. There has been no evidence of any systematic anti-fascist movement in Italy lately, such as exist in Greece, Yugoslavia, France, Poland and other countries under Na. domination. Greece will never forget Italy's treacherous attack, nor her share in the responsibility for the present starvation. If Italians want to be forgiven for their crimes let them rise NOW to throw out fascism and help the Allies; then they will be forgiven. Otherwise they will pay dearly.

No.

أرموج

FOREIGN POLITICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Country:	Greece			12 41 PM		Place: Princ	eton, New Jersey		
COGRDINATOR OF INFORMATION From: Alison Frantz Date: June 6, 1942						6, 1942			
To:	DeWitt	C. Po	<u>ole</u>	-		Source: National Herald, New York			
Subject:	Italia	n Mach	ins	tions in	1 G:	reece			
·			REMARKS			FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH			
							JUN 1 2 1942		

SUMMARY

The National Herald for June 4 publishes an account from Y. Gouldany, Smyrna correspondent of the World-Wide News Service, of Italian intrigue in Greece. Rumors of a plan for peace between Italy and Greece began circulating in Athens and Smyrna after the arrival in Greece of a group of fascists who made frequent visits to Tsolakoglou. following are the proposals which are purported to have been made: Mussolini would undertake to arm the Greek and Serb rebels who, at a suitable moment, would rise against the Germans; the Italians would help them and Mussolini would then hasten to sign a separate peace with England, America, Greece and Serbia. These proposals coming from high fascist circles give rise to the belief that Mussolini is tired of the German yoke and would like to free himself, at the same time gaining the friendship of the Greeks. German reporters in Turkey laugh at his efforts, saying that they have him in an iron cage. Italian reporters say that the reports are unfounded. A close friend of Tsolakoglou, who is in

Constantinople, says that the Italian proposals were indeed made, that Tsolakoglou led the Italians on and reported everything to Berlin, for which he received 40 truckloads of food taken from the Italians by the Germans. Soon after this the order went out from Berlin to put Germans in charge of all the Italian supply depots. The Greeks, while regarding Tsolakoglou as a complete Quisling, feel that he saved the Greeks from the bloodshed into which Mussolini would certainly have plunged them, only to leave them high and dry at the first opportunity.

The <u>Herald</u> remarks that the World-Wide News Service has often been the source of wild rumors, some of which prove to be true.

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR.

	. 007						
Country: Greece	Place: Princeton, New Jersey						
From: Alison Frantz	JUN 12 10 22 AM '42 Date: June COCROINATOR OF INFORMATION	11, 1942					
To: DeWitt C. Poole Source: National Herald, N. Y.							
Subject: Italiar Claims in the Balkans Surome Charles							
0	REMARKS	FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH					
		JUN 1 7 1942 62-172-R					
/ X X		1 7					

SUMMARY

The Herald for June 9 comments editorially on VIRGINIO GAYDA's recent pronouncement on Italy's need for Lebensraum, proposing that "the Italo-Albanian sphere must extend to Montenegro, Dalmatia and Greece, and that these countries should be placed under Italian sovereignty". The Italians had better first try to free their own country which they have succeeded in makin a Nazi province, directed by the Gestapo. Besides, they should know from bitter experience that Italian stomachs are not able to digest Greek bayonets.

No.

FOREI CAREFO LATTICS INOUTHE UNITED STATES

Country:	Greece	Jun 15	9 43 7	Place:	Princetor	n. New Jer	rsey
From:	Alison	Frantz COORDINATE	or of inform	Date:	June 12,	1942	
To:		C. Poole				Herald, 1	
Subject:	<u> Italia</u>	an Propaganda	in the	United	States 🖊	make	Guesta
			DEA	MARKS FOREIGN NA	·	Aug A	A

STUMMARY

JUN 17 1942 GR - 172-R

An article by George Generalis called the "Alibi of the Italians", in the Herald of June 10, comments on the propagada, spread by the so-called anti-fascists, designed to establish Italy's innocence as apart from the crimes of Mussolini. The "indignation" of the Italians at Mussolini, their "enslavement" by the Gestapo, the "refusal" of the Italian soldiers to fight, and the "sympathy" with the Allies are phrases very frequently heard, and there is danger that the American people will believe them and that Greece will suffer as a result. There is also the danger that incidents like the sinking of the Helle may be forgotten. It is time to attack the Italian alibi with documents, statistics and various sorts of proof; and to show that not only Mussolini and Ciano are reponsible for Italy's crimes, but many other Italians as well.

FOREIGNE TICS IN THE UNITED STATES PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY

APEX BUILDING 153

Country: Greece

Jun 25 9 29 M '47 Princeton, New Jersey

From: Alison Frantz

COORDINATOR OF INFORM Date: June 23, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole

_____Source: Atlantis, New York

Subject: The Italians and Count SFORZA

REMARKS

SUMMARY

"Observer", in the Atlantis of June 19, discusses at some length the review by ARTHUR LIVINGSTON, in the New York Times of Jane 14, of Count SFORZA's book, "The Real Italians". Greek opinion, the Atlantis says, has been long known; a neutral, non-Greek judgment of the Italians perhaps comes with more force. LIVINGSTOR disagrees with SFORZA's contention that the real Italians are democratic; the "real Italians" of Count SFORZA, he says, number about 800 and are mostly to be found in this country. The unreal Italians are the forty million to are at present engaged in waging war on Malta. LIVIN STOW also disagrees with SFORZA's views on Italian immigration to the United States, and quotes GUGLIELMO FERRERO as saying that North America was not a suitable place for Italians, meaning that It lians are not suited to Anglo-Saxon democracy.

GREEK READINGS

SUBJECT: Fascists in Greece, the dictatorship.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

GR-173 - R

3.11

Fascista in Grece. The metacas chichatoship. (6pp) Press Recidency, 1124-5/11/42

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10N 2 11QA2 THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

6R-173-R

January 24,1942

My dear Poole,

I enclose another menorandeum.

The pronouncement some days ago by Rear Admiral Sakellarion Hat the fascist type of government would be continued in Canece after its liberation has muit the Couck puss in America wide open. The usually truid National Herald has begun to publish a sines of articles on the recent hettery of Greece We neight to learn a good hit about personalities and politics before the debate dies down. Dincerely,

To:

DeWitt C. Poole

From: Benjamin D. Meritt Princeton, New Jersey January 23, 1942

GR-173-R

EUSEICH MALICONNA

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Sakellariou

Subject: Metaxas Dictatorship - (From articles by Paul Nor, International Heald. Paul Nor is a pen name for Mr. Nikos Laides, a distinguished Athenian jo rnalist, for years on the staff of the newspaper Vradyne of the so-called Popular Party and he was in Athens during much of the Dictatorship). Greek Daily Herald.

The Constitution of the 4th of August 1936 was the Constitution of the Dictatorship. The history of these times represents the blackest pages of Greek history with Hellenic Fascism copying the Fascism of Italy and Germany. This Constitution lasted until the attack by Mussolini on October 28, 1940. Mussolini had every right to believe that his attack would be successful for he had been the inspiration for the Greek government and the Greek government had made no endeavor adequately to fortify the northern frontier. This was made clear by one of the ministers of the government, the Minister of Public Safety, Mr. Maniadakes, speaking in the Hall of the Greek Community in Buenos Aires on November 9, 1941. "On all the front in Epirus we had only one division and one regiment on the endless front of the Pindus for a distance of seventy kilometers and they," continued Mr. Maniadakes, "are the ones who wiped out by their heroic resistance a division of picked Alpinists who got within 15 kilometers of Metsovo and were going straight on the road for the Plain of Thessalordie." This is quoted from the newspaper Hellas of Buenos Aires, November 12, 1941.

But Paul Nor's job was not to describe the Albanian war. It was to describe for the benefit of Greeks in America some of the facts about the Dictatorship which trace ded it. He feels that now the time has come to do this, though while the war was in progress all Greeks had to keep silent out of patriotism so that the Dictatorship, whether good or bad, could make its best fight against the dishonorable Italians. The immediate occasion for speaking out is that the Vice President of the Ministerial Council, Vice Admiral Sakellariou, in London has come out with an important pronouncement that they plan to continue their work of reconstruction of the past five years after Greece has been set free.

リュレ Greeks who love freedom are astounded by this forecast. What new dictator will replace Metakas? Perhaps one of his sons-in-law -- the lawyer Mantzophas or Dr. Phokas -- who were unknown before August 4, 1936, but who woke up on the following day, the one to find himself a distinguished jurist worthy of being President of the Association of Lawyers in Athens, and of being a professor in the University, and the other to find himself a distinguished public health specialist who was appointed General Organizer and Supervisor of all the Greek spas and who also got a seat in the University. Both of them had never had a cent and they became millionaires. But perhaps one ought not go into the family affairs of the Dictator. After all, if one does not support his relatives, who shall he support?

y, A

Possibly the new dictator will be one of his friends. We have the journalist for many years editor of the Politeia, Mr. Theologus Nikoloudes, who we appoint Under-Secretary of the Press and Tourism and who being the General Supervisor of Greek newspapers, applies a very severe censorship and puts out broadcasts like the following with the order that they be pated on the walls of every newspaper office: "Under no circumstances must any reference be made to the word "democracy", as for example the French Democracy, the American Democracy, etc., but only to France or the United States, Swiss Federation, etc. On every occasion exception shall be made for the Fascist constitutions of our friendly Italian autocracy as also for the Thind Reich. When these autocracies are mentioned, they shall be characterized as follows: the magnificent Duce, the illustrious Fuehrer of the Third Reich. Every effort must be made to play down the old parties of the Philelesthersi and the people as well as the democratic constitutions of the last twelve years, and so forth." The property of the Union of Journalists of Athenian newspapers was seized and a purge was ordered of the members of the Union from whom there was demanded a signed statement that they adhered without reservation to the new Constitution. A vigorous censorship was imposed upon the press, daily and periodical, and on all publications and censors were assigned from the ranks of those who had failed or were out of work in their profession. The notorious Manos Vatalas was appointed Director of the Domestic Press and he took violent measures against the newspapers and the theaters which came under his jurisdiction. So far as concerned the censorship of theatrical productions, he permitted exhibitions only when a sufficient bribe was given to him for his approval. He forbade the presentation of the works of Berna d Shaw, of Robert Sherwood, He forbade the Antigone of Sophocles because Antigone buried her brother in violation of an order of the king. He forbade all the works of Russian writers of whatever age. In the schools there was even forbidden the Funeral Oration of Pericles because it preised the democracy of Athens.

The same was true of the cinema. Severe censorship and cutting was imposed on films from democratic countries, but the Greeks had to look and admire the parades of Fascist troops in Rome and Nazis in Berlin and those who expressed their displeasure were taken off for questioning by the Secret Police. Finally, this renowned censor with his grade and pay of Mihisterial Director, Mr. Vatal as was expelled from his position taking as recompense an additional six months pay, when his wife informed the Prime Minister that "Manos had been corrupted by all the money he got through force from the theaters and the newspaper men and that he was maintaining expensive courtesans." The scandal was covered up without having this close friend of the Prime Minister brought to trial. We note in passing that the Director of the Athenian Police. Mr. Katrabasas, was also not punished when he had a relative of his beaten up because he did not include him in a will to the tune of four million drachmas The Prime Minister called in Katrabasas, reproached him, but to avoid scandal he kept him in his position. One may note also that this same Katrabasas on Easter Sunday of 1937 ordered that red eggs and wine be given to all the burglars and felons who were in the jails of the police department on Stournara but not to the political prisoners because they were not Christians, since they did not go along with Metaxas. On the contrary, they were ordered to "absorb some of the Easter big stick."

ND 843100

Mr. Nor promises more on the Goebbels of Greece, spiritual censorship, the flight of the Under-Secretary, other characters on the scene, the prudishness of a woman censor.

12 Duritt

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GR- 173-R

May 21, 1942

Subject: The Fascist Movement in Greece

The Hellas of Chicago, in its March instalment of the study of the fascist movement in Greece, describes the extraordinary economic achievements of the democratic government in the post war period. At the end of the term of Kaphantares as Minister of Finance in 1928 there was a surplus of 800,000,000 drachmas, which was used to combat the great depression of 1931-32. The credit of Greece was so good at that time that a loan of 2,000,000 pounds was obtained in 1931.

Military and naval progress was also being made and competent staffs were being built up in the army, navy and air force, whose officers were trained in Europe. These were the officers who led the Greek army to its last victories, while those to whom the dictatorship of George and Metaxas had entrusted the direction of the army either hindered it or betrayed it.

The supplying of the army, the creation of the air force and the enlargement of the navy were undertaken next. With the Balkan Agreement and the Greek-Turkish Accord, it was plain that order in the Balkans was in no danger of being disturbed; the only danger was that Greece might become involved in a world war, in which case she would not have to fight alone. For this reason it was thought that the creation of the air force and the enlargement of the navy should be sufficient to enable Greece to operate in conjunction with her allies on the one hand, and that they should be in

accordance with the economic endurance of the people on the other. Therefore, 170 planes of the latest type were bought, which were found ready by the Metaxas government and never increased by it at all, in spite of all the funds and taxes raised from the people for the purpose. Many pilots were trained also. The same policy was pursued by the navy. The preference was for small boats, since in case of war Greece would be working in conjunction with allied navies. All this shows how sound was the policy of the democratic government.

The contention that the democratic government did nothing to prepare Greece in a military way, and that during the revolution of 1935 the Tsaldaris government had to seek help from Yugoslavia and Turkey in suppressing it, is false. Such a course would simply have proclaimed to the outside world how strong the rebels were and how weak the government. If Greece had been unprepared from a military standpoint the rebels would have been just as badly off as the government. All this is propaganda spread to deceive public opinion about the democracy with the prpose of establishing fascism.

(The continuation of this article has been postponed to the June number of Hellas)

77. 2n B-Dr. 14

GREEK READINGS

SUBJECT: Tsolakoglu government

FUNCION NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
GR-174-R

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11.21 ENB 2001 14

COREIGN VATIONALITY

HILLOUGH METERS

Princeton, New Jersey February 26, 1942

Recid. FEB 27 1942

2000

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Government of Tsolakoglou.

[Information from the Atlantis of New York, of Feb.21,1942]

31.1

Chatzemichales, Minister of National Economy in the Government of Tsolakoglou, went to Berlin several weeks ago. This Government is known by loyal Greeks as the "Government of the Manikins of Mr. Gizi," who is Italian pleni-potentiary for Greece. Before his trip to Berlin he had been in Vienna for the exhibition. During his absence, Mr. Livieratos, Minister of Justice and of Labor, is now temporarily also Minister of Public Economy.

Chiga

Promenet

FOREIGN NATIONALULE MAN.

BRANCH

GR-174-R

Princeton, N.J., March 3, 1942.

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Tsolakoglou Government in Greece.

(Information obtained from Mr. Rodney Young)

Mr. Logothetopoulos is vice-premièr and Minister of Health. Mr. Young thinks that he is also Minister of Security. At any rate he was a surgeon and obstetrician, and operated in one of the large clinics in Athens. His wife is a first cousin of the notorious German General von List.

A news dispatch in the Athenai of Detroit for February 26 reports that Mr. Logothetopoulos has sanctioned the expulsion from the Metropolitan church in Athens of the Metropolitis Damaskenos in favor of the appointment of a more amenable incumbent, the Rev. John Spyridon.

The Athenai refers to Mr. Logothetopoulos as a sub-quisling.

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

REANCH

MAR 25 1942

C.12 - 17 4 - 12

Princeton, New Jersey March 23, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Pool From: Benjamin D.

Subject: Tsolakoglou remains prime minister in Athens

[Information from the Greek National Herald and the Atlantis of New York, March 18, 1942.]

The Ankyra correspondent of the London Times reports that the Italians have been trying to get Tsolakoglou replaced as prime minister of Greece by someone like Ioannes Ralles, but that the Germans insist on having Tsolakoglou in any cabinet that may be formed. No Greek statesmen of first ranks can be found to take part in a Ralles cabinet, though some second-rate men would agree to take part if (a) the occupation would be limited to certain military centres, (b) there would be no interference with local affairs, and (c) the occupying forces would stopponfiscating food in the country.

The occupying forces do not agree to these conditions, and Tsolakorlou remains in office.

Bonine

NAID 843 100
By CHC NARS, vate 1/A

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

APR 2 1942

To: Dewitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

RECEIVEU MAR 27 1942

Princeton, New Jersey March 26, 1942

Subject: The Tsolakoglou Government.

The Greek newspaper Atlantis of New York, March 24th, publishes a telegram from London, the source of which was the Berlin radio, according to which three ministers of the Tsolakoglou Government have resigned. These were General Bakos, Papadopoulos, and an unnamed third. Their portfolios were given to Livieratos, the Minister of National Economy, who now holds in addition the posts of Supply and Agriculture.

Bound

Papalopaulo

MAID 843 100 By CAPE NARS, Late 1/14/83 APR 2 1942 GR-174-B

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Tsolakoglou Government



Princeton, New Jersey March 28, 1942

The Greek National Herald, March 26th, is informed through London from Stockholm that a government crisis is at hand in Greece. The Minister of Interior, Labor, and Agriculture, and the Minister of Justice, will resign. Foth of these recently visited Patras and were greeted by the populace there with hisses and cries of "Shame".

Two Fatras newspapers, the "Telegraph" and the Phos (Light) were suppressed because they accused the government of feebleness in dealing with the situation. All the Greek newspapers in general are published with many large blank spaces as a result of the severity of the censorship. All information is disseminated from Athens through a pro-German agency.

[Prepared by Rodney Young]

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

APR 2 1942 GR-174 R

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt PECEIVELY MAR 30 1942

Princeton, New Jersey March 28, 1942

Subject: Socialism in Greece + Toplaton Gort

Tribune of 27th March refer to an interview granted by Prime Minister Tsouderos to the New York Times. According to Mr. Tsouderos the Italians are very much displeased by the pro-German tendency of the Tsolakoglou Government, which they would like to see replaced by another better disposed toward themselves. At the same time Mr. Tsouderos admitted that according to the information available to his government there is a strong tendency within Greece toward Socialism and the Left.

[Repared by Radney young]

• ,

Princeton, New Jersey

Mpril 7, 1942

GR-174-13

TOWNAM 1985

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Tsolakoglou Government

The low esteem in which the government of General

Tsolakoglou is held by the people of Greece is indicated by dispatches which appear in the Greek press. The Greek National Herald (April 4th) says that several attempts have been made on the life of Tsolakoglou, who is now protected by a detail of German soldiers; and that his house has been stoned and the windows broken. The newspaper Atlantis (April 4th) publishes an editorial based on information taken from the Greek press of Egypt. According to this information, students in the University of Athens have several times attacked German and Italian soldiers, members of the Gestapo, and the secret police of the Tsolakoglou Government who have attempted to enter the university buildings in order to effect arrests. Naturally, these attacks have been more successful when directed against the Greek secret police. Blood has been shed on several occasions, and the vice-premier Logothetopoulos has threatened to close the university. The fulminations of this "underling quisling" have been disregarded.

[Prepared by Radney S. Yaring]

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

APR 15 1942

GR = 174-19

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Greek Finances (Terre

Frin Apri

Princeton, Yew Jersey April 10, 1932

of New York

According to the Greek National Herald (April 7th) the "German-language newspaper Donau Zeitung of Belgrade writes that an agreement has recently been reached in Rome looking toward the support of Greece by Germany and Italy, so that she may be able to pay the expenses of the occupation. According to International Law, Greece is not able to pay the occupation expenses because of the escape of all the Greek gold from the country, and because of the great destruction she underwent as a result of the war forced on her."

(The above is a literal translation; it would seem to make sense if it is taken that International Law compels the payment of the occupation costs)

[Prepared by Rodney S. Young]

Oboser 1000 of

Princeton, N.J. April 14, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: T. Leslie Shear

Subject: Change in Tsolakoglou Cabinet



The Greek <u>National Herald</u> of April 11 gives a cable from London announcing the resignation of the <u>Minister</u> of <u>Justice</u> Livieratos from the <u>Tsolakoglou</u> cabinet. The cabinet is now reduced to three members, the notorious Kotzamanes holding six portfolios.



MAID 843 100

GREEK READINGS

400 007

SUBJECT: War aims and post-war Greece.

3.11

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

GR-175-R

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attende toward King Severe. (Spp1
Riess Reading. 571-5729142

CHILLIAMORAN MORES BARRES

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GF- 175-R

May 22, 1942

Subject: King George and the Euture Government of Greece

ment Greece will have after the war occupies considerable space in the Hellas of Chicago for March and April. An article in the March issue first reviews the state of affairs in Greece at the time of the Italian invasion: at the last minute before the outbreak of war the opponents of the Fourth of August regime asked for the abolition of the dictatorship and the formation of a coalition government, which should unite the nation and make use of all the military and political leaders of the country. The request was not heeded. After the outbreak of war the opponents of the fascist regime both in Greece and outside aided the Metaxas government without reserve, with the result that it was greatly encouraged and strengthened in its conduct of the war, and treason already contemplated within the government was prevented.

After the fall of Greece the Greek people and the army, whose victories were neutralized by treason in the government, considered the king and the government responsible. The Tsalakoglou regime was interpreted as the result of the anti-national policy which was formed on the Fourth of August, 1936. Hatred of the king was expressed widely throughout Greece, by all the revolutionary bodies and by the secret radio stations in the mountains. Refugees report the same attitude. The Greeks were even more infuriated by Sakellarion' promise of a fascist government after the war. This situation created a problem in Egypt and Palestine, where Greeks were fighting with the allies, and so Tsouderos

41-1

proclaimed the abolition of the Fourth of August regime and the resumption of the Constitution of 1911. This was done with a view to making the Greeks well-disposed toward the king and saving the monarchy. Tsouderos next drew up a program designed to give less freedon than the Constitution of 1863, which was abolished by the National Revolution of 1909.

Tsouderos says that the adoption of the Constitution of 1911 is temporary and that it is the intention that the Constitution of 1927 be established, except for the articles dealing with the election of the Chief Executive and the right of the senate to try him for transgressing or overstepping his duties. This would mean a tyranny much worse than that of 1863, because the powers given the Chief Executive in the Constitution of 1927 are modified only by the fact that he is elected, that his tenure of office is temporary, and that he is responsible for his actions to the Senate.

The foregoing are the plans made by King George and his clique in London. In Greece it is quite otherwise. The Greek people and the army wish to have nothing to do with the king, whom they regard as a traitor, and they consider ally the members of the Fourth of August regime responsible for their troubles. The leader of the Greek insurgents (whose name is not given for obvious reasons), speaking over a secret radio operating from the mountains of Greece, recently called on all Greeks outside Greece to have nothing to do with those traitors to the country who go abound the capitals of the Allied nations preparing to impose new tyrannies on Greece. He emphasized the fact that the Greeks have declared the king

4. 3

deposed; that they recognize neither him nor Tsolakoglou, whom they regard as the result of the George-Metaxas policy. The Greek people and army have a government ready to take office at the first opportunity and they will resist any attempt at interference.

In the same issue of Hellas, Stathes Panteres writes that the real reason for the king's trip to Egypt was that he was worried by the anti-royalist and anti-Fourth of August activity among the Greeks there. The Greek people as a whole is not disposed to receive back the king and his clique, in spite of the so-called abolition of the fascist regime; it has a justifiable distrust of anything connected with that regime, and especially of the king, considered chiefly responsible for the imposition of the dictatorship. Tsouderos, unable to deny this distrust, attempts to minimize it by characterizing it as a "trend to the left", and so justifies the intended trip of himself and the king to America for the purpose of making plans for the reconstruction of Greece.

George is interested only in saving his throne, and his followers in guarding their own interests. He and Tsouderos are coming to America "with recommendations for the reconstruction of post-war Greece". The writer points out sarcastically that there are a few things to be done before this is very timely. The truth is, he continues, that the king is not at all interested in the reconstruction of Greece; he is coming to see who will help him regain his position since he knows that the Greeks in Greece, Egypt and Palestine will have nothing to do with him. So he is coming to America with a double mission: to propitiate the Greeks here and to

4,2

win the support of the Americans. So, while the Greeks continue to fight for their freedom, George is preparing to sell out the few remaining sources of national wealth to international capitalists who will exploit the country. The depths to which international capitalism will sink are well illustrated by the recently revealed scandal of the Standard Oil Company. Greek-American democrats should protest to the United States government against designs of this kind. The money which is being wasted in expensive traveling about should be put aside for reconstruction. Neither the king nor Tsouderos and his government have the right to determine Greece's future government, but only the Greek people.

Again, the <u>Hellas</u> for April has another article on the king's projected visit. The real democrats, it says, are not opposed to the visit; in fact, they think it would be a good idea for him to come and mix with the Greeks of America so that they may know what kind of men have been governing Greece for the last five years.

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commente blass to
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Dialian plans.
Both Bours.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

MAY 7 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poble C A - The From: Alison Frantz

May 1, 1942

Subject: Russia, Greece and Sovereignty in the Mediterranean

An editorial in the Atlantis of New York for April 28 quotes a special Greek broadcast from Moscow in which it was stated that Russians must not forget the successes of the Greeks in Albania and Macedonia, which made it possible for Russia to prepare the blows with which it is now wearing down the German armies. When the time comes, it went on, Russia will demand that Greece be given a sovereign position in the Mediterranean.

The editorial comments that sovereignty in the Mediterranean belongs only to Greece because of her ancient and recent struggles on behalf of civilization, and because of the devotion of the Greek people from earliest times to the sea and commerce by sea. The political, national and economic needs of the Mediterranean countries demand that Greece be given an outstanding position in the Mediterranean.

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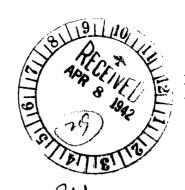
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FOREIGN MARCHANIST GR-175-R

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Greek War Aims



Princeton, New Jersey April 7, 1942

The Greek National Herald (April 3rd) publishes a letter from a reader in Detroit asking what must be the aims of Greece in the war, and what her rewards after it is won. The writer says that naturally Greece must have the Dodekanese and Cyprus; but after conversation with many others of Greek origin he gathers that the opinion is commonly held that Greece must have also Albania as far north as Durazzo, all of European Turkey, Smyrna, and Antioch; Bulgaria must be partitioned between Greece and Serbia; and Greece must have Italy as far north as Rome, the Italian islands, and the African colonies. He characterizes these aspirations as somewhat "dreamy" but points out that they are

In answer, the Herald says that there can be no doubt that after the war Greece will have all the lands which are historically and ethnographically Greek - Dodekanese, Cyprus, and North Epirus. It goes on to point out that Greece has no desire to enslave foreign countries and foreign people; that is the object of Hitler and of Missolini, against whom we are fighting. Nevertheless, if it is found necessary after the war that there should be a temporary occupation and control of the defeated Axis nations, it would be suitable that Greeks should be sent to civilize the Italians. This is not an idea of the editors of the Herald; it has already been suggested by Westbrook Pegler in the World Telegram.

widely held, and asks for clarification from the editors of the Herald.

[Prepared by Radney 5. Young]

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR

May 29, 1942

FOHEIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Subject: Post-War Greece Greek Star of Mildag 364Mild 22 creates a

pitture of post-war Greece Computation of Marian Pritar America and Russia will play leading parts. Fortunately,

Star says, Greece chose the better part, and those who took the side of the Allies, that is, Metaxas, Kotzias and the others who contributed to the great Greek successes, will take their proper place in history and in the heart of the Greek people, who will call them to govern Greece. They are the men who won the war and they must be the ones to win the peace. The Greeks of America will have an important share in the national reconstruction. Greece will be one of the leading Mediterranean powers and Greek merchants will be distinguished in world commerce. The Star foresees that thousands of Greeks will want to return to Greece, to invest millions of dollars there in commerce and industry, and to profit by the opportunities which will be offered them.

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

UREIGN HALLDNALDDER

May 29, 1942

Subject: The Speech of Sophocles Venizelos, - anti-Metars of vices

Work for May 27 gives an The National Herald COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

account of the speech of Sophocles Venizelos before the Cretan club "Omonoia". Venizelos explained that until now his positions on political questions has been determined by the desire to preserve unity and at the same time to maintain the democratic principles and conditions which will assure a free form of government in post-war Greece. Every Greek, he said, must have the conviction that after the war Greece will not be under the yoke of fascist dictators; only thus will they be acting in accordance with the desires of the Greek people and the spirit of Greece's allies. pressed his satisfaction with the changes in the Greek government and his hope that a full purification from fascist elements would be not long delayed. He was sure, he said, that the contact which the Greek government is about to have with President Roosevelt, and the influence in general of the democratic institutions of America would contribute to this end. He added that he had been working quietly but continuously for the removal from the government. army and navy of all Fourth of August elements, always trying to avoid unpleasantnesses, and this procedure he recommended to all Greeks on national questions.

GREEK READINGS

SUBJECT: Reconstruction agencies.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

GR-176-R

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Reconstruction agencies Revalus between hatward Committe and Pan-Hellen, a Te Cleration. (18pp) Press readings and report. 317-6/18/42

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FOREIGN Y CHONALITIES
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6R-176-R

MEN WHICHMITTES

Re 1942 (4)

Princeton, New Jersey March 7, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Lee #217

Subject: American Pan-Hellenic Federation.

The Greek-American Tribune (Communist, of New York) carries a leading editorial in its issue of March 6 urging all Greek organizations to join the Federation, declaring its purpose to be the relief of suffering now in Greece and the immediate formation of a united Greek front to help the United States war effort. It reports 60 (sixty) societies now members, with 50 (fifty) more ready to join, and applications constantly coming in.

The Athene of Chicago (February number) gives a full-page application form for membership. The interesting point is that organizations must show a majority of members to be American citizens in order to qualify.

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

APR 2 1942

GR-176-R

RECEIVEU MAR 30 1942 13

rinceton, New Jersey Narch 28, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

= Federation

Subject: American Panhellenic League

The newspaper Greek American Tribune of March 27th publishes two long articles (by Pan Charisiades and N. Cikonomakos) and an editorial urging Greek organizations throughout the country to enroll themselves in the American Panhellenic League. It bitterly attacks the newspapers 3.\
Atlantis and Greek National Herald, and Vlavianos in person, for ignoring the League, for playing politics, and for using their influence to prevent any real unity of feeling among all the Greeks of America. The League wishes all Greeks to work in unison against Fascism, for the liberation of Greece, and to remember that they are first of all Americans. It urges that all Greek colonies take their part in the work of Civilian Defense.

At a meeting in Philadelphia at the auditorium of the 1.8 "Spartakos", 1101 Locust St. on March 29th at 8 o'clock Mr. Christophorides, editor-in-chief of the Greek American Tribune, will deliver a lecture on the subject "The War and the Role of the Press."

[Prepared by Rodney young]

Anthree Chartyleriles-peck. A Tribung

GR-176-R



Princeton, New Jersey April 7, 1942

To:DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: American Panhellenic Federation

4.14

A fifth long article by N. Cikonomakos on the American Panhellenic Federation appears in the Greek-American Tribune for April 3. He points out that the Federation is entirely legal, and that it has no affiliations with Communism. (He goes on, however, to ask if the Communists were not the first to suffer at the hands of the enemy, Hitler and Mussolini, and if it is not the Communists in Russia who are at the present time doing the most for the Allied cause). He therefore urges that the Orthodox Church take a hand in backing the Federation and getting Greek organizations to join it. There follows an attack on the Greek newspapers National Herald, Atlantis, and Ethnos for their indifference to the Federation, with the accusation that they put their own political views before the national interest. Kolymbaris of the Ethnos is singled out for a long and violent personal attack, undoubtedly in revenge for the entertaining campaign he has waged for some time in the Lthnos against Charisiades and Christophorides of the Greek-American Tribune.

[Prepared by Rodney S. Young]

GR-176-12

Princeton, New Jersey April 7, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Post-War Reconstruction in Greece.

There exist in the United States two committees which have been organized by Greek-Americans to study problems of post-war reconstruction in Greece. One of these is the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece, with offices in New York City, and the other is the Pan-Hellenic Federation, with offices in Chicago. I have already reported in separate memoranda on both these organizations.

The account here given is derived from information obtained in conversation with Mr. Basil Vlavianos on April 6, 1942. It explains some of the differences and some of the rivalries between the two organizations, though both now have the official benediction of the Greek Ministry in Washington and of the Greek Archepiscopate of North and South America, and though both have as their purpose doing all that can be done for the mother country.

The National Committee for the Restoration of Greece was conceived first. Invitations were sent out from New York with the consent and approval of the Greek Minister, Mr. Kimon Diamanto-poulos, inviting representatives of many groups to participate in the organization meeting. Both fraternal orders, Ahera and Gapa, were invited. President Gavaris of Gapa attended the neeting of organization. President Nomikos of Ahepa did not attend, and the National Committee was organized without his presence, though he was named as a member of the Executive Committee to represent Ahepa.

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E. 3 September 1976

Princeton, N. J. April 7, 1942 Post-war Reconstruction Page 2-

This organization took place in the summer of 1941 and it followed a series of editorials in the Greek Daily National Herald, of New York, in which Mr. Vlavianos, shortly after the conquest of Greece in April, had urged such united action by the Greeks in America looking toward the restoration after the war.

During the same summer. Ahepa was making ready for its convention which was to be held at Cincinnati in August, and they conceived the idea of calling a Panhellenic Congress to meet at Cincinnati at the same time as their convention. It was at this point that Mr. Nomikos, the president of Ahepa, telegraphed Mr. Vlavianos urging that the newly formed National Committee be incorporated in the new still-to-be-formed Pan-Hellenic Federation. He urged further that the Pan-Hellenic Federation would be more truly representative and that it would not have the look of foreign propaganda from which the National Committee suffered by virtue of the approval given to it by the Greek Minister. In effect, Mr. Nomikos begged the National Committee to give way before the new organization which he proposed. Mr. Vlavianos does not believe that this discrimination was entirely the responsibility of Mr. Nomikos himself. He feels that Mr. Nomikos was probably under the imfluence of the Supreme Vice-President of Ahepa, Mr. George C. Vournas, who lives in Washington and who, according to Mr. Vlavianos, is somewhat egotistic and has had in the past disagreements with both Mr. Diamantopoulos and the Archbishop. Mr. Vlavianos, still during the summer of 1941, begged Mr. Nomikos to support the National Committee and to drop the idea of the Pen-Hellenic Federation. By the time this correspondence had passed, Mr. Nomikos had replied

Princeton, N. J. April 7, 1942 Post-war reconstruction Page 3-

that it was too late because a great many invitations had already gone forth, and that a number of organizations had accepted the invitation to come to Cincinnati. On the other hand, many organizations did not accept the invitation because obviously the representation would be heavily weighted in favor of Ahepa. Ahepa would naturally have its own representatives because they would be at the convention anyway, and there would a strong temptation for other organizations to save money by appointing representatives who happend to belong to Ahepa and who happened to be on the ground. For example: the Rhodians, the Chians, the Cretans, were very angry at the idea of the Pan-Hellenic Federation, and Mr. Gavaris, president of Gapa, openly expressed his resentment at Ahepa for starting the Federation. There is not a single chapter of Gapa that belongs to the Federation and. under the circumstances, it is extremely unlikely that there ever will be one. Some chapters of Ahepa even refused to follow the national policy.

Mr. Vlavianos and his friends who made up the National Committee in New York resented the tacit assumption of leadership by Ahepa. For it is quite clear that the national order of Ahepa feels that it represents all Greek sentiment in the United States. In the case of the Greek War Relief Association they have even boasted that this is so. The Annual Yearbook of the Order of Ahepa for 1941, page 6, says: "If we care to be boastful, we may state that Ahepa was the Greek War Relief Association, for every key-man in that Association was an active member of the Order of Ahepa." It thus came about that when the convention of Ahepa met in Cincinnati, meetings were held which set up the Pan-Hellenic Federation, and

Princeton, N. J.
April 7, 1942
Post-war reconstruction
Page 4-

that this Federation, according to Mr. Vlavianos, became a kind of Ahepa annex.

Newspaper publicity was sought for the new Federation from the important Greek newspapers in the United States. director of the Greek Daily National Herald of New York, Mr. Vlavianos, and the editor of the Greek daily Atlantis in New York, Mr. Constanides, were both members of the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece, and neither one of these papers gave any publicity to the Federation. They do not give it publicity now but simply ignore its existence. On the other hand, the Ahepan of Washington, D. C., official organ of the Ahepa fraternal organization, and the liberal democratic press of Chicago, which includes the left-wing monthly periodical Hellas, have played up the Federation and have played down the National Committee. The Ethnos of Boston has played down the National Committee without supporting the Federation. These newspapers, failing to win for the Federation the support of Atlantis, which they could hardly expect because of its known conservative tendences, and of the National Herald, which they thought might stand by them, turned instead for their New York publicity to the only remaining paper of any consequence, the Communist Greek-American Tribune. Tribune, under the editorship of Mr. Christophorides, is delighted with this alliance and carries a constant running fire of editorial comment denouncing the National Committee and denouncing Mr. Vlavianos in particular, the editor of the Greek Daily National Herald, its rival paper which refuses to support the Pan-Hellenic Federation.

Princeton, New Jersey
April 7, 1942
Post-war reconstruction
Page 5-

There seems to be at present no hope for a reconciliation between the two committees set up to study problems of post war reconstruction in Greece, and there seems to be no prospect of healing the breach which has developed in the press over this question.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

MAY 7 1942

6R-176-R

April 25, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

biocta Who C A B A

Subject: The G.A.P.A., the Ahepa and the Panhellenic Congressis

Orsel

Pnyx for April 21 quotes two paragraph The Chicago of what it terms a "most poisonous circular letter" free Dr. George P. Gavares of the G.A.P.A. to the members of his organization, in which he refers to the "egotism" of the Ahepans in sponsoring the Panhellenic Congress. The writer maintains that such a letter "could be written only by an avowed bigot to satisfy his vanity and impress his followers with the importance of his office, which he alone believes is the most practical agency to dispense Greek unity in America". The writer refers to the work of the Ahepa in uniting Greeks under the American Panhellenic Federation "despite the machinations of Minister Diamantopoulos, who attempted to create a diplomatic scandal by his absence from the Ahepa banquet. The writer continues with a tirade against the G.A.P.A. for not appointing representatives to the Panhellenic Congress.

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

MAY 7 1942 GR-176-R

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES **BRANCH**

Subject: The Panhellenic Rederation

Abril 30, 1942

Pantelis Rangos, writing in the Detroit Athens April 23, protests against the further organization of the Greeks in America. They have been organized and over-organized for decades, he says, and the existing organizations have shown themselves competent both as individuals and as groups in regard to the needs of Greece. No further organizations or federations should be encouraged.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

JUN 5 1942 GR-176-R

Subject: The Panhellenic Rederation

May 27, 1942

York, writes in the issue of May 22, deploring the lack of support given by the newspapers to the Panhellenic Federation, and sums up its program as follows: to promote the union of all Greek forces in this country to support as a body the United States Government and its war program, and to help Greece and work for its liberation.

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FOREIGHORISH NATIONALINES OR UNITED STATES

Country: Greece	Jun 11 9 31 AMP 14Rce: _	Princeton, New Jersey
	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION e:	June 9, 1942
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source:_	Greek-American Tribune, N.Y
Subject: GEORGE GAVARES	and the GAPA	
	REMARKS	FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH
		JUN 1 7 1942
0 1/2		6R-1768
	SUMMARY	

The <u>Tribune</u> of May 29 attacks, somewhat belatedly, GEORGE GAVARES, President of the GAPA, for his circular letter of February 28, in which he attacked indiscriminately the Greek War Relief, the Ahepa and the Panhellenic Federation. Considerable parts of the letter are reproduced, and the comment contains some fine flights of satire, but adds nothing new.

FOREIGE POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

Country	: Greece	Jun II 9 30	Aplace: Pr	Lnceton, N	Vew Jersey	
From:	Alison Frantz	COORDINATOR OF INFO	RMATION Date: Jui	ne 8, 1942	2	
To:	DeWitt C. Pol	е	_Source: <u>Gree</u>	ek-America	an Tribune, N.Y.	
Subject	: The Panhelle	nic Federati	lon /	Freeze, his	over.	
	V/	RI ACACA	EMARKS	1 5	FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH JUN 1 7 1942	
X VIII		St	JMMARY		GR-176-12	

The Panheelenic Federation occupies considerable space in the <u>Tribune</u> for May 29 and June 5. On May 29 PANOS CHARISTADES criticizes severely what he calls the sabotage of the organization, and by people who call theme selves antifascists. This situation should not be allowed to go unremarked, and officials of the Federation should demand explanations from the chief saboteurs.

The Greeks of America have done something toward supporting the war effort and are ready to do more, but they need organization. The plan of the leaders of the Panhellenic Federation is to call together the leaders of the Greek press, daily and weekly, the Archbishop, and the Presidents of the various federations - Pancretan, Panarcadian, etc. and to propose a common plan of action. On the basis of their findings a new Panhellenic conference should be called, for the uniting of all the democratic and antifascist Greek forces.

Answering this article, a letter signed G.P. in the

Tribune for June 5, takes issue with Charisiades' suggestion that the directors of the two daily newspapers should be invited to the preliminary conference. These two papers, the correspondent says, have consistently sabotaged, with all means at their disposal, the work of the Panhellenic Federation, and their whole attitude has been unpatriotic. There is not much difference between the two editors, but of the two Vlavianos (not mentioned by name) is considered the more dangerous, because he maintains a consistent silence in his paper about the Federation, because he is the chief cause of dissension among the Greek anti-fascists, and because it was he who stirred the whole question of post-war government in Greece in the hope of getting some little place in it himself.

Commenting on this letter, CHARISIADES says that all the facts are true, but since the immediate aim of the Federation is national unity, and VLAVIANOS in his paper opposes Hitler flym, he should be invited.

The <u>Tribune</u> for June 5 describes the meeting of the representatives of the fifty Greek bodies of Chicago under the auspices of the Panhellenic Federation, and an editorial of the same date comments on the value of the meeting from the point of view of national defense. The activity of the Federation however should not be limited to Chicago. Greeks all over the country are ready to unite in the war effort and the Panhellenic Federation is the only body capable of organizing them. Some of its objectives should be:

1) To publish titiserature literature for the

enlightenment of the Greeks in matters relating to national defense;

- 2) To organize lectures and meetings on subjects relating to defense, particularly on fifth column activities;
- 3) To stir people up to contribute toward relief in allied countries and to buy War Bonds;
- 4) To urge the participation of Greeks in their local defense services.

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FOREIGHORPOTITICS IN OTHE UNITED STATES

Country:	Greece	Jun 12 10 22 AM	Place: _F	rinceton	New Jersey	
•	Alison Frantz					
	DeWitt C. Pool				Herald, N. Y.	
Subject: Extension of Lend-Lease to Greece						
REMARKS						
	•	I.D.M.	111110			

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

JUN 1 7 1942

SUMMARY

GR -176-R

An editorial for June 9 expresses great satisfaction over the extension of the Lend-Lease Act to include Greece, not only for its immediate implications but for its wider significance in connection with post-war problems. It will provided means for settling such matters as forestration labor, production and consumption on the basis of the Atlantic Charter. Greece will be rewarded after the war for its sacrifices on behalf of humanity.

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FOREIGN TOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR. UNITED STATES

Country:	Gree	ce	Jun 20	9	25 PMa	'ዛሬ ce: _	Princ	ceton, New Jersey
Country.	4100		COORDINAT	OR O	F INFORMA	TION	_	70.7040
From:	Alison	Frantz			_ Dat	e:	June	18, 1942
To:	DeWitt	C. Poole			Sou	rce:G	reek-A	American Tribune, N.Y.
10							_	FUREIGN NATIONALITIES
Subject:	Organi	zation of	the !	1me	rican	Gree	ks	BRANCH
				I	REMARK	S		GR-176-17
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SUMMARY

An article on the front page of the Tribune for June 12 says that TSOUDEROS and his government will discover not only the deep anti-fascist and democratic sentiment of the Greeks of America but also their power and their desire for united action against the Mazi-fascists. government however cannot be expected to understand the situation in regard to the organization of the Greeks of America which is briefly: the National Committee in New York is reactionary; organizations such as the Ahepa and other large and small bodies are united under the Panhellenic Federation, and contribute valuable service to the Greek The existence of the National Committee cause in general. for the Protection of Greek Rights, which does nothing but send out occasional bulletins, hinders the work of the more effective committee - the Panhellenic Federation.

It is hoped that Prime Minister TSOUDEROS will take this opportunity to bring about an effective organization of the American Greeks. Two of the favorite points of the

Tribune are repeated: the necessity of removing all fascist and Fourth of August elements from the government, and of abandoning all propaganda for the post-war government of Greece.

GREEK READINGS

4/23-5/31

SUBJECT: Relief agencies and other aid to Greece.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

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GR-177-R

Role fogencies and other aid to Greece. (4pp) Press reading. 4/27-6/3/42

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

MAY 4 1942 Agril 27, 1942

Subject: The Appeal by the

The Atlantis of New York for April 23 has an editorial supporting the recent appeal for funds by the Greek War Relief. It emphasizes the necessity of having funds in the hands of local chapters sent immediately to the New York Office. To keep them any longer in the local chapters hinders greatly the work of the organization. The Atlantis urges Greeks and others to give as much as possible to this cause.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz MAY 9

May 6, 1942

Subject: The Greek War Relief Accestation

The appointment of Homer Davis as director of the Greek War Relief is greeted with great approval in an editorial in the National Herald of New York for May 4. Hope is expressed that this may be the occasion for a general reorganization of the Association, with the appointment of other distinguished Americans to the more important posttions. It is felt that Americans would be effective, not only as money-raisers but also in the general support of the Greek cause both now and later. It was originally intended to have Americans in these postions but the matter was somehow mismanaged and they were excluded, to the great detriment of the organization.

The most important matter before the Association, the editorial continues, is the sending of food to Greece. Although this is a question for governments, being far beyond the financial powers of the Greek War Relief, nevertheless it is the duty of the organization to do everything it can to help the governments and to see that food is sent quickly and without waste.

FUREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

MAY 20 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GR-1778

May 12, 1942

Subject: The Greek War Relief Association

The Chicago Pnyx in an editorial on May 7 welcomes the appointment of Homer Davis as general manager of the Greek War Relief Association and criticizes severely the management of the Association up to now. "Much valuable time and money has been wasted over dinners, luncheons, etc....instigated for no other purpose except perhaps for the personal glorification of certain persons who were unknown to us until recently when they "graciously offered" their services to feed starving Greece".

The Pnyx demands a complete reorganization of the Association, and says that if it is not forthcoming the only course for those who want to help Greece is to make their contribution to the nearest chapter of the Red Cross.

11/1/19 1943

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

active part in buying War Bonds.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR.

June 3, 1942

Subject: Efforts of American Greeks to Help Greece

An editorial in the Atjantis of New York for May 31 quotes from an article in the Hellas of London pointing with pride to the work of the Greeks in America in raising money for Greek relief. The amounts raised by various organizations are mentioned, and the way in which the money has been spent. The American Greeks, the Hellas adds, have not only given liberally to Greece, but they have also taken a very

Another editorial in the same issue of the Atlantis comments on the approaching congress of the Pan-Cretan Union.

It will have a special importance this year, the Atlantis says, because its chief considerations will be to determine how the Union can best serve the Allied cause, and to put into effect a plan for the relief of the heroic Cretans.

Of Joseph

NND 843 100

By EMC NARS, Jate 1/4

GREEK READINGS

1/19-3/11/42

SUBJECT: Food for Greece.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

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Food for Shere. (22pp) Resourcher, 1/19-57/5/42.

New York-J.M.B. Int-14-

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STO - R

Princeton, N. J. January 19, 1942

4.1.1

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Shipment of food to Greece.

It is well known that famine is prevalent in Greece today. This fact is emphasized in almost every issue of the Greek language press in the United States, but it is prominently displayed also in the American press and indeed is constantly carried on the air in radio broadcasts by news commentators and analysts. In the Athens area alone reports are that as many as 1,000 people are dying every day from lack of food, and conditions are reported to be even worse on some of the islands.

This famine has been created by the German war machine and is being used by it to work upon the sympathies of people outside Greece with a view to breaking down the blockade of Axis-occupied countings. Quite irrespective of any considerations of strategy or success in ultimate war effort, people of Greek descent and Philhellenes generally wish to see food given to the starving people of Greece, partly for reasons that are purely humanitarian and partly because of a profound admiration for their brave fight against the Italians and Germans last year. It seems doubly cruel and unfair that these brave warriors who defeated the Italians amidst untold hardships and who matched their strength with the Germans until finally over un should now perish for lack of food when it might be possible for us to supply it to them.

I state the matter as I have understood it from conversation with friends and from the Greek-American press. But one must also realize that the responsibility for lack of food in Greece rests entirely upon the German forces of occupation, and that there would now be no famine if they had not systematically removed and used for their own purposes every item of food that they could lay their hands on. Greece has been pillaged by her conquerors with utter disregard for what might happen to the country.

Now the famine is being used by the Germans to break the British blockade. As long ago as last August when Mr. Kotsias arrived in the United States he was welcomed as a "man of action" who would bring pressure on the United States Government to see that food should be sent to Greece (see Morphopoulos memorandum and letter of January 8 in the files of B. D. Meritt). When Mr. Kotsias visited Boston in December, a reception was given for him and there was a mass meeting attended by over 10,000 Americans of Greek extraction. They sent a telegram, adopted by unanimous consent, to President Roosevelt begging him to do everything in his power to get food to Greece. Mr. Kotsias, in his public appearances before Greeks in the United States, has consistently sought to arouse emotions and to bring influence to bear to have shipments made. This petition from Boston to the President was answered on

January 19, 1942 Shipment of food to Greece Page 2-

December 11 by Wallace Murray, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the State Department, in non-committal language to Mr. Harris J. Booras, General Chairman of the meeting and former Supreme President of Ahepa. The pertinent information is all contained in the Greek language paper "Greek Star," under date of January 9 1942. In the same paper and in the same column, the very next news item is headed "Germans Plunder Greece," and tells of the shipment by air of foodstuffs from Greece to Libya to aid the German soldiers at Solum.

The Greek War Relief Association, which sent valuable aid to Greece when Greece was still free, has used its influence to continue to send food into the country. The Greek-American Tribune of January 9 publishes their report of sending 6,100 tons of food into Greece through Turkey on the steamer "Kurtuls." Similar reports were carried by the Atlantis, and the Herald, three papers of differing political background, one being outright Communist, the other conservative, and the third liberal. The significant fact is that all Greeks in the United States seem to feel that the sending of food into Greece is a good thing, and in this belief they are being strengthened by utterances of pro-Fascist sympathizers who have come to the United States from the mother country since its downfall.

The agitation for shipments of food comes, however, not only from possible pro-German elements. The impoverishment of the country has been so fiendishly thorough that those who undoubtedly wish to see Germany beaten are urging that food be sent. The Herald of January 15 has a leading article saying that the British are studying a plan for sending food to Greece. It has an editorial of the same date claiming that the problem is so tremendous that the shipments must be undertaken through the cooperation of the British, American, and Greek Governments. The newspaper Atlantis, of January 15, carries a report that King George of Greece is coming from London to the United States to arrange for shipments of food. But the same paper carries a report from the London Times saying that sending food to Greece would be the equivalent of feeding the Germans, and then follows this with a strong editorial saying that no matter what the rest of the world decides Greeks everywhere must send food.

The Atlantis of January 14 deals extensively with relief. It publishes an article by the Greek Minister, Mr. Diamantopoulos, which emphasizes the looting by the Germans. It goes on to report the shipment of 6,110 tons of beans, peas, onions, salt, fish, eggs, and potatoes, all by the steamer "Kurtulus," and reports that the Greek War Relief Association has spent \$600,000 for this relief to

NNID 843 100

January 19, 1942 Shipment of Food to Greece Page 3-

occupied Greece.* Mr. Diamantopoulos praises the great help given

In conversation with Mr. Vlavianos, publisher of the Greek National Herald, Mr. Vlavianos told me he though it was a mistake for the Greek War Relief Association to pay for this food. Rather it ought to be sent in free by the Governments passing it through the blockade. Only in this way could sufficient quantity be assured over a sufficent period of time for the Greek War Relief Association would too soon exhaust its resources.

to these Greek efforts in London and in Washington, and by the Ministers in Cairo and Ankara. The article by Mr. Diamantopoulos contains a significant reference to the imported food: "According to information, all dispensed under the observation of the Greek Red Cross with no interference from Germany or Italy."

I have never come across any better proof than this to show what happens to food sent to Greece, and in my judgment the realistic point of view is taken by the London Times in the brief statement that sending food to Greece means feeding Germans. Proof that shipments of food go to the starving people should not depend upon a vague statement "according to report." To deserve any credence the proof should be authenticated by the highest authority; and even if the food sentifrom Turkey were all given to the starving population, it would be but a drop in the bucket and in now way compensate for the food the Germans have already stoen. There is no profit in pouring water into one end of the barrel if twice as much is being drained away from the other.

The incorporated group of Philhellenes which organized itself last year as the American School Committee for Aid to Greece, and which has ent some \$25,000 to Athens while Athens was free, has decided to make no effort now to send further help because of the complete lack of assurance of getting the help to the people who need it, or rather because of a firm conviction that any help now sent would certainly go the the wrong people. This group numbers among its membership, besides the present author, Edward Capps, Leslie Shear, Richard Stillwell, George Elderking, Hetty Goldman, and Oscar Broneer, who were present at the meeting on January 8 when this decision was taken. This action reflects a reluctant realization that food to Greece now aids the enemy.

It is my belief that the food situation in Greece is fundamentally a German propaganda weapon. They play upon our sympathies and the sympathies of the Greeks and they shun no depths of horror or savagery to arouse the humanitarian sentiment natural to civilized

January 19, 1942 Shipment of Food to Greece Page 4-

people. If the Germans can create a situation in Greece so bad that we sand food to Greece, they are the gainers because they confiscate the food, ease the blockade, and leave the helpless country no better than before. If their propaganda fails, so that the British and American Governments refuse to pass food into Greece, the Germans are again the gainers because they alienate from the democratic allies trying to defeat Hitlerism the sympathies of the Greek people and many of their friends. They may succeed in spreading discord. This is a situation which must be wathhed with great care. Some food has already been permitted to pass the blockade. I hope the policy of our Government and of the British Government may be realistic with a view to winning the war and yet not such as to lose the sympathy with respect to their homeland of our Greek minority population. I have seen no sign what of this to date in the Greek language newspapers. Rather, the intense devotion of our Greek minority to the cause of the United Nations surpasses even that exhibited in our own American press.

There are two movements on foot at the present time which I should like to see encouraged by some sort of official benediction because they may well take the place of the natural desire of every Greek in the United States to do something for the old country. 2.4 One of these is the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece. under the general direction of Dr. N. G. Mevris, at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. The purposes of this committee are stated to be: 1) to work toward the restoration of free Greece; 2) to contribute in keeping alive the spirit of resistance of the Greek people; 3) to support the foreign policy of the Government of the United States which aims at the revirth of Libery in the world; 4) and to inform the American public regarding conditions in Greece. The idea is fundamentally sound and it lays the emphasis where it ought to be laid, namely, on helping Greece when she is no longer in the clutches of the enemy. The other organization, The American Panhellenic Federation, is one sponsored by the Fraternal Order of Ahepa and adopted at the Cincinnati Convention of Ahepa in 1941. The plan is to find 50,000 subscribers at \$10.00 a year for five years to buy a total of \$2,500,000 in Defense Bonds. The plan is described in "The Ahepan" of September-October, and November-December, 1941.* These bonds will be cashed after the peace and the money will

^{*} Reported in Kampana, November 29, 1941, to be making very little headway.

be used in rehabilitating Greece. Not only do I believe the plans worth support for their own sake. I believe at the present time they would help to sublimate some of the bitter anguish felt by

January 19, 1942 Shipment of Food to Greece. Page 5-

Greeks today who must witness the awful spectacle of their country in famine. I believe that plans like these might sublimate this anguish and turn it into a hatred and determination to win the war and then set about the reorganization of the Greek nation.

If food could be got into Greece without the knowledge of the Germans and distributed secretly, this would be quite another matter. I find reports in the Greek press that particularly in Crete, there is still considerable resistance to the Germans. This resistance might be strengthened by dropping supplies from the air, if there is anyway to arrange for the time and place of such deliveries. I raise the question whether the Greek army now reorganized and operating in Egypt might manage something like the Commando raids that have been carried out on Norway. The idea would be to keep up the morale of resistance in Crete. I think it would have a considerable effect also on the rest of Greece.

Bujanin D. Mentt

Princeton, N. J., February 2, 1942.

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GR-178-R

DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Food for Greece

There is in the Greek language press in the United States an increasing tempo of insistence on sending food to Greece at once and in enormous quantities no matter what the consequences to the general war effort. The evidence is most clear, in the liberal and "democratic" papers, like the Greek Daily National Herald of New York and the Nation of Boston, though apparent in

the press that seems at times sympathetic to the totalitarian

point of view, like the Atlantis of New York.

The radio address of President Roosevelt sent out on Jan. 25 over station WRUL was received by these ardent supporters of food at any price as a wholly inadequate statement of the world's debt to Greece, and as a wholly inadequate proposal for paying it. Greeks in this country who see their relatives - fathers and mothers - dying in the Old Country are not satisfied with a promise from London that the problem has "sympathetic attention" and that the "blockade may be released somewhat." They want, even demand action now and complete and free shipment of food into Greece in unlimited quantities from all over the world. This is a large order, but this is what they demand.

The editor of the Nation concludes a four-column front-page editorial as follows: "It is therefore the duty of us all - the Greek press, daily and weekly, our Church (archbishop and priests), the Ahepa, the Gapa, all our Communities, Organizations, and Groups, and in general of every Greek, to make known to President Roosevelt and to the Government in London - with resolutions, telegrams approaching even Senators and fongressmen who are friends of ours to DEMAND that the blockade of Greece be withdrawn and that the sending of food into Greece be permitted from every part of the world where it can be bought. There must be an organized effort on the part of all of us, of every one of us. This must be done now, immediately.

" We believe that the Archbishop, Mr. Athenagoras, and the presidents of Ahepa and Gapa, will act immediately through encyclicals so that telegrams and resolutions be sent from the churches to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchhill... ... All our organizations must do the same.... It is a matter of life and death for our brothers in Greece.

"Greeks of America. We beseach you by the souls of our heroes who fell in the honored fight for freedom in the hills of Albania, we beseach you by the love you hold for your mothers and fathers, your sisters and the widows and orphans of the war - act now. Save them from certain death. When the desks of Roosevelt and Churchill are flooded with your protests, then there will be free shipment of food. Is that too much to do for our brothers?"

(par M - contin 4) At the same time there is a constant emphasis in the Turkish press on the famine in Greece and on the necessity for the British and American governments to do something about it. The Sunday night broadcast to America from Ankara on Feb. 1 was devoted entirely to the Greek famine. It did not fail to point out that the Germans were capitalizing on it to show what happened to those who opposed the

Axis. There is very little emphasis on the fact that the Germans are responsible for the famine, and very much emphasis on the claim that Greeks are dying because the Allies do not let in food. One paper, Oulous, is reported to have laid the blame editorially on the Germans where it belongs.

The point to note is that there is a rising feeling of discontent in the very loyal element of Greeks in the United States because of the German propoganda. The Nazis are playing on the sympathies and feelings of the Greeks here who see their families at home dying, in order to make it look to be the fault of England and America, who could so easily send food if they would. I think it just to report that the propaganda, which aims to create ill feeling, is having some effect on morale and confidence.

Yet there is nowhere any talk of a guarantee that when food is sent it will go to the starving Greeks. It seems to be assumed even by those who argue most vigorously that of course the food will be fairly distributed. There is need, for vagorous counter-propaganda to point out that the famine is due to the German plunder, that food even if sent would be confiscated before it reached the mouths of the starving Greeks, that the Germans give no guarantees even that they will pass the cargo ships catrying food through their blockade, and that in fact many tons of food and supplies have already been sunk between New York and Greece by enemy action. We need counter-propaganda to point out that the best way to relieve the famine is for the Germans once more to permit fishing in Greek waters and to cease from despoiling the country.

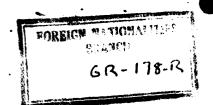
For the sake of morale in this country, it may be wise to try to get some food through even though it helps the enemy, But the fact must be emphasized on every occasion that the way to relieve the femine in Greece is to beat the Germans. The Greeks in the United States are anxious to do all they can. I wish there were some way to persuade them that the people who need their help most, and who would profit most by it, are the klephts who still keep up the fight in remote parts of Crete and Greece, and the reorganizing armies of Greece in Egypt. Here is a job for American propaganda at home.

Benjamin D. Meritt

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FEB 1 2 1942



FUREEN NATIONALITIES ETANCI Princeton, N

Princeton, N.J., February 11, 1942.

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Indignation among Greeks in America over the question of Food for Greece

The <u>Detroit Athens</u> of Feb. 5, 1942 has a 6-column editorial entitled "Whose fault is it?" in which it blames the allied governments and the government of Greece in London for failure to send food into Greece to aid the starving people.

This represents a very general and wide spread point of view among the Greeks in the United States. The Boston Ethnos is very outspoken, as is also the Greek Daily National Herald of New York.

Reference is constantly made to the appeasement of Vichy-France and Spain with food, "with boats that are loaded every day with thousands of tons of food from Africa, and from North and South America." The Detroit Athens accuses the allies of fearing France and Spain and hence relaxing the blockade, but of not fearing Greece and hence not relaxing the blockade.

After all that Greece has done for the allied cause, the shipments of food in the past to France and now not to Greece are the source of much of the feeling of injustice. Professor Panos Morphopoulos of the Johns Hopkins made it clear to me in a very friendly conversation that many Greeks felt this unfairness. It may even crystallize into a strong political sentiment against the leaders of the present Greek government in exile for not having more success in arranging for shipments of food.

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Benjamin D. Meratt

Benjamin D.

FOREIGN SATIONALITIES THE INVITES BRANCH

GR-178-R

Parl 1942

Princeton, New Jersey March 6, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: Benjamir D. Meritt

Subject: Food for Greece.

The hewspaper Ethnos of Boston and the Greek Daily National Herald of New York are keeping up a steady campaign looking to the active intervention of the United States in the shipment of food in large quantities to Greece.

The Ethnos has been publishing a series of open letters to the Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America urging him to call a congress of all the church communities under his leadership and to take united action in bringing pressure on our government. The second letter, which expresses impatience at the lack of response given to the first, is published in the issue of Friday, February 27.

On March 3 the <u>National Herald</u> publishes a letter of March 2 from the Greek Minister in Washington, Mr. <u>Diamanto-poulos</u>, and an enclosure which gives President Roosevelt's statement on the <u>Attitude</u> of America toward sending food to Greece in the shape of a letter written by President Roosevelt to Premier Tsouderos in London on December 31.

The editorial in the Herald insists that the Greek Government in London, and the British Government, and our Government should do more and should do it more quickly to send food into Greece. It makes little reference to President Roosevelt's point that the plight of Greece is due to German pillage, and that food might be turned to the benefit of the enemy. The editorial insists merely that our Government has a "sacred obligation" toward the Greek people. It calls upon all organizations, religious communities, committees, clubs, unions, patriotic societies of whatever sort among the Greek-Americans in the United States to send resolutions to the White House. The editorial calls upon these organizations to give up for two weeks all other activities and to concentrate on pressure to secure the shipment of food to Greece.

[See also memoranda of January 19 and February 2, 1942.]

To be distributed March 9, 1942

Bonerett

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FOREIGN WY ONALITIES

REANCH

GR-178-R

MAR 11-1942

Princeton, New Jersey March 10, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Food for Greece.

The Greek Daily National Herald of New York in its issue of March 7 carries a news item date-lined March 6 from Washington and reporting a conference held between officials in Washington and representatives of the Greek press in these words: "Today representatives of the Greek press met for discussion and to be informed by officials on the burning question of food for Greece.

"So far as we are informed, the Governments of England and the United States have already made definite decisions for sending substantial quantities of food and drugs to Greece. The only thing that disturbs officials is the possible confiscation of the food and drugs for their own use by the armies of occupation of the Axis."

The editorial in the same issue repeats the problem:
"How to keep the food from strengthening those monsters to
whose inhumanity and wickedness the present situation in
Greece is due." The editorial expresses the hope that proper
steps are being taken to get food over anyway, thanks the
Argentine Government for its gift of 20,000 tons of grain, and
also thanks the American and British Governments for food already
sent and for their active concern and for the assurance that
everything possible will be done for the country which did so
much for the Allied cause.

The expression of condemnation for Germany would seem to me to reflect some of the discussions which took place at the meeting of March 6, at which the editor of the Herald, Mr. Vlavianos was present.

The Atlantis of New York in its editorial of March 7 states that the first duty of the Greek Government in Exile is to get food to Greece which has suffered so much for the Allied cause. There is no mention of blame on Germany for causing the famine. The emphasis is not on preventing the removal of food by the Germans (probably quite natural) but rather on sending in food by the Allies.

The discussions in Washing/on March 6 seem not yet to have taken effect in this editorial.

GREAT 178.R

Josep

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Food for Greece

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March 16, 1942

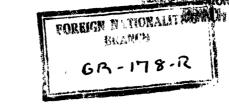
The Greek newspaper Parthenon of Canton, Chio in its issue of March 6, devoted almost its entire news space to the famine in Greece and to the plea that all Greeks should sacrifice in order to support the efforts of the Greek War Relief Association. The Greek-American Tribune of New York. in its issue of March 13 carries a front page editorial entitled "How Long Shall We Build Towers of Cards?" The cartoon satirizes the editors of the other New York Greek newspapers and chides them for debating such problems as post-war politics in Greece when the only real problem now is to win the war. The article refers particularly to a letter published in the Greek Daily National Herald of March 9th which urged a deluge of petitions to persuade our government to send food to Greece (see my report on "Food for Greece" under date of March 11). The Greek-American Tribune goes on to say that such petitions are not necessary, that the British and American Governments are already disposed to give food to Greece, that the problem is how to get it there without having the Axis confiscate it, and that the fundamental solution of the problem is for the Greek people of America to exert themselves in every possible way for the complete annihilation of the present conquerors of Greece.

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By SHE NARS, Date 1/14

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Rec'd &



Princeton, New Jersey March 11, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Food for Greece.

The Greek Daily National Herald, in its issue of March 9, carries a letter to the editor from Mr. L. Ganiares in which he returns to the need for concerted action among the Greek-Americans in the United States to arouse and concentrate the feelings of affection, respect and sympathy of the American people and the American Government with a view to relieving the famine in Greece. He suggests that every organization print petitions and circulate them so as to flood the offices of the Government and of representatives and senators with the request: "Sa: Greece."

NAID 843 100

Princeton, New Jersey

March

TORSICE MANUAL MES

GR-178

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Food for Greece.

Practically the entire Greek press in the United States is concerned at the present time over the question of food for Greece.

The Detroit <u>Athens</u> in its issue of March 12 carries a four column front page editorial describing the famine and urging support of the <u>Greek War Relief Association</u>, "which has been empowered by the American and British Covernments to undertake the provisioning."

The <u>Southern Grecian Tribune</u> of Atlanta, Go., in its issue of February reports at length upon—the pillaging of the country b—the barbarians and on the need for—help, quoting an opinion expressed—in the <u>Binghamton Press</u> of Bingham ton, N.Y. that in the end the allies are bound to recognize "the great contribution of Greece to the common struggle and that they will give honorable satisfaction to this country of heroes when peace is made."

The <u>Greek Daily National Herald</u> of New York in its issue of March 15 published a telegram from Lond/which quotes the <u>Donau Zeitung</u> of Belgrade as publishing an article sent from Berlin which accuses the English of being responsible for the famine in Greece; and the <u>Greek Daily National Herald</u>, in its issue of March 14, carries an editorial pointing out that if the Germans seize food now being sent into Greece they will beyond question stand convicted before the world of causing the Samine which they now try to **blame** on the English.

Reid 1942 MAR 14 1942

Princeton, New Jersey Earch 13, 1942

Jeses T.

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Food for Greece.

The Greek daily Atlantis of New York in its issue of March 11 carries an editorial on the present state of the question of aid to Greece. The editorial is very restrained and amounts principally to a quotation from the Herald Tribune of New York. It explains the difficulties of getting food to Greece with sufficient guarantees that the Axis powers will not seize it for their own use. It recounts the way in which Greece has been looted by the Axis during the past year and emphasizes the claims which Greece has upon the Allied Nations for all the help they can now give her.

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIE BRANCH MAR 25 1942 GB-178

Princeton, New Jersey March 21, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Food for Greece.

1.8 alackolimbares Mr. Panos E. Kolybares, editor of the Greek weekly newspaper Ethnos of Boston, devotes four columns on the front page and half the second page in his issue of March 13 to an account of the meeting in Washington on March 6 between the State Department and respresentatives of the Greek press.

After commenting on the bed impression made by the Greek press because only three newspapers were represented, Mr. Kolybares gives a detailed, almost stenographic, account of the meetings, with some magnification [Mr. Meritt suspects] of the prominence of his own arguments as a champion of shipments of food to Greece. He appealed to the American Government to send food: "Save this people who saved the world by holding by the barbarian German nazis for a month and a half." And he referred to the indignation felt by the Greeks in America because "at the very moment when England was forbidding the shipment of food to Greece, she was sending food into the Spain of Fascist Franco, and millions of barrels of gasoline."

The arricle concludes with unkind remarks directed at the representative of the conservative New York Atlantis for its general lack of interest, and with an appeal to Mr. George Allen to promise that the government will send food, so that the Greeks here at home can stop worrying about their small help in relief and

Princeton, New Jersey March 21, 1942 Food for Greece Page 2-

give their whole attention to helping win the war. Mr. Kolybares asks all Greeks to make thier wishes known to the American and British governments.

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NND 843 100

By SPC WARS, Late 1/4/

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
MAR 2 5 1942
G-C-178-R

Princeton, New Jersey March 63, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Food for Greece.

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The <u>Greek-American</u>, weekly newspaper of Lowell, Mass., carries in its issue of March 20, 1942, the following appeal:

"Between 150,000 and 200,000 Greeks have perished as a result of German and Italian occupation by execution, massacre, or storvation!" Such is the story transmitted from Cairo, Egypt, by Edward Kennedy. "Andunless," Kennedy warns, "a way is found to feed Greece, Half the population of 7,000,000 may be dead before the war ends."

We humbly submit to our government: Isn't there a way of helping Greece NOW! Joy and exultation were running supreme in this country last year when the Greeks, with poor means but with gallant hearts, were routing our enemies. Shall we let them down NOW?"

March 19, carries an editorial in which it emphasizes the nedd for more and immediate shipments of food to Greece, requesting all Greeks in the United States to campaign with their representatives in Congress to keep the issue before the officials of our government. The editorial states that the United States has the necessary food to send and the ability to send it, and that the issue depends on the maistence of the Greek people in the United States.

Bowerett

NAD 843 100
By SOPE NARS, vate

FOREIGN TIONALITIES
BRANCH

APR 2 1942

CR-178-R

RECEIVED MAR 27 1942

Princeton, New Jersey March 26, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: American help to Greece.

The Greek weekly Ethnos, of Boston, publishes on March 20th a long editorial dealing with the famine in Greece and the question of American help to Greece. It points out that the problem of alleviating the famine conditions created by the Germans in Greece has now become too great to be solved by such private organizations as the Greek War Relief Association. It goes on to ask how the Greeks in America can best celebrate the national holiday on the 25th of March. Finally, it recommends that Greek-Americans write or telegraph to President Roosevelt at the White House, to Mr. Churchill, to their Senators and Congressmen, and to others in authority, demanding that the Governments of the Allied Nations send relief in the form of food and medicines to Greece. It suggests also that Greek-American societies and organizations pass resolutions demanding the same thing, and send copies to the White House and to members of the Congress and of the Senate.

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FOREIGNATIONALITIES DRANCH

APR 8 1942

G Bry 17,8- K



Princeton, New Jersey April 1, 1942

Charles

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Conditions in Greece

The Greek National Herald of New York publishes (March 30) a special telegram from its correspondent in Jerusalem. According to this information, deaths in the Athens area alone between November and January were reliably estimated at 40,000. Since the arrival of food snips from Turkey the situation has bettered somewhat; two public soup kitchens have been started. The cost of the support of a family of three is now reckoned at 150,000 drachmae a month; a few things are to be found in the black market, at fantastic prices -thus: coffee, the oke (2.8 pounds) 11,000; sugar, 5,000; and bread 1300 drachmae the oke.

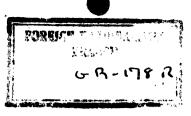
Greek patriots are reported to have killed Admiral Portaros, a Quisling serving as an agent of the Gestapo.

The cost of the Axis occupation is now reckoned at four billion drachmae a month.

[Prepared by Rodney S. Young]

NAID 843 100

By Sope NAGS, vate



To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Food for Greece.



The Greek National Herald, which has for some time ceased to advise editorially the bringing of pressure on the United States Government to send food to Greece, publishes (April 2nd) a letter signed by Anargyros Anargyrou, in Detroit, calling for a "crusade" backed by the Crthodox Church and all the Greek organizations in America for the sending of food to Greece. The writer urges the passing of resolutions and the sending of letters and telegrams not only to President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, but also to heads of governments, prominent people, and University and Red Cross authorities in neutral countries.

[Prepared by Rodney S. Yarne]

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

APR 15 1942 6 13, - 178 · R Princeton, Ne April 7, 1944

R

From: Benjamin D. Meritt Subject: Food for Greece

To: DeWitt C. Poole

The newspaper Ethnos of Boston (April 3rd)

a long article on the subject of food sent to Greece. It points out that the flour and other foodstuffs sent on the Sicilia were given by the United States Government under lend-lease, and that the proper authorities have not yet taken the opportunity to thank the American Government for this shipment. It deptores the impression that is current that the food was sent by the Greek War Relief Association, or by the Government in Exile, and points out that the food sent from Turkey by the War Relief Association was announced on its arrival in Greece to have been purchased by the Tsolakoglou Government (although nobody there believed that propaganda). Everybody should know the truth about the food being sent from America, and the Greek newspapers should publish it - do they imagine that "they fool the government, which has an accurate translation of every article that appears in them"? Moreover, it is not the desire of the government that the fact be hidden that it is sending food to Greece; on the contrary,, the American and British governments wish it to be known as widely as possible, so that Greeks throughout the world will realize that they are replacing food stolen by the Germans, and so that Greeks inside Greece will be even less likely to believe the propaganda of the Tsolakoglou Government mentioned above. Finally, the War Relief Association chartered the ship Sicilia at the exorbitant cost of \$200,000; in view of this it is obviously the duty of Greek shipowners to offer their own ships for the transport of food to Greece at a more reasonable rate.

greeking shipping

[Prepared by Rodney S. Young]

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

APR 15 1942

To: DeWitt C. Foole From: Denjamin D. Meritt

odel.

Subject: Food for Greece



Trinceton, New Jersey April 10, 1942

The Greek newspapers Atlantis and Greek National
Herald both publish dispatches from Berne, according to which Athanasios
Agnides, Assistant General Secretary of the League of Nations for 22
years, has been given indefinite leave of abscene so that he may devote
himself entirely to the problem of food-supply for Greece.

The National Herald (APril 7th) publishes a long letter signed by Th. Razantzis, a retired captain in the Greek navy. He writes that everybody is to be congratulated because, after a full year, a ship with 2500 tons of food has at last been sent to the starving people of Greece. He goes on to say that now we may relapse into comfort and apatny, having done our bit, until a year from now; then we may send another ship with 2500 tons of food, which by that time will be quite sufficient for the few who will have survived. He suggests that a ship be chartered for Greece, and that all who are interested may send by it packages for their friends and relatives, or general contributions of food and medecine. The editor of the Herald, commenting on the letter, points out the difficulty of obtaining shipping; but he urges that two Greek steamers, assigned exclusively to the transport of food to Greece, would not be so great a loss to Allied shipping transporting war materials as to lose us the war.

[Prepared by R.S. Young]

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APR 28 1942 From: Alison Frantz

Subject: The Food Situation in Greece

The Acropolis for April 10 prints an article from a Geneva paper of February 11, 1942, describing the food situation in Greece. In Athens the shortage has been intensified by the influx of refugees from the north. The loss of Thrace and eastern Macedonia to the Bulgarians has deprived the country of one of its greatest centers of farm production. The drain on the country caused by the army of occupation is, of course, one of the major factors, and another is the almost complete disappearance of fishing boats - a great loss to a nation which has to such a great extent lived on fish. Only bread is rationed, because there is no other food for sale; and the bread ration is one tenth of the normal consumption. The death rate is steadily increasing, reaching 1,000 a day in Athens and the Peiraeus for December.

FIREIGH NATIONALLTIES

April 18, 1942

Turkey continues its praiseworthy attempts to help Greece, and the Kurtulus, which was sunk, has been replaced by another ship. The International Red Cross has succeeded in sending some milk, vitamins and medical supplies; and through its intervention 6,000 tons of grain have been allowed to be shipped from Egypt. There are rumors that some help may be sent from Roumania. But all this is only the smallest fraction of what must be done. The Swiss Committee on behalf of Greece appeals to all to help.

Organ

FOREIGN NATIONALITIE BRANCH

APR 29 1942

April 24, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: The Philhellen sm of the Swice

· (Suma)

The Atlantis of New York for April 19 carries a long editorial in appreciation of the attitude of the Swiss people toward Greece. At the time of the Greek Revolution Geneva, Berne and Lausanne were centers for the enlightenment of Europe as to the significance of the Revolution. Today, no nation of Europe has shown more sympathetic interest or offered more practical help. Especial appreciation is expressed for the work of the Swiss Red Cross.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

APR 29 1942

Subject: The Food Situation in Greece

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

April 24, 194

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An editorial in the Atlantis of New York for April 22 summarizes the situation with respect to the sending of food to Greece, at the same time expressing appreciation for the help given by the Swedish Red Cross.

The problem of sending food is not so much how to buy flour and other food as how to find ships of sufficient capacity under neutral flags. The United States and Great Britain could furnish the necessary food; the Greek government, with the aid of friends - Greek and foreign - could pay for the chartering of the ships; and it is unlikely that the occupation authorities could interfere with the free passage of "mercy ships" to the Peiraeus. If Sweden could assure the necessary two or three ships, with a total capacity of 15,000 tons at least, it would be good news. If the plan of the Swedish Red Cross is carried out, it would take care of thirty per cent of the food requirements; another thirty per cent, more or less, would be covered by the regular trips of a Turkish boat with dried vegetables. meat and grain; by small ships carrying fruit and other foods from Egypt and Palestine; and by the gift vitamins and milk from Switzerland. If sixty per cent of the needs were thus filled, the suffering would be considerably alleviated.

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

BRANCH

APR 29 1942

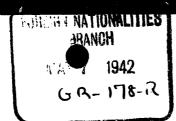
April 25, 1942

Jee (

Subject: The Food Situation in Greece

The chief editorial in the National Herald of New York for April 23 deals with the problem of sending food to Greece. Statements made in the House of Commons by the Secretary of Economic Warfare show that the Allied governments are seriously concerned will the effective solution of the problem. According to announcements made in the House of Commons, the Swedish Red Cross has negotiated with the governments of the Allies and of the Axis for the free passage to Greece of boats loaded with food; the Swedish government has agreed to furnish the boats. The United States, Great Britain and Canada have agreed to allow 15.000 tons of flour or grain to be sent from Canada monthly, with the understanding that the Swedish Red Cross will guarantee the consent of the occupation authorities. Little fear seems to be felt that the food will be allowed to fall into the hands of the Germans and Italians, since all that has arrived so far has been distributed under the aegis of the Red Cross.

There remains the serious problem of shipping. If it is true that the Swedish government has agreed to provide the necessary boats, the question is in large measure solved. It is hoped that help will be sent speedily.





Princeton, New Jersey
April 30, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: T.Leslie Shear

Subject: Greek Relief

News from Greece of the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece (Vol. I, No. 22, April 24, 1942) reports a cable received by the Greek Office of Research and Information to the effect that "the Greek-Swiss Association of Geneva" has adopted an extensive fund raising program for the purpose of purchasing food and material to be sent to Greece.

From private sources it is authoritatively reported that the Near East Foundation has arranged for regular shipments of milk from Switzerland to Greece.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

MAY 7 1942

GR-178-R

Princeton, New Jersey

April 30, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: T. Leslie Shear

Subject: Greek Relief

News from Greece of the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece (Vol. I, No. 22, April 24, 1942) reports a statement of the British Undersecretary of the Ministry for Economic Warfare, transmitted by the Greek Office of Research and Information:

Negotiations initiated by the Swedish Red Cross are in progress for the provision of Swedish ships to carry monthly cargoes of 1500 tons of wheat and flour from Canada to Greece.

Three ships carrying a total of 14,000 tons of wheat and flour have already reached Greece. Of the total shipments one cargo of 4,500 tons was paid by the Greek Government, and another of 2,200 tons was provided by the Greek War Relief Association.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

MAY 20 1942

GR-178-1

To: B. D. Meritt From: T. L. Shear

Subject: Food for Greece

Princeton, N. J. May 15, 1942

News from Greece, compiled by the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece, in No. 26 dated May 11, 1942, reports, on the basis of a cable from London, that the Prime Minister Tsouderos stated in a speech in Cairo on May 5th that the question of sending food to Greece had been settled by an agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and the Greek Government, through which monthly shipments of 15,000 tons of flour and foodstuffs from Canada would be forwarded in the future by the Swedish Red Cross.

Tsouderos also reported that necessary funds had been sent to Switzerland in order to allow the International Red Cross to forward to Greece milk and medicines for the children.

GREEK READINGS

5/2 - 6/20/12

SUBJECT: Food for Greece.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
GR-179-R

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Princeton, New Jersey May 11, 1942

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

MAY 13 1942

GR -179-R

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: T. L. Sheaz

Subject: Conditions in Greece

(From News from Greece, Vol. I, No. 25, May 6, 1942)

During Inter-Allied Week, celebrated in England from May 2 to May 8, Mr. C. H. Simopoulos, Greek Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, spoke of conditions in present day Greece.

His statement follows in part:

"Greece, whose victories against a vastly superior enemy were the first Allied successes to inspire confidence in the cause of civilized humanity - Greece, whose final resistance to the invader delayed by six valuable weeks the attack on Russia, is now suffering under the most tragic conditions imposed by the triple yoke of the tyrants. Twenty-three of her cities are completely destroyed, and other towns and villages are ruins. The entire transport system of the country has been paralyzed, and the industrial plants have been either destroyed or crippled. Public institutions and private homes have been looted, and more than 100,000 Greeks have been driven from their homes to give place to rapacious immigrants. A deliberate plan for the extermination of the Greek people by massacres and by the inhuman weapon of starvation is being pursued by the savage enemy."

(Information via cable forwarded by the Greek Office of Research and Information)

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES DRANCH

MAY 25 1942 GR-171-R May 12, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: The Food Situation in Greece

attention of the Greek papers, even though it is said to be considerably improved. The Atlantis of New York for May 9 comments on the rise of petty thievery in Athens and the injustice that allows the Germans and Italians, who have caused the famine, to sentence Greeks to prison for stealing a piece of fruit or a chicken.

An article by John Leivadites in the National Herald of New York for May 11 criticizes the slowness with which things are being done to relieve the situation. One of the reasons for delay, he says, is the ignorance of the basic needs of Greece which prevails here, along with a belief that reports of the need are exaggerated. In this country Greeks as well as Americans have been pacified by the belief that one Turkish ship, carrying 2,000 tons a month, would save the entire Greek nation from starvation. The writer gives a careful survey, with statistics, showing the amounts of various types of foods Greece has always had to import even in peace time. Naturally any interruption to this regular importation has a profound effect on living conditions. The need is urgent and must not be limited to token shipments.

FORETEN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

MAY 25 1942

3 B > 179 R

Subject: The Food Situation in Greece

In an editorial for May 13 the Atlantis of New York

May 17, 1942

discusses the efforts on the part of the Axis to take the credit for any improvement in the food situation in Greece. Whenever any food arrives, it is "through the efforts of the Axis Powers". In contrast to other reports about the food situation, the Axis tries to give the impression that things are returning to their former state. The Zeessen radio station announced on April 1 that commerce in Greece was progressing, and that Italy was continuing to strengthen the economic organization of Greece, to improve methods of transportation and commerce in general; also that the comparatively small decrease in revenues from monopolies was due to the swift termination of hostilities in Greece. The Axis continues to announce that every German ship sunk in Greek waters was bringing food to Greece, but no one believes this fiction.

According to an editorial in the <u>National Herald</u> of New York for May 14, reports published in the American press concerning the improvement in the food situation may be doing a great disservice to the cause of relieving the famine. Obviously unless food is constantly sent the improvement will not last, and the only people who profit by the announcement that the problem has been solved are those who gain glory thereby. The <u>Herald</u> suggests that it is time to get down to the solid and unadvertised business of sending relief regularly.

State P

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

FOREIGN NATIONAUTIES BEG R - 17 9-2 June 3, 1942

Subject: The Greek War Relief and the Sending of Food to

The Ethnos of Boston for May 15 prints on its front page a protest and some questions addressed to the Greek War Relief Association about the sending of food to Greece. departure of the Sicilia, on the 25th of March, with 2,300 tons of flour and some other supplies, nothing has been heard of any preparations to send another shipment. A small amount of food has gone from Turkey, but everything that has been sent is as nothing compared with the need. What happened after the dispatch of the Sicilia, so that no more was sent, the Ethnos does not know. The Ethnos from the beginning has criticized the G. W. R. for getting mixed up in the question of sending food. Some officials have tried to justify it by saying that it was at the request of the United States Government; the Ethnos does not believe this, and says that even if it is true the G.W.R. made a mess of it for the following reasons: the Sicilia carried 2,300 tons of flour and 300 tons of other supplies; according to an announcement made by Tsolainos at the dinner on March 25 in Boston, the G.W.R. paid \$250,000 to charter the ship. But in the printed statement of the G.W.R. the cost was given as \$100,000. If the printed statement is right, then the cost of transporting the flour can be reckoned at twenty cents a pound; if Tsolainos is right. it goes up to fifty cents a pound. This brings up thequestion: since there are at least fifteen ships of Greek owners, flying neutral flags, why cannot one of these be chartered to reduce this fabulous expense? And who is at fault? And, finally,

did the United States Government perhaps stop sending food when it saw the wastefulness of the G.W.R.?

These are the questions which come to the minds of the Greeks in America, who thought that the problem was solved and now see that it is not. They must be answered by the responsible men: Diamantopoulos, Skouras and the Archbishop Athenagoras. And the answer must be given officially and quickly.

1.6

Mr. Homer W. Davis Greek War Relief Association 730 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y. FUREIEL AND GRANCH

GR-179-R

Dear Homer:

We have received the enclosed extract of an article on the Greek War Relief Association published by the Ethnos of Boston on May 15. This has been forwarded by us to the Washington office. Would you care to write any comment on the statements here made to be sent in as a follow-up of this report? You may be handling the Ethnos critics in some other way, but it could do no harm to make a brief statement of some kind for the use of our Washington headquarters.

Many thanks for the address of the Greek actor which you sent me. With best regards,

Yours very sincerely,

T. Leslie Shear

TLS:T

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YAN A. NOMIKOS National Vice Chairman

WILLIAM F. CROCKER General Manager

June 17, 1942.

National Secretary

Mr. T. Leslie Shear The Institute For Advanced Study School of Humanistic Studies Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Leslie:

Thank you for you note and the extract from the Ethnos. We are of course aware of their attitude but it is hard to know how to answer them for, as this sample shows, their arguments are footless and based upon little else than personal jealousies and rancor. I am giving you theitemized costs for the Voyage of the Sicilia which we gave in round figures as \$100,000.

COST OF VOYAGE OF SICILIA

Thor Eckert for Charter and Insurance on hull\$89,268.45
Insurance premium on part cargo
Dunnage, etc
Miscellaneous
Total \$98,839.00

The sum of \$250,000, quoted by Tsolainos, refers not to shipping expenses but to the cost of the flour which was paid by the U.S. government and has no bearing on our shipment. I think that anyone aquainted with shipping problems today will scarcely find these expenses "fabulous". Of course we plan to send more ships and to send them regularly, but we can't do it until we have the funds. To raise such funds is the purpose of our present campaign. As to sending Greek ships the questions arising are many and various. Shipping must be done by neutral vessels, and what constitutes a neutral vessel is a question which must be determined by all of the nations involved in each case.

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NELS SMITH
J. V. SMITH
JAMES W. SMITHER
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
J. W. SPANGLER
BENJAMIN F. STAPLETON
ALBERT W. STAUB
GRANT STAUFFER
BILL STEEGE
JOHANNES STEELE
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WADE STEVENSON
DOROTHY STICKNEY
GILCHRIST B. STOCKTON
T. J. STRICKLER
TONY SUDEKUM
ED. SULLIVAN
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER
GERARD SWOPE
HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
BOOTH TARKINGTON
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FRANK M. TOTTON
RT. REV. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER
MISS SUSAN TULLY
MRS. HAROLD S. VANDERBILT
DR. NATHAN B. VAN ETTEN
HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON
H. C. VAN SCHAACK
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WALTER VINCENT
HALB. WALLIS
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GORDON WASHBURN
THOMAS J. WATSON
ROBERT WATT
RICHARD WATTS, JR.
MISS EDITH WETMORE
WILLIAMS INCENT
HALB. WALLIS
MRS. FELIX M. WARBURG
EDWARD W. WARD
HARRY W. WARDE
HENRY WINTEN
OR WILLIAMS
FREDERICK E. WILLIAMSON
HENRY WILLIAMS
FREDERICK E. WILLIAMSON
HENRY WILLIAMS
FREDERICK E. WILLIAMSON
DARRYL ZANUCK

I hope from the above that you will be able to furnish your headquarters with a brief statement of our position, and I am very grateful to you for giving us the opportunity to do so. As you know, our relations with the State Department have always been excellent.

Hoping to see you soon, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Homen V. Davis

Executive Vice-President

hwd/m

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To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

FOREIGH NATIONALITIES BR.

June 3, 1942

CONSIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

Subject: Interview with Dimitrakaki 1012 M 42

The National Herald of New York Torney 28 publishes

an interview with Stylianos Dimitrakakis, Greek Minister of Justice, on the subject of conditions in Greece. The food situation, he said, is even worse than reported, and has been under consideration by the Greek and British governments constantly. He described at some length the very warm feeling existing between the Greeks and the British, the great courage of the Greeks and their high morale. In concluding, he gave a glowing account of the Greek army in Egypt and elsewhere, which is being rapidly increased by men escaping from Greece.

Chice?

No.

12)

JUN 17 1942 GR - 179-17

FORE TON PUTTICE THE UNITED STATES

From: Alison Frantz COCRDINATOR OF INFORMATION Date: June 11, 1942 To: DeWitt C. Poole Source: Ethnos, Boston	Country: Greece	Jun 12 10 21 AM '#4ac	e: Princeton, New Jersey
To: DeWitt C. Poole Source: Ethnos, Boston	<u> </u>		:June 11, 1942
Subject: Food for Greece			
REMARKS FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH		Commission of the Commission o	FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

SUMMARY

The Ethnos dated May 29 prints in full the announcement made by the Office of Facts and Figures relative to the food situation in Greece; it also prints part from accounts in PM of May 31 and the New York Times of June 2 from their own correspondents. These accounts, the Ethnos says, should convince the most doubting Thomas of the desperate state of affairs and of the duty of everyone to try to persuade the United States Government to send immediate aid.

The Ethnos devotes considerable space on the front page to its own comment. There are about one million Greek-Americans in this country; many of them are serving in the American armed forces, and all have the rights of citizens, including the right of asking for definite things from the government. Last March the United States Government declared that it would send food to Greece under the Lend-Lease Act, on condition that it should not reach the Axis. 2300 tons were sent on the Sicilia, but in spite of the fact that none

of the food reached the Axis, no more has been sent. England also promised to send supplies, but the promise somehow got lost in red tape.

The Greeks continue to show how they hate their conquerors, but if the Allies want to have them in a position to fight they must help them. As long as they are starving the Nazis are achieving their aim of keeping them useless as far as the Allies are concerned.

For these reasons Greeks have a duty to request President Roosevelt to send food immediately to save the Greeks from certain death. Every organization and every Greek should telegraph or write the President, senators and congressmen. The American press should be full of letters on the subject. The hour for action is today, not tomorrow, because tomorrow there will be no Greeks to be helped.

FORGREGN NEW TOTAL THE STATES

Country:	Greece	jun 12 10 22 AM '4	Place:	Princetor	n. New	Jersey
From:	Alison	Francondinator of information	Date:_	June 11,	1942	

To: <u>DeWitt C. Poole</u> Sour as National Herald, N. Y.

Subject: The King's Visit and Food for Greece

REMARKS

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
JUN 1 7 1942

GR-179-R

SUMMARY

The arrival of KING GEORGE and TSOUDEROS, according to an editorial in the Herald for June 9, gives the United States Government an opportunity to put into immediate effect its decision to send food to Greece under the Lend-Lease Act. In addition to the supplies which would be bought in America, the Greek government had at its dispodal considerable quantities of wheat in Argentina and Canada, for which transportation is lacking. England and America have agreed to relax the blockade; fears that only the Axis would get what food has been sent have been allayed by the safe distribution of the last load; the most serious problem remaining is that of transportation.

Mations all its merchant fleet, consisting, even after the severe losses it has undergone, of at least a million tons. Many of these ships are being used to carry food to England. If three or four could be diverted and used instead to carry food to Greece, and if this service were started immediately

and continued regularly, the Greek people would be saved. There is no doubt that the British would be glad to make this slight sacrifice for the sake of the Greeks.

If the King and Prime Minister were to consider the problem during the first days of their visit, it is possible that the first ship might leave for Greece before their visit is ended.

fore for thuring the united states

Country:	Greec	e	Jun 15	11 28 AM	Prace:	Princeto	n. New	Ierse	v
•						June 14,			
						<u>National</u>		New :	York
Subject:	Sendar	ıg Food	to Gr	eece					

REMARKS

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH
RECEIVED - 7

JUN 20 1942

PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY

APEX BUILDING 153

SUMMARY

The news from Cairo that the sending of food to Greece is being delayed because of fears that this aids the Axis war effort is received with great disappointment, according to an editorial for June 11. Information received from the International Red Cross and from occasional refugees indicates that all the food sent so far has reached the Greek people. The amount sent has been pitifully small compared with the need, but even it has given considerable relief. The fear that the Germans will get part, at least, of the food that is sent will of course always exist. Difficulties of transportation, however, make it impossible for them to send it out of the country, and the one thing that restrains them from taking it to use in Greece is probably the fear that the anger and action caused by such an act would outweigh the gain. Finally, it is felt that even if some part of the food should fall into Axis hands, it would be of only slight benefit to them, comparatively

speaking. As long as some reaches the Greeks we have no justification for not sending it.

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

Country	: Greece	Jun 15 11 28	Place: _	Princeton	n. New Jersey
•	Alison Frantz	COORDINATOR OF INFO	ORMATION	June 14,	
То:	DeWitt C. Poole		Source:	Atlantis	New York
				Cuttering	

Subject: The King's Visit and the Feeding of Greece

REMARKS

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

GRECEIVED

JUN 20 1942

PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY
APEX BUILDING 153

SUMMARY

An editorial for June 11 points out the importance of the King's visit in bringing Greece and America closer together, not only politically and spiritually, but also economically. One result of the visit will be the definition of Greece's role in the post-war world; another, the arrangements for sending food supplies to Greece. Seven thougand tons of flour have just been unloaded at the Peiraeus, and it is expected that larger cargoes will be sent directly from here. But this is not enough. Greeks everywhere must help by giving money and by expressing their devotion to KING GEORGE and TSOUDEROS for their great work in saving Greece from starvation and in creating the mighty armed forces of free Greece. Communities, organizations and individuals are urged to express their devotion and their esteem in telegrams to the Greek Legation in Washington.

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FOREIGN POLITICS AT UNITED STATES

Country	: Greece	<u> </u>	Jun 18	9 46 1	labe:	Princ	cetoi	n. New Jo	ersey	
From:	Alison	Frantz	COORDINAT	OR OF INFORM	ATION a te:	June	17,	1942		
· То:	DeWitt	C. Poole		S	ource:	<u>Natio</u>	onal	Herald;	Atlantis,	Y.Y

Subject: Sending Food to Greece

REMARKS

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

JUL 2 1942 Please return to library APEX BUILDING 153

SUMMARY

According to an editorial in the <u>Herald</u> for June 13, the arrangements for sending food to Greece by means of Swedish ships have broken down because of disagreements as to who should distribute the food - the Swedish or the International Red Cross or some other organization. There is no time to be last in this sort of dallying, and the Greek government should consider it its first duty to solve the problem definitely.

An editorial for June 12 comments on the meeting of the two Greek organizations of Boston, at which it was voted to make every effort to speed the sending of aid to Greece. Telegrams were sent to President Roosevelt and to the senators and congressmen of Massachusetts, urging them to support measures for the sending of food. All other Greeks are urged to do likewise.

An editorial in the Atlantis for June 12 speaks with appreciation of the recent gifts of the International Business Corporation and of Walter Winchell.

FOREIGH NATIONALITIES BR. FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE ON ITED STATES

Country:	Greece	Jun 23	0 55 AM '4Z Place: Princeton, New Jersey	
· ·		CORDINATO	DR OF INFORMATION	
From:	Alison Frantz		Date: <u>June 20, 1942</u>	
To:	DeWitt C. Poole		Source: National Herald, New York	
				•

Subject: Food for Greece

REMARKS

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH GI3-179 RECEIVED

JUL 2 1942 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY

SUMMARY

APEX BUILDING 153

In an editorial for June 17 the Herald makes the point that it is to the interest of the United Nations to keep up the morale of the Greeks and also their physical strength by sending food. They are doing a great deal of damage to the occupying forces all the time, but obviously they cannot keep it up if they are starving.

An editorial for June 18 comments on the fact that the major problems connected with the sending of food have been solved: the British have agreed to relax the blockade; the financial question has ceased to exist since the inclusion of Greece in the Lend-Lease agreement, and the required ships have been found. The only cause of delay is disagreement as to whether supplies should be administered by the Swedish or the International Red Cross. Why can this not be settled immediately?

No.

FOREIGN MATIONALITIES BR. FOREIGN MOLITICS IN THOUTUNITED STATES

Country: Greece	Jun 30 9 35 AM 242 Princeto	n. New Jersey
From: Alison Frantz	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION June 28,	
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source: Atlantis	; National Herald, N.Y
Subject: Ford For Gree	ce	
•	REMARKS	FOREIGN MATHUMALITIES BHANCH
		GR-179-R

SUMMARY

The <u>Herald</u> and <u>Atlantis</u>, in editorials for June 24, greet with relief the announcement that arrangements have been completed for sending food to Greece. The <u>Herald</u> stresses the fact that all nine Swedish ships which have been reserved for the purpose must be used and must be used constantly.

FOREIGN PAREICH NATIONALITIES BR. THEOUTH ITED STATES

4.1.2

Country:	Greec	e	Jun 30	9 :	5 Me.	Prin	cetor	i, New Je	ersey	
From:			COORDINATO							
		C. Poole	····		Source	: Nati	onal.	Herald,	New Yor	k
Subject:	Relati	Lve Generos	ity of	Ric	h and	Poor	Greel	82		

REMARKS

FOREIGN WATHURALITIES BRANCH

6R-179-R

SUMMARY

PHIL NAX, in the Herald for June 25, contrasts the generosity of some of the poorer Greeks, giving specific examples, with the indifference of some of the wealthy to the needs of their countrymen. He suggests ironically that those who have made such efforts to be present at the recent royal functions should have been compelled to write down how much they had given to the Greek War Relief or to the Greek Red Cross before they were received. Most of them, he says, would have taken their hats and slunk out into the night. Such a measure would have greatly reduced the King's social functions, and in the time thus saved he might have given a dinner to two hundred or so of the people like the poor man from Mytilene who went without coal and other comforts and gave eighty-five dollars to the Greek War Relief.

GREEK READINGS

2/1- 6/1/42

SUBJECT: Vlavianos

FOREIGN NATIONS AND BRANCH

GR-180-R

3.1.1

attacks on Vlamanos. (Sp.) Press Reading. 3/21-6/15/42

MY-FNB-Elat-14

rinceton, New Jersey arch 21, 1942

GR-180 R

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Mer

Subject: Basil John Vlavianos, editor of the Greek Daily National Alerta of New York.

The rivalry emony editors of Greek newspapers in the
United States and their political differences are well illustrated,
by an attack on Mr. Victorians Technology

by an attack on Mr. Vlavianos made in the February issue of the monthly Hellas of Chicago.

Vlavianos took over the <u>National Herald</u> in April 1940, and from then until the attack on Greece on October 28 made no protest against the Metaxas dictatorship, It was not to his advantage to do so for meddling in the affairs of the old country would have jeopardized his hoped-for leadership over Hellenism in this country.

Even between the attack and the defeat of Greece in (the Mark the Matical Herald refused to be involved in political affairs of the old country, but then they began to have lust for power, to want appointments in the Ministry, etc. and they thought their money would get these blessings for them.

"They weighed their packetbooks, but not their intelligence, their character, or their political honor. They had money, but nothing else." [Meritt notes that this judgment is extremely unfair.]

Worse than this, Vlavianos pilfered the notes of "that powerful democratic warrior Nik, Laides (Paul Mord) "and Legan a series of articles over his own signature written by others about the dictatorship, in spite of the fact that the whole matter had

13

grock

3/21/42 Vlavianos Page 2-

American Tribune of New York, the <u>Ethnos</u> of Boston, and the <u>Chicago</u>

Pnyx of Chicago.

GN

[Note: Paul Nord is now with the Ethnos, having had a disagreement with Vlavianos. Incidentally, the Hellas itself, in association with the papers here named, makes up the extreme left wing of the Greek-American press].

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

> APR 15 1942 GR-180 R

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subje : Vlavianos



Princeton, New Jersey April 10, 1942

3.2.1

The Greek-American monthly magazine Athene for March-April, in its coulmn entitled "personalities" gives a sketch of Basil John Vlavianos, editor of the Greek National Herald of New York.

Vlavianos was born at Athens in 1903 and educated at Atnens, Leipzig, Berlin, and Munich. In 1925 he represented the Greek Government at the International Frison Congress in London: in 1927 at tne International Congress of Penal Laws in Brussels; in 1928 at the Congress of the International Society of Penal Laws in Bucharest: in 1930 at the International Prison Congress in Prague, at which he was elected secretary; and in 1935 the International Prison Congress in Berlin. He is the author of several scientific treatises and articles in Greek, German, and French. He is also the founder and controlling snareholder of various industrial and shipping enterprises in Greece. France, and England, including: The Chipping Company Courtage et Transporta (sic) in Paris, the Industry of Rubber Goods and the Mine and Chemical Enterprise in Greece. He is also one of the three directors of the Norfolk Steamship Limited of London, and a vice-president of the board of trustees of the D. Demetrakos Publishing Company, one of the largest establishments in Greece.

He was a constant critic of the Metaxas regime in Greece, but supported it in its refusal to surrender to Mussolini. Recently he has come out for a real reconstruction in post-war Greece; and that, according to Viavianos, means a democratic regime.

[Prepared by Rodney S. Young]

NAID 843 100

MAY 25 1942

May 16, 1942

GB-180B-

Subject: Vlavianos and the Metaxas Government

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: Alison Frantz

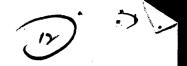
Vasileios Vlavianos, editor of the National Herald

of New York, is the object of a bitter attack in the Greek

Star of Chicago for May 8, on account of recent utterances about men of the Metaxas regime. "According to the statements of the Herald, it says, "Metaxas, of blessed memory, the patriot Kotzias, Dimitratos, the head of the Labor Party and all their colleagues who accomplished the miracle of Modern Greece, were fascists, and the Fourth of August was a day of ill-omen". Apparently on the assumption that the term "fascist" applies only to foreign policy, and is synonymous with "pro-Axis", the Star goes on to cite all the successes of the Greeks against the Italians to prove that the Metaxas government was not fascist. Additional proof is found in the fact that the Greeks are still fighting with the Allies; if Metaxas had been a fascist he would be alive now, a slave of Mussolani; if Kotzias were a fascist he would mot have been invited by seventy-five mayors to come to America, nor would he be a friend of the Greek Star. Star grieves to see division among the Greeks of America at this time, and is eager "to lay down its arms and turn to the common cause"; it is, however, also "ready to march out in full armor against Vlavianos, Paul Nord and other worthless creatures". How these two states are to be achieved is not made clear, except that these enemies of the Star are expected to reform, so that all may fight together in the cause of freedom with faith in America.

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No._____



FOREIGNOTECH PATICUS IN OUTF UNITED STATES

Country: Greece	Jun 24 9 50 AN 142ce: P	rinceton, New Jersey		
Table Alison Frantz	coordinator of information Date:J	une 23, 1942		
DeWitt C. Poole Source: Helas, Chicago				
Subject: VLAVIANOS and the King's Visit				
	REMARKS	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH GR-180-R RECEIVED		
		JUL 1 1942 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY		

SUMMARY

The Hellas for June attacks VLAVIANOS of the National Herald (or National Crow, as it is called - Ethnikos Korax) for inconsistency with regard to KING GEORGE.

Two statements of VLAVIANOS are the cause of the attack: one is an editorial in the Herald for June 8, in which VLAVIANOS (who is referred to throughout as Mr. VASILAKIS) described the King as representing the courage of Greece; the other is a letter from VLAVIANOS to VAN NOMIKOS, president of the Ahepa, dated April 15, which is printed here in full. It says that a visit from the king would have most unfortunate consequences and that every effort should be made to prevent it.

The <u>Greek-American Tribune</u> for June 19 repreints the article from the <u>Hellas</u>, with the statement that no comment is necessary. The <u>Tribune</u> refers to the <u>Herald</u> by its own, more sober title.

Start new report if subject changes -- Use double spacing -- Send original (white) and one copy (green) - Capitalize all names -- Use standard paper as supplied.

GREEK READINGS 2/1 - 4//0/4/2

SUBJECT: The Greek Church in the U.S.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

GR -181-R

3.1.1

The Greek church in U.S. actackson. Cethenogonas. (3pp) Press Readings, 3/71-4/17/12

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4,13

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

RPANCH

MAR 25 1942

GP-181-R

Frinceton, New Jersey March 21, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

greep

Subject: The Greek Orthodox Church accused as an enemy of Labor.

The Greek monthly Hellas of Chicago, in its February issue, has a letter from one of its readers accusing the Cathedral Church in New York of lack of sympathy to Labor.

Coucouzes

Apparently on February 15 the priest, Rev. Mr. Jacob Koukouzes, had announced from the pulpit that "the leaders of the labor unions were racketerrs and that they alone were responsible for the misfortunes of the laborers."

It is well known that the Council of the Cathedral Church is made up of the wealthy and aristocratic Greeks of New York, but the writer regrets especially that Mr. Koukouzes, who has such sentiments, is also Director of the Orthodox Divinity School at Pomfret, Conn., and that he is teaching his ideology to the coming generation of Greek Orthodox priests.

" [He is on the staff, but not Director. B.D. Merit].

Bornentt

APR 15 1942

To: DeWitt C. Peric From: Benjamin D. Meritt rinceton, New Jersey April 10, 1942

Subject: Archbishop Athenagoras

The Greek semi-monthly paper Parthenon of Canton, Ohio, for April 3rd, publishes a long and fiery letter singmed by Demetrios Manolopoulos, attacking the Archbishop. Manolopoulos is the editor of tne Partnenon. Apparently ne has it in for the Archbishop for various reasons which he does not divulge, considering that the duty of the daily Greek press. One of these reasons would seem to be that the Church issued no instructions to the Greek communities to give their support to the Greek War Relief Association. The present occasion for the fury of Mr. Manopoulos is the moving of the Episcopate into a "most luxurious palace on Fifth Avenue, containing a marble staircase, columns of the Ionic order, and decorated with tapestries, paintings, furniture of the period of Louis XIV, and silver and gilt dinner service, not to mention crystal ware imported from Eelgium and Czechoslovakia." All this at a time when the people in Greece are starving leads Mr. Manopoulos to call up the ghosts of the clergy of the Greek Revolution a hundred years ago, who were in the forefront of the fighting, who suffered all sorts of punishments at the hands of the Turks, and who did not hesitate to blow up whole monasteries (and themselves inside them) rather than be captured by the Turks.

[Prepared by R.S. Young]

D

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

> APR 28 1942 GR - 181 - B

To: DeWitt C. Poole

From: Alison Frantz

Princeton H. J. April 17, 1942

37,

Subject: Archbishop Athenagoras

The column "Purgatorio," in the Ethnos for April 10, takes Archbishop Athenagoras to task for not answering its open letter to him. It remarks that doubtless he will not answer at all, since it is of no concern to him that every day thousands are dying from hunger in Greece; he is, after all only the head of the wealthy church in America, whose members live in luxury and sing the praises of the "poor in spirit".

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GREEK READINGS

3/28- 6/7/42

SUBJECT: GReek Orthodox chaplains.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

GB-+ 182-R

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Greek Onthodox Chaplanis in U. S. auny (400) Viess Reoder y: 3/28-6/19/42 FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

1942

182-R

From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Princeton, New Jersey March 28, 1942

Subject: The Orthodox Church and the Army

The Chicago Pnyx of March 21st publishes two articles by Archon Polites urging that chaplains of the Orthodox Church be appointed to the army. It is pointed out that unless there are Orthodox chaplains many young Greeks serving in the army will become alienated from the cnurcn; that numbers of letters from soldiers ask why there are no such cnaplains; and that Orthodox chaplains would serve not only Greeks but also Russians, Ukranians, Serbians, Roumanians, Albanians, and Syrians now enrolled in the army. The names of two Orthodox priests who are both capable and willing to serve as chaplains are offered; these are Rev. C. Glynos of St. Constantine Church Rt. Rev. Basil Lokis of San Francisco.

[Prepared by Rudney young]

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

APR 29 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GB-182-R

April 25, 19420

Subject: Chaplains for the Greek Orthodox Soldiers

1.8

Archon Politis, writing in the Chicago Pnyx of

April 21, makes a plea for chaplains to serve the thousands
of communicants of the Eastern Orthodox Church in the

United States army. The Orthodox Church seems to be the
only large religious body not represented among our
chaplains.

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37 D

To: DeWitt C. Poole Foreign Nationalities BR. From: Alison Frantz IN

May 28, 1942 FOREIGN NATIONALITI

Subject: Chaplains for the United States Army

JUN 5 1942

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

The Chicago Pnyx for May 21 quotes two Greek soldiers as examples of the many who feel keenly the lack of Orthodox chaplains in the United States army. The Pnyx has had a communication from the War Department saying that a survey is being made to determine if the number of Greek soldiers warrants the appointment of Greek chaplains. Judging from the letters to the Pnyx on the subject, there is no doubt about the result of the survey, but the danger is that the war will be over before it is completed. The immediate appointment of chaplains is strongly urged.

4.7.1

No.____

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FOREIGN HOLITICS IN THEUUNITED STATES

Country: Greece	JUN LL 12 37 FM 42 Prace: Pr	inceton, New Jersey		
From: Alison Frantz	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION			
	Source: Chicago Pnyx			
Subject: Chaplains for the Greek Soldiers				
P3.C1	REMARKS	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH CRECEIVED JUL 2 1942 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY		
	SUMMARY	APEX BUILDING 153		

The Pnyx of June 7 has another article by ARCHON POLITIS, continuing his campaign for the appointment of chaplains for the Greek Orthodox soldiers in the United States army.

GREEK READINGS

117 6/14.42

SUBJECT: Greek press: internal squabbles.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

GB-183-R

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MAR 14 1942

Princeton, New Jersey March 13, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Criticism in Greek press of Colonel McCormick's political activity and of the Chicago Tribune.

A 100

The Chicago Pnyx, in its issue of March 7, takes the with Colonel McCormick for allowing the anniversary of Washington's birth to be made an excuse for an attock upon our Government, and ridicules the military strategy of "Tribune Tower."

Bount

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

APR 28 1942, ~

GB-1831A

JAN C

April 22,

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

unfounded.

Subject: The Hellenoamerikanikon Bema V

The Ethnos of Boston for April 17 comments on the attacks made on it by the editor of the Hellenoamer Henry Bema, of which it is getting very tired. They consist chiefly, it says, of insinuations regarding relations on the part of the Ethnos with anti-democratic organizations; the charges are necessarily vague, since they are completely

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

April 24, 1942

0B-183-A

Subject: The Position of the National Herald of New York

In the Hellenoamerikanikon Bena of New York for

None of the second

April 17 there is a letter from a reader of the National Herald. The writer of the letter finds himself at a reader of the Herald suddenly formed against it with revelations against the dictatorship. The writer was himself, as he says, one of those who were enticed into believing that the Metaxas regime was a good thing, but long before the Herald changed its stand he had been persuaded that it was against the interests of the people: What puzzles him most is the that the writers of these articles acknowledge that they recognized the truth about the dictatorship from the beginning, but said nothing. He is forced to believe that the reason for this was that it was to their own interests.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

MAY 4 1942 CA - 183 - R May 1, 1942

MAY 2 1992

Subject: The Greek-American Tribune

The Greek-American Tribune of New York for April 24.

devotes a wonsiderable part of its large anniversary number to reviewing the work of its predecessors and its own policy. The Embros is praised for its work for the Peace Front, which was frustrated by Munich; Eleftheria for denouncing Finland's Mannerheim as a Nazi-Fascist at a time when he was being heralded as a champion of democracy. Eleftheria also supported the cooperation of Greece, the rest of the Balkans and Turkey with the Soviet Union.

The Greek-American Tribune was first published ***

first xpublished two months before Germany attacked Russia,
and has been ever since then the chief organ of unity (so it
says) among the anti-fascist powers against the Axis. This
explains why the Tribune has been the only newspaper to support the Panhellenic Federation not only with words but with
deeds.

The present aims of the <u>Tribune</u> are summed up as follows:

- 1) Unity of all anti-fascist powers and support of Roosevelt's war program.
- 2) Uncovering and relentless pursuit of all fascists under whatever guise they appear.
- 3) Aid by all means economic, political, educational and military in the task of freeing Greece.
- 4) Opposition to all attempts at arbitrary change of the form of government in Greece by outside powers.
- 5) Systematic efforts to bring about cooperation in production.

4.3

No.

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STANKES OUT

Country: Greece		Incetonin N J. IU 10 AM 42		
From: Alison Frantz	Date: June	Date: June 3, 1942		
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source:_Etl	Source: Ethnos, Boston		
Subject: The /Greek Star o		FOREIGN NATIONALITIES		
	REMARKS	BRANCH		
		JUN 8 1942		
i de la companya de l		GR -183-R		

SUMMARY

The Ethnos for May 22, following up its promise of May 15 to expose the fascist press, attacks the Greek Star and its editor Lambros for their reactionary views and blind following of the policy of the Chicago Tribune. Lambros, it says, tries to advertise the fact that his newspaper is American by putting American flags on its front page, and every now and then a photograph of President Roosevelt; but along with these and with the columns maintaining that paper and editor are Americans is all the propaganda of Greek fascism. There are articles about the monarchy, the royal household, the Metaxas regime; articles upholding the Greek fascists in America: Kotzias and Dimitratas. The Metaxas regime is praised as the ideal system. Tsouderos is criticized for denouncing the Fourth of August, and Kanellopoulos for the same reason. Lambros attacks Vlavianos of the National Herald on the ground that he has no right to speak for the American Greeks because he is not an American citizen; but the real reason is that he criticizes the fascists.

If America were not at war the <u>Ethnos</u> would not waste its time on this subject, but now that Greek troops are fighting with the Allies against fascism, this propaganda on behalf of fascism is sheer treachery. The <u>Star</u> ought to be suppressed by the government because if Greek soldiers read it and thought fascism was coming back, they would say "then what are we fighting for?". Let the powers intervene before it is too late.

9.6

No.____

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATESONALITIES BR.

Country:	Greece	Place: Pri	e Con () 12 M. 42	
	Alison Frantz	Coon Date: June		
	Vitt C. Poole	Source:_Ethnos	s, Boston	
Subject:	The Attack on the	Office of the Chicago	I TOURIGH MATTOMATITIES	
		REMARKS	BRANCH JUN 8 1942	
			JUN 8 1942 GR - 183-R	

SUMMARY

The Ethnos for May 22 publishes the news of the attack made recently on the office of the Chicago Hellas, when the windows were broken by unknown persons. The occasion was the revealing article in the Hellas relating to the fascist propaganda being spread by some recently arrived fascists, consular officials (especially of Chicago) and some of the Greek press.

Hellas, under the direction of an editorial board of distinguished scholars headed by Eleutherios Konstantopoulos, a political refugee from Greece, has been a pioneer in progressive and liberal ideology among the Greeks of this country. At a time when the daily press and most of the weekly was lapping up fascist propaganda, the Hellas was exposing all the evils of fascism and its exponents. The last issue of the Hellas was devoted almost entirely to the activities of Greek fascists in this country, and it evidently aroused their anger. Swift punishment is demanded.

No.

FOREIGN PORECETION HANTIES BE UNITED STATES

JUL 1 1942
PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY
APEX BUILDING 153

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONAL TIES BRANCH

Country: Greece	Jun 24 9 5 12 14 24.	Princeton,	New Jersey

From: Alison Frantz coordinator of INFORMATION June 23, 1942

DeWitt C. Poole Source: Greek-American Tribune, N.Y.

Subject: Criticism of other Newspapers

REMARKS

This attack is doubtless caused, in part at least, by the recent article in the Ethnos of Boston, in which the Ethnos accepted the government's invitation to the foreign-language press to watch each other. The Ethnos has been the most vociferous on the subject discussed below.

SUMMARY

The <u>Tribune</u> for June 19 attacks the <u>National Herald</u>
"and two other weekly papers" for their campaign in rousing people to appeal to President ROOSEVELT and the government for immediate aid to Greece. What Greek is there, it says, who would not do all he could for the relief of Greece?
But this "useless method" gives the impression that the American and British governments are refusing aid and have to be urged. This is far from true, and is a "baseless accusation, cultivated with great skill, against our two great Allies". The truth is, the <u>Tribune</u> continues, that the British and American governments "are interested in the question and are making serious efforts to find suitable means of sending food so that it may arrive safely". This irresponsible actaon, the <u>Tribune</u> concludes, does no good to the Greek cause and should cease.

MAID 843 100

By SPC NABS, Late

GREEK READINGS

3/5-6/26/42

SUBJECT: Greek press support of the war effort.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR-184-R

3.1.1

Eucle Press support of the war ietfort. (4 pp.) - Press reachings, 3/10-6/18/42

Tie V

1 1

Ree'd MAR 11 1942

Princeton, New Jersey March 10, 1942

Jakes .

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

2.11.

Subject: Greek Press upholds morale.

The Hellenikos Typos of Chicago in its issue of March 5 has a good editorial on keeping cool in wartime, not finding fault or indulging in recriminations for past mistakes, but on facing the realities and carrying through. It is a very well written editorial and much to be commended. I single out this one for comment, but in general it may be remarked that the morale of the Greek press is excellent and that their editorials on the part which Greek-Americans ought to play in our war effort leave nothing to be desired.

4.1.2

ERANGE

To; DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GR- 184-B

May 19, 1942

Subject: Support of the United States by the Greek Press

The unanimity of the Greek press in support of the United States Government and the war effort has perhaps not received sufficient attention in these reports, simply cause there is so little deviation from it and it is so widely expressed that it no longer seems worthy of comment. For the sake of completeness an occasional summary may be in order.

The Greek-American Tribune of New York for May 15 says that the soldiers, sailors and airmen are proving worthy of their traditions, and that is is hoped that the same may be found true on the home front - in the field of production and the buying of War Bonds. In another column in the same paper Panos Charisiades urges on all Greeks in America the necessity of buying War Bonds and giving to the Red Cross and Russian and Greek Relief, as well as of making many other sacrifices. The war must be won and it must be won by the civil population as well as the military.

I Am An American Day is the occasion for numerous articles and editorials in support of the war effort and, generally, of loyalty to America. The National Herald of New York for May 15, and the Athenai of Detroit for May 14, suggest that the best way of expressing one's love for America is to buy War Bonds, and all the papers constantly emphasize this point.

In general, comment in the Greek-language papers on international affairs is very much like that in the English-language papers; that is, it ardently supports the all-out

ن مرفوس war effort. As the <u>Greek Star</u> of Chicago for May 15 says: "our eyes are turned toward our suffering country, but out hopes are based on America". Since Greece is one of the United Nations no particular need is felt for advertising the anti-Axis sentiments of the Greeks, since they are inherent in everything they write; comment is usually devoted to some specific subject, such as speeding up production. the importance of curbing inflation, or buying War Bonds. Almost the only difference one can note between the Greek and American comment is the more ardent and unanimous support given to Roosevelt by the Greek papers.

No .- 🐧

19

FOREIGN POLETTEES WATHOUTHE UNITED STATES

Country:	Greece	<u>Jun 30</u>	9135.11	12 _{Princeto}	n. New Je	ersey
	Alison Frantz			^{GN} June 28,		
	DeWitt C. Poole		Source:	National	Herald,	New York
Subject:	Patriotism of	American	Greeks	and the second s	-	
REMARKS						
					NATIONALITI BRANCH	IE8
	·			GR	-184-1	2

SUMMARY

An editorial in the <u>Herald</u> of June 26 comments on the devotion of the American Greeks to this country and expresses the conviction that no Greek will want to fail to be among those buying War Bonds.

GREEK READINGS

4/17 -5/15/42

SUBJECT:

Censorship of the

foreign language press.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR-185-R

3.1.18-

Consorbujo of the foregree language press. (8 pp.) Press Readings, 4/21-6/3/42

APR 28 1942

April 21, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: The Proposed Suppression of Foreign Language

Newspapers

211

The Ethnos of Boston for April 17 has an article occasioned by the banning of the use of the mails by Father Coughlin's newspaper "Social Justice", and the announcement in the same week that some members of the War Department favored the suppression of all foreign-language newspapers. These two events, it is pointed out, spring from the same desire to protect the interests of the country; but the suppression of Father Coughlin's paper is logical. that of the foreign-language papers totally illogical. The foreign-language press cannot be accused wholesale of working against the country; the Constitution nowhere says that for a man to be a good American he must speak only English. The foreign-language press does a tremendous service to the country because it enables readers who do not know English well to follow what is being written about in the American newspapers. It is safe to say that, thanks to it, our foreign-born citizens are on the side of the government instead of falling prey to enemy propaganda.

Today, when thousands of foreign-born citizens are fighting in our army, the greatest disservice anyone could do for the unity of the country would be to created distinctions and suspicions directed against one whole class of citizens.

The justification offered by certain circles in the War Department, that it is not easy for the government to

oped

follow what the foreign-language press writes, has no foun-dation. It could easily be done through one central office whose business it was to translate everything these papers write. This indeed was started long ago, and the government knows exactly which newspapers - not only foreign-language but also English - are patriotic and which work against the interests of this country. It would be most harmful if all foreign-language papers were to be accused of probable hostility.

Ethnos believes, would be to have a number of translators in the Office of Facts and Figures, who would follow all of the foreign-language press, including papers published in the languages of enemy countries. It is pointed out that most of the latter have been from the beginning opposed to Nazism and Fascism, and that they did an inestimable service to the country at a time when to be anti-fascist was not nearly so "desirable" as now. In patriotism language plays no part. Father Coughlin writes in English and is a priest as well, but the government was obliged to suppress his paper because what he writes is treason. Today we need unity throughout the whole country, and with certain exceptions, with which the law is able to deal, the foreign-language press strengthens this unity.

4.1.2

TOREIGN NATIONALITIES
GRANCH

APR 25 1942

April 22,1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

69-185-R

Subject: The Proposed Suppression of Foreign-Language Newspapers

O Sel

In the Atlantis of New York for April 17 the leading editorial deals with the question of the suppression of newspapers written in languages other than English. It is said that there are 1600 papers published in foreign languages in America, and that 400 of these are in German, Italian or Japanese. It has been proposed that these four hundred should be suppressed and that a rigid system of permits be put into effect for the others. The only justification offered for this measure is that it is hard for the government to keep up with such a volume. But, as the Times points out, this is no justification at all for such drastic action. In the first place, it does not take into consideration the fact that the foreign-language papers do a great service by maintaining contact between the government and the not yet naturalized foreigners; nor does it take into consideration the fact that many of these newspapers, including those written in the languages of enemy nations, are as violently anti-Axis as the most patriotic of the newspapers written in English. On the other hand, there are dozens of papers written in English with treasonable leanings. Thus, it is not the language, but the use of the language that matters. Newspapers which follow faithfully the interests of the country should not only be left unmolested, but they should be given moral support; others should be suppressed.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

MAY 4 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GR - 185- R

April 27, 1942

Subject: The Foreign-Language Press

In an article signed "Observe

In an article signed "Observer" in the Atlantis

New York for April 23, the subject of the foreign-language

press is reviewed at some length. Of the very considerable

comment devoted to the subject lately, most has dealt with

the service of these papers in providing a means of com
munication between the government and our foreign residents

in wartime. The article points out that another equally

important function is the preparation and instruction of

immigrants for their participation in the political life of

the country after their naturalization. America can count

absolutely on the patriotism of millions of immigrants who,

before they learned English, read foreign-language news
papers exclusively. America has never suffered from the

existence of these papers any more than it has suffered from

immigration.

There are, naturally, exceptions. There are the members of the Bund and their like; there are also newspaper: sympathetic to our enemies. The government, however, certainly knows which these are. It would be quite remarkable if, with the means at its disposal, the government had failed to follow the foreign-language press and were waiting now in the fifth month of the war to be told that there were hostile publications in foreign languages. The problem is limited to these hostile publications, which, there is no reason to doubt, are already in some government Black Book.

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It has been said that the work of translating every newspaper or periodical written in a foreign language would be very difficult; but there is no need of translation.

The government should appoint citizens of foreign descent, who would of course be investigated with all care, to follow the papers without translating, and to submit accounts to a competent chief. The problem is of slight extent and its solution is simple. There are foreign journalistic organs in which the government has complete confidence; with their competation it could get a body of reliable volunteers to follow the foreign-language press.

TURE 1014 ALTHONALTHEST BRANDIT

MAY 10 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GB-185-R

May 7, 1942

Subject: The Foreign Language Press

Peter Lambros, in an editorial in the Greek Star

Chicago for May 1 brings up the point - already made by other writers on the same subject - that the question of the foriegn language press should be dealt with on the basis of content rather than of language. Newspapers, he says, are not foreign as long as they are devoted to American principles.

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No.____

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STARES

Country: Greece	Place: Prince	Jun 3 10 10 AM '42
country: <u>Greece</u>		COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
From: Alison Frantz	Date: June 3.	1942
To: DeWitt C. Poole	_Source: <u>Ethnos</u>	, Boston
Subject: The Foreign Language Press		
	MARKS	FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch
		JUN 8 1942
		GR = 185-12

SUMMARY

The Ethnos for May 15 devotes nearly two pages to a detailed report of the Congress of the League of Publishers of Foreign Language Newspapers of New England. The speech of Alan Cranston, director of the Foreign Language Division of the Office of Facts and Figures, is quoted in full, and also that of Kolybaris, editor of the Ethnos. On the front page the Ethnos recommends a careful reading of Cranston's speech to everyone, and particularly to "certain colleagues who think that the government does not know that they are following an un-American policy by publishing speeches and statements of fascists - statements which support not only the fascist regime of Metaxas but also his followers who are here now and who were collaborating with the Germans until the day of the treacherous Italian attack". Commenting on Cranston's recommendation that the foreign language papers should act as each other(s policemen, the Ethnos says that this has been its policy for some time and will continue to be. Unfortunately, it continues, there are

some editors of Greek papers who think that by writing a few enthusiastic articles supporting the war effort while on other pages they support Greek fascism and Greek fascists, they deceive the government. The Ethnos promises to expose these in its succeeding issues.

GREEK READINGS 3/3 8 - 6/2 8/4/2

SUBJECT: Greek seamen and shipowners.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

GR-186-R

3.1.18

Fres Readings, 3/31-6/28/42

N/- FNB-INT-14 Box 194 FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

APR 2 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole ...
From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Finceton, New Jersey Tarch 31, 1942

31.1

7n 13

Subject: Greek Seamen in the United States

The newspapers Atlantis of New York (March 28) and Ethnos of Boston (March 27) both comment on the order of the Attorney General for the rounding-up of foreign seamen who have deserted their ships in the United States. The former merely advises that such Greek sailors (of whom it is estimated there are about 3.000) return to their ships and patriotically make their contribution to the Allied victory by serving in the Greek Merchant Marine. The latter points out that it is natural that Greek seamen should desert when they can obtain better pay on ships of other nationalities, or in defense factories. Although the Greek consular and shipping authorities in Boston have taken a fair stand, the competent authority in the New York consulate is Kourbelis, a "fanatical Fascist." In former times Greek seamen who complained of bad living and working conditions on their ships were arrested and sent back to Greece by the very same authorities in New York; on their arrival they were sent into island exile by the Metaxas Government. Now the shipowners are against improving pay and working conditions; when Demetratos, formerly Minister of Merchant Marine, recognized the seamen's union through its New York branch. he was made to resign from the Government. There should be a union of all foreign seamen similar to the Panamerican Division of the Maritime Union of the C.I.O. (Greek shipowners) should man their ships with Greek crews, fly the Greek flag, and pay their taxes to the Greek Gonernment, not, as some do, to Panama. The Department of Justice in dealing with the matter should take into consideration that the Greek seamen must be guaranteed decent pay and working conditions, and that Fascists left over from the Metaxas regime in the New York Consulate and elsewhere should be e_iminated.

[Prepared by R.S. Young]

FOREIGN MATIONALITIES

ENLIGH

CR - 186 - PA

Prinction, New Jersey April 7, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Benjamin D. Meritt

Subject: Greek Seamen's Munou

The Greek-American Tribune (April 3rd) continues its discussion of the necessity of a Union for Greek seamen, and reports that the Greek Seamen's Union of New York, since it was recognized by the Government, has been engaged in negotiations with the Union of Greek Seamen in Cardiff, with the Argentine section of the Cardiff Union, and with committees of Greek seamen in various harbors, with a view to bringing pressure on Greek and Allied authorities for the recognition of the rights of Greek seamen and the formation of a centra Union of all Greek seamen. This project has the approval and collaboration of Theophanides, the Minister of Merchant Marine. At the same time negotiations have been started with the International Transport Workers' Federation, which represents in the United States the the transport workers of the Allied European countries.

[Prepared by Rodney S. Young]

FOREIGN NATIONS, ITIES

BRANCH

CR - 186 - R

THEER MARITIME

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF THE GREEK MARITIME UNION IN NEW YORK CITY ON APRIL 4

Whereas, the struggle against the Mazi-Fascist oppressors requires the organization of Greek seamen in the unified organization for the unhindered delivery of war materials; and

Whereas, most of the Greek seamen sail from British ports; and
Whereas, in Cardiff, Wales, there exists the Greek Seamens Union
functioning on a free desocratic trade union basis; and

Whereas, the Greek Maritime Union of New York works for the unification of Greek seamen in a free democratic trade union; now be it RESOLVED:

- That we recognise, in principle, that the headquarters of Greek Seamens Union should be located in England.
- 2. That we recognize the Greek Seamens Union of Greet Britain, which is affiliated with the International Transport Workers Federation, that we are ready to become provisionally a branch of the above organization.
- 3. That our organization, as a branch of the Greek Seamens Union of Great Britain, will function according to the rules and reregulations laid down by the constitution of the above organization; and be it further
- 4. RESOLVED, that Brother Antoniof Ambadielof go to England to discuss the entire problem of Greek seamen with Greek Seamens Union of Greek Britain, and to reach a final decision looking toward the unification of Greek seamen.

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

Subject: Greek Seamen

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

MAY 4 1942

GR-186-R

April 28, 1942/

The Ethnos of Boston for April 17 prints a letter

from N. I. Kassavetis, in answer to an article in the Atlan tis of New York for March 28; on the subject of Greek seamen leaving their ships. The letter was originally sent to the Atlantis but was not accepted for publication.

Kassavetis maintains that although the Greek seamen should, and do, have a sense of obligation to their country, it is natural that they should also have a feeling of responsibility to their dependents. For this reason, in speaking of the problems and obligations of the seamen it is not enough to make easy statements about their national duty, the underlying causes which make them leave their ships must be sought, and a positive and reasonable solution must be found.

Among the reasons for mass desertions of ships is the very natural fear that, the dangers of the sea being what they are, the families of these men may be deprived of their only financial support. The only answer made to these fears has been the threat of American law and the London Admiralty court. As far as American law goes, the threat has no weight because there is no law by which the United States government can compel foreign crews to embark on merchant ships, and the only result it can have is to make the seamen more stubborn, and to rouse Greek public opinion in this country against the Greek and American governments and the shipowners.

The letter continues with five recommendations:

- 1) The formation of two committees, representing the ship owners and the seamen, to arrange a new scale of wages on the basis of present conditions.
- 2) Life insurance to be issued to all seamen: \$5000 for ordinary seamen and \$10,000 for machinists and officers; the premiums to be paid in equal parts by seamen and owners.
- 3) Periodic vacations in America for all seamen operating in war zones.
- 4) Payment of two-thirds of the monthly wage directly to the seaman; the remainder to be deposited in his name in some American bank; to be paid after the war.
- 5) The committee should have the responsibility of seeing that the United States immigration officials do not bother Greek crews who accept the terms of the committee.

The <u>Ethnos</u> publishes the letter with the comment that it does not agree in full; that the <u>Ethnos</u> is itself much interested in seeing a reasonable solution of the problem; and that its interest is unselfish, unlike that of the Greek-American <u>Tribune</u>, which is lining its pockets at the expense of the seamen.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIE

May 27. 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

reign nationalities i

Subject: Greek Seamen:

The Greek-American Tribune of New York for May 22

publishes an announcement made in London by K. Varvaressos

enumerating the fines and punishments imposed for various offences committed by seamen. The Tribune comments that the announcement shows how easy it is to draw up a code like this and how difficult it is to know actually what the offence is and what is its suitable punishment. It seems that Mr. Varvaressos has the idea that Greek seamen do not grasp the significance of the struggle against fascism, and that they must be held to their duties by force, whereas if he knew the history of the Greek seamen he would realize that they, more than all other Greeks, are aware of this struggle, in all its aspects. The Tribune makes the following recommendations to Varvaressos and to the Tsouderos government as well:

- 1) To start with the principle that Greek seamen are not less patriotic than the bureaucrats of the government, and that they show their patriotism with the sacrifice of their lives rather than with words; and
- 2) to take into consideration the fact that the seamen, both as individuals and as an organization, are ready to make agreements with the ship owners and the government, with reasonable terms for all, in a spirit of cooperation , for the sake of victory against Nazi-Fascism and the liberation of Greece.

When all is said and done, the <u>Tribune</u> continues, it is the workers who are the country and not the Varvaressos and ship owners and bureaucrats, and the government must pursue this policy toward the only Greek workers who are under its jurisdiction. As things are now, the treatment of the seamen is a scandal.

On another page of the same issue of the <u>Tribune</u> is printed an account from the Philadelphia Record of May 16, describing the terrible condition in which a Greek freighter recently arrived. This is reported as a typical example of Greek shipping, and it is said that the Greek government in exile and the ship owners are trying to ruh the ships with inadequate funds, supplies and equipment. The same article says that the Greek government is working with Washington to set up minimum working and safety standards on all its ships still serving the United Nations.

No.____

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FOREIGN HATIONALITIES AR. FOREIGN POLITICS INTHE UNITED STATES

Country: Greece Jun 1 9 31 AM Prace: Princeto	on. New Jersev
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION From: Alason Frantz Date: June 9,	
110111	erican Tribune, N.Y.
Subject: Greek Shipping and Seamen	
REMARKS	FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch
Noted No	JUN 1 7 1942
	JUN 17 1942 GR-186-R

SUMMARY

An Article by GEORGE POLYMEROS in the Tribune of May 29 protests against the conditions under which Greek seamen are forced to work. When the American government is forced to intervene, he says, something must be wrong. The account in the Philadelphia Record of May 16. reported from here on May 27, is repeated. The seamen are making great sacrifices in accepting the Greek scale of wages, to say nothing of the risks they run, and the shipowners take advantage of them at every turm. The food is poor, an insufficient number of sailors is hired, safety equipment is inadequate and health measures are virtually unknown. The Greek harbor authorities refuse to listen to any complaints and there have been cases where men have been discharged for registering complaints. The Tsouderos government has recognized the Seamen's Union but the harbor authorities refuse to, thus sabotaging the efforts of the government. But the government does not seem disposed to

settle the question. It appears that TSOUDEROShas appointed reactionary men, such as VARVARESSO to important positions.

It is recommended that the Greek government intervene, that the Ministry of Mercantile Marine and the harbor offices be purged of fascist elements and that the Seamen's Union be recognized as the only medium of negotiation.

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

Country: Greece	Jun 24	9 50 M We:	Prince	ton, New	Jersey	
From: Alison Frantz		OR OF INFORMATI ON		22, 1942		
To: DeWitt C. Poole					Tribune,	N.Y
Subject: Greek Seamen					DOE INFORMATIO	N
JECO Z		REMARKS	,	FOREIGN NAT RE G 72- JUL	CEIVED - 2 1 186 - 2 1 1942	
				PLEASE RE	TURN TO LICEA BUILDING 153	gy (

SUMMARY

G. GREGORIADES, Secretary of the Greek Seamen's Union, in an article in the Tribune for June 19, stresses the fact that in this war, which is being waged for democratic principles, the British and Americans have actually put many of these principles into effect, whereas the present Greek government has shown itself inadequate in this respect. He has particular reference to the question of the Greek seamen, saying that the representatives of the Greek government in this country under THEOPHANIDES refuse all cooperation with the Seamen(s Union and continue to follow an antilabor policy at the expense of the seamen. He also refers to the governments indecision in removing all fascist members, mentioning as examples D. PAPAS of the New York consulate, secretary of the Fascist Federation of DIMITRATOS, and members of the other consulates. The presence in the consulates of members of the dictatorship undermines the unity of the Greek seamen, and it is the duty of TSOUDEROS to examine the whole situation carefully and to take

appropriate measures. It is impossible to speak of democratic freedom when there are still fascists in the government, and men like THEOPHANIDES who are incapable of taking the democratic way of solving Greek labor problems. It must not be forgotten that the agreements now in force with the Greek seamen were sponsored by men like CHRISTOPHORATOS who are known for their services in bringing fascism into the Greek Labor Organizations.

they ask is recognition of their right to organize freely and to be rid of all members of the dictatorship. The Anglo-Soviet and Soviet-American aggreements should occupy the attention of TSOUDEROS and the Greek government should prescribe a similar liberal and democratic policy. Only by the satisfactory solution of the seamen's problems will the government get the full confidence of the Greeks. The seamen must be allowed to have something to say in the solution of their own problems. They seek the same rights as those of the seamen of Allied countries.

On another page of the same issue, the <u>Tribune</u> prints a letter from S.SGOUROS, a seaman, contrasting the attitude of the American government toward its seamen, as shown by the recent celebrations on Maritime Day, with that of the Greek government. The Greek seamen, he says, ask only humanity and justice. Specifically he mentions better food, an eight hour day, better treatment from the captains and more adequate safety measures. The seamen, he points out, are not asking for luxuries, but only for things that

their allies have in abundance. The Greek shipowners are interested only in their own pocketbooks. Greek seamen get lower wages than those of other countries; their ships are ill-equipped with safety measures; when they are ill they have to move heaven and earth th get into a hospital; when they are shipwrecked they are put in prison (as actually happened to the crew of the S.S. Chandri), and they are victims of all sorts of terrorism on the part of the fascists in the Ministry of Mercantile Marine. For example, during the month of May, twenty-two protests were lodged against one single shipowner - KOULOUKOUDES - because of financial differences.

In spite of all these abuses the Greek seamen continue to take an active part in bringing about an Allied victory, and they continue to go to sea so that the transportation of goods may not be delayed. But the situation injures the war effort and the democratic cause, and should not be allowed to continue.

FOREIGN POLITICS THE BATHE UNITED STATES

Country: Greece how ?	c o auPalace: Prince	eton, New Jersey
Jun 2	6 9 53 MPNace: Prince	
From: Alison Frantz coords	NATOR OF INFORMATION : June :	25, 1942
To: DeWitt C. Poole		nal Herald, N. Y.
	Allegation to the second desired a	and the second s
Somet: Greek Seamen		COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
? /	REMARKS	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION RECEIVED
		JUL 10 1842 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY
		APEX BUILDING 153

SUMMARY

In an editorial for June 23 the <u>Herald</u> brings up the question of the frequent arrests of Greek seamen under the American immigration laws. When the <u>Herald</u> protested some months ago the following explanation was given:

- 1) That it was a general measure, taken by agreement with the British government, for the better prosecution of the war;
- 2) That it was aimed chiefly against disturbing elements;
- 3) That it was a temporary measure, and that arrangements were being made which would be suitable to the seamen and advantageous for the shipping.

The Herald comments that it is certainly general, sailors from other countries beving been subjected to the same treatment, but that that is no justification for treating law-abiding men, especially those who have been ship-wrecked, in such a way. The difficulties are recognized, considering the strict immigration laws of this country, but they should not be insoluble.

No.____

FOREIGN FIRE CONTINUES AND UNITED STATES

Country:_	Greece		2 10 24 M alle:	Princeton, N.J.	
From:	Alison	Frantz Cook	DINATOR OF INFORMATION	July 1, 1942	
To:	DeWitt	C. Poole	Source:	Greek-American Tritune, N	.¥.¢
Subject:_	Greek	Seamen.			
	2		REMARKS	CCORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH 6 (R - 186 - R) RECEIVED	
				JUL 8 1942 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY	
X		·	SUMMARY	APEX BUILDING 153	

PANOS CHARISIADES, in the Greek-American Tribune for June 26, complains that although KING GEORGE and TSOUDERCS received the editors of the daily Greek pressm the presidents of various organizations and representatives of committees, they did not receive members of the Greek Seamen's Union, the only free Greek labor organization.

Apparently Tsouderos was not sufficiently interested in the question to take into consideration the points raised by G. GREGORIADES in last ween's Tribune, or the memorandum setting forth the whole situation in detail which was given to him on his arrival in New York. If the government is going to follow this policy of non-concern about the seamen, its declarations about democratic freedom and justice have no significance.

The Greek seamen have shown their readiness to cooperate with the government and the ship owners on finding a peaceful solution to the problems, but have met with no response. It is still not too late for the government to take some constructive action in the matter.

On another page of the Tribune is printed an open letter to

1.8

Tsouderos from THEODOTE KAZANTZES (who had a favorable article on Tsouderos in last week's Ethnos), making a strong plea for some interest on the part of the government on this neglected class of Greeks who are doing so much for the war effort. The matter, he says, demands the personal attention of the Prime Minister, because the Minister of Mercantile Marine, being a stranger to the sea, is incapable of understanding or sympathizing with the troubles of the seamen, just as he is incapable of understanding the general problems of the Mercantile Marine. The writer expresses the firm conviction that Tsouderos will be able to bring about a satisfactory solution.

No.

22

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE OUTITED STATES

Country:	Green	:e	Jun 30	9 ₂ 35 M '	1 <mark>2</mark> Princet	on, New Jersey	
\	Alison			OR OF INFORMATI			
To:	DeWitt	C. Poole		Source:	Hellas,	Chicago	
Subject:	Gree	k Shipowners	8				
			R	EMARKS		TOWNERS OF THE ACTURES TO SEASON	i
					,	GR-186-12	

SUMMARY

The Hellas for June reviews the subject of Greek shipping and the abuses to which Greek seamen have been subjected at the hands of shipowners. Until 1925 the Greek merchant marine was small and no one thought much of exposing the abuses. After 1925 the merchant marine grew and the shipowners enriched themselves enormously at the expense of the seamen, practising all sorts of economies which resulted in everything from minor discomfort to danger to the lives of the seamen: electricity and heating cut off from the crew's quarters; overloading and undermanning of ships; long hours with no overtime pay; inadequate and often rotten food, and inhuman treatment of the sick. Intentional sinkings for the sake of collecting the insurance reached such a height that Greek shipping got a bad reputation in international shupping circles, and insurance companies adopted special measures for Greek boats.

The Greek government was always a docile tool of the shipowners, and strikes were broken by barbarous means. The

shipowners always came out on top in any argument because they had the consuls, who were also the harbor authorities, on their side. In most large ports the consuls were either shipowners or men whose interests were with the shipowners. Many times when crews complained to a consul that they had not been paid, they were accused of being communists and threatened with prison. Various instances of cruelty to crews are cited.

when the VENIZELOS government imposed taxes on the vast profits of the shipowners the latter transferred their ships to the Panamanian flag. They usually lived abroad in luxury and often changed their citizenship. The METAXAS government cooperated with them, so that the shipowner GOULANDRES bought the Nea Hellas with money from the public treasury. Before that he had been accused of not paying taxes and had transferred most of his ships to Panamanian registry. He lived in England and was an English subject.

The shipowners, the Hellas concludes, think of nothing but money; they never serve in any army. In America they bought the National Herald so that they could discredit the seamen and influence government policy in the question of the merchant marine. This they are able to do with the cooperation of THEOPHANIDES and the New York shipping officials.

GREEK READINGS

4/24-6/27/42

SUBJECT: Greek Unity or disunity.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
GR-187-R

3.1.1

unity and discusty among treels un U.S. (8 pp 1 hers Realing. 576 - 6/27/42

To: DeWitt C. Poole From: Alison Frantz

GB-187-6

FUREIGH NATIONALITIES

Subject: Unity among the Greeks

The Ethnos of Boston for April 24 makes a plea for unity among the Greeks in America, asking them to lay aside their differences as they did during the whole period of the war in Greece. It is not so much the American Greeks who are to blame as the "refugees" such as Kotzias, who disrupted the harmony of the Greeks in Boston by his insolent behavior toward certain Greeks there. The latter have since been vindicated by the United States Government in their refusal to allow Kotzias to broadcast over WRUL.

New antagonisms spring up every time another "refugee" appears.

It should be noted that all these quarrels are duly followed by the United States Government and find their way into its archives, with the result that soon in the eyes of the government Greeks will be divided into two categories, the loyal and the fascist. The article is written not to add fuel to the fire, but to point out the danger to the interests of the Greeks in America if the situation continues.

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No.

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITEDIMSTATES OUT

Country: Greece	Place: Princeton, W.11 AN '42
country. arcous	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
From: Alison Frantz	Date: June 3, 1942
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source: California, San Fransisco
Subject: Praise of Metaxas and His	Regime
v	MARKS FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH
. S	JUN 8 1942
P	JUN 8 1942 GR - 187- R

SUMMARY

Panagiotis Mountanos, editor of the California, has an editorial in the issue of May 29 entitled "The Need for Complete Unity". After reviewing the recent history of Greece he comes to his point: Greeks outside Greece must work together for their country and by the side of the Allies to achieve victory and the liberation of Greece. Unfortunately, he continues, there has been heard recently a small but evil-sounding note of dissonance. A few Greeks, who can be counted on the fingers, are raising the question of the future government of Greece, at a time when it is still in chains. And, not content with this, they even try by means of libel and slander to defame the great work of the Father of Victory, John Metaxas of blessed memory, and of his associates; in other words, they are trying to revive the germ of division among the Greeks. This of course rouses disgust and indignation in the great majority of the Greeks of America; nevertheless, it is harmful. "We have no wish to reveal the patrons of this propaganda, nor their aims, because we do not want to divert the attention of the American Greeks to these infinitesimal points. It is not necessary to recommend that all Hellenism honor the memory of Metaxas; the soul of our country and of all the Allied nations has placed him in the Pantheon of the Great Greeks, and nothing can deprive him of that place. It is the duty of all Greeks to unite, with the heroic George II as their symbol, and not to waste time in political questions.

SR- 187-R

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR. FOREIGN POLITICS IDUTHE UNITED STATES

Nο.

Country: Greece Coordinator of information

From: Alison Frantz Date: June 7, 1942

To: DeWitt C. Poole Source: Greek Star, Change

Subject: Complaints about Political Talk instead of Action

REMARKS

It is my impression that the <u>Star</u> itself has devoted a great deal more space in the last two months to local squabbles than to the feeding of Greece.

SUMMARY

In a verbose article on the front page of the Greek Star for May 29, DEMOS KAKRIDAS criticizes the Greeks of this country and the Greek press for taking so little part in the war effort. The reason for this, he says, is that when Greece lost the Metaxas government it lost its soul, and a terrible apathy descended on it. He complains that the present government "of London", instead of having members of all parties, is composed of men who are trying to serve their own interests; he complains that the Yugoslavs and their bravery are getting all the attention because the Greeks are too busy fighting with each other "for the extinction of the Fourth of August". Greeks, he says, must work for the liberation of Greece; they must stop their ears and pay no attention to the people who talk against Metaxas. the king and the Fourth of August. These are not questions to occupy their attention; their chief concern should be the feeding and the liberation of Greece.

No.

FOREIGN POREIGNIAGENAUMICEME UNITED STATES

Country	: Greece	Jun 22 12 36 AM CW. Princeton, New Jersey
From:	Alison Frantz	COORDINATOR OF INDAMAJON June 19, 1942
To:	DeWitt C. Poole	Source: Parthenon, Canton, Ohio
Subject	: Greek Unity	(arrenthing any for true
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REMARKS.

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

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JUL 2 1942

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In an angry article addressed to G. A. G. of the

National Herald, the <u>Parthenon</u> of June 5 says that the Greeks are doing irreparable harm to their own cause by fighting among themselves, and that these quarrels will be brought up to their disadvantage at the peace table. The article is inspired by anti-Metaxas articles from various sources.

No.____

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR. OUT

Country: Greece	10 24 M 412 —	Princetoh, N.J.
From: G. W. Elderkin	Date:	June 26, 1942
To: DeWitt C. Poole	Source:	The Greek American Lowell Mass.
Subject: Feeling of the Gree	eks in this co	
their native lar	nd. REMARKS	COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH GRECEIVED RECEIVED
		JUL 8 1942 TLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY
1	SUMMARY	APEX BUILDING 153

In an editorial the Greeks of this country are criticised for a growing lack of enthusiasm for Greece in spite of daily exhortations in the Greek and American press to the contrary. But the arrival in this country of the King and the Prime Minister of Greece has had a salutary effect. The editor believes that the distinguished visitors by their presence will help the Greeks to abandon their very harmful discussion of post-war political problems and unite on the single purpose of sending immediately sufficient food supplies to Greece. The editor quotes from a speech of the prime minister at a recent dinner in New York City.

No.

FOREIGN POLITORES IN IN OTHE STATES

Country:	Greece Jul 3 8127 AM '47	Princeton, N. J.
From:	G.W.Elderkin COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION	June 27, 1942
To:	DeWitt C. Poole Source:	National Herald, N.Y.C.
Subject:	Greek Disunity	FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
	REMARKS	BRANCH
		GR-187-R
		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

SUMMARY

An article has appeared in a Greek newspaper (not named) the content of which is a libel of the whole Greek people. It insults those men who have dedicated their lives to the service of the fatherland and who have made countless sacrifices in the Greek political struggle. These men are depicted in the impious article as seeking their own advantage and not concerned at all about the fate of the fatherland. This is familiar stuff, and like that of Hitler and Mussolini and those who imitate their methods. Let them make the most of the mistakes and disabilities of democracy and the parliamentary system in order that they may represent these institutions and the people who believe in them as harmful and sinister. This doctrine is well known. We hoped that during the visit of the Greek officials that they would postpone politics. In a short time, however, they felt the necessity of promising that they would follow the policy of "the unity of the Greeks." Unfortunately they are incorrigible.

They continue to understand unity and harmony as Hitler and
Start new report if subject changes -- Use double spacing --Send original (white) and one copy (green) -Capitalize all names --Use standard paper as supplied.

Mussolini understand the terms, that they are justified in saying and doing what they wish and in insulting whom they wish when they wish, while others are to remain silent and endure their columniations and lies, their creation of injurious impressions and their skillful dissemination of fascist doctrines. It is time for them to change their methods. They are mistaken if they believe that the visit of the Greek officials is a favorable opportunity for the resumption of their own concerns. Their base insults help neither the King, nor the Greek Government.

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By CAPC NABS, Jate 1/14/88



In reply refer to A-B/H

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH GRANCH RECEIVED

JUL 28 1942 Please return no library APEX BUILDING 153

July 11, 1942



Dear Mr. Klassen:

In accordance with our telephone conversation several days ago I enclose herewith a copy of a letter I received from Mr. Hall of the British Embassy regarding the Carpathian Educational Society of Greek Descent.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Wellington
Assistant to Mr. Hoskins

Note on Kanpathian Folucio branch Society of Creeks Descent (2pp) Sotter 54 to Copt to Klassen. 7/11/42

Mr. Peter Klassen,
Foreign Nationalities Branch,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.



FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR-188

BRITISH EMBASSY WASHINGTON, D.C.

9th July, 1942.

Dear Miss Wellington,

2.1

The following is the information which I managed to obtain about the <u>Karpathian Educational Society of Greek Descent:</u>

The secretary of the Greek Archbishop informed the Greek Office of Research and Information in New York who passed it on that this is "a creditable little Greek association. It is not either Fascist or Communist in character and has some three to four hundred middle class members of good standing in the four cities where chapters of the organisation are to be found, i.e. in New York, Pittsburgh, Wilmington, W. Virginia, and Chicago (if I recall the fourth place correctly). I had also spoken to Dr. Mayris about the Karpathians and he speaks highly of them faying that they are an active and progressive group."

// If I hear anything further about them I will let you know.

Yours sincerely,

(S) DONALD HALL

Miss Rebecca Wellington,
Room 144,
United States Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION



July 7, 1942.

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH AUG 10 1942

Mr. B. D. Meritt, Chief, Chancery Division Foreign Nationalities Branch, Office of Strategic Services, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meritt.-

Thank you for your kind words about the article in The Philhellene. I think you can get the Zist of officers from this letterhead but I am sending to you a/copy of the last printed pre-war report of Near East Foundation which will give you an idea of the reconstruction possibilities in this work.

You know of course of the formation of a Coordinating Committee of American Agencies in Greece with myself as Chairman, Dr. T. Leslie Shear as Vice Chairman and Dr. Stephen P. Ladas as Secretary, following a meeting with the Prime Min- Tso-denos ister. The effort is to coordinate the reconstruction planning for such value as it will have. I have discussed this with the Executive Secretary of the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies, with the Assistant Director of the Board of Economic Warfare and others and I would enjoy having a visit with you about it on my next trip to Washington July 15th and 16th. Near East Foundation drew up a tentative outline which is being followed to some extent by the Coordinating Committee with various organizations assuming responsibility for the subcommittees without of course making any definite commitment of what they can do other than this good will service in the preliminary planning. Enclosed is a copy of that outline which of course is very tentative indeed and subject to many adjustm4-471B. In ments.

With best regards, I am

Yours sincerely.

LA:LE

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RECONSTRUCTION OF GREECE

Preliminary Outline

GR-189

FOREIGN WAS TO FEITERS

It seems reasonable to assume that liberation will come to suffering Greece before the establishment of global peace. The probable strategy of eliminating Italy from the war should include the driving of the Axis forces from the Balkan peninsula in the early future so that constructive help could be given if we are ready when the opportunity comes. It is perhaps unnecessary to recall that the sacrifice by Greece delayed the Axis attack upon Russia in 1941 and made possible the saving of Syria and Iraq from falling into Axis hands and that this constitutes an added and dramatic claim upon earliest consideration.

Hence, the great problems which the heroic people of Greece will face may well challenge the concern of the United Nations before those of other Axis-occupied areas.

It will become imperative that as the military forces of the United Nations drive out the invaders, the forces of reconstruction and revival of life and industry shall immediately follow. Preliminary plans must be made without delay. It will not be possible for all that is needed to be done promptly but a reasonable effort now will lead to maximum accomplishment later.

An outline of the preliminary approach to such plans is submitted in the following pages. Revision should be made as required by changing conditions. The outline is divided into eight major headings, as below:

- Revival of Human Energy:
 A. Food Relief in Cities and Villages:
 - B. Work Relief:
 - Workshops for replacement of clothing.
 - 2. Employment in road repair and sanitation.
 - C. Fuel and soap Relief.

414

II Revival of Industry:

- A. Replacement of raw materials.
- B. Replacement of machinery.
- C. Fuel supply.

III Reconstruction of Devasted Regions:

A. Town and Village planning.

B. Small house planning.

C. Replacement of materials for construction.

IV Revival of Agriculture:

A. Replacement of Depleted sources of livestock, seeds, implements.

B. Possible nation-wide application of agricultural extension as demonstrated by "The Macedonia Plan" of Near East Foundation for rapid rebuilding of family income.

C. Trade exchange and standardization of products.

V Restoration of Communications:

- A. Replacement of interurban transportation.
- B. Replacement of seaborne shipping (local).

C. Reconstruction of highways.

D. Replacement of telephone and telegraph service.

VI Restoration of Drainage Projects:

A. Repair and extension of reclamation areas.

B. Recovery of additional waste areas.

VII Revival of Public Health:

- A. Urban:
 - 1. Re-equipment and extension of anti-Tuberculosis centers, supplied with milk codliver oil and phosphates.
 - Replacement of depleted drug stocks, serums and hospital instruments.
- B. Rural:
 - 1. Re-equipment and extension of malaria control, supplied with oil, paris green and materials for minor drainage. Rapid training of additional personnel.
 - 2. Possible nation-wide application of rural health extension of "The Macedonia Plan" as demonstrated by Near East Foundat's, with rapid training of additional personnel, supplied with fundamental equipment.

VIII Financing Aspects of Reconstruction:

A. Possible Pan American aid in outright Grants:

1. For Food Relief -- wheat, corn, milk, rice, vegetable oils, beet sugar.

 For materials used in "ork Relief--wool, cotton, leather.

- B. Possible Pan American aid in Lease-Lend:
 1. For replacement of raw materials and machinery.
 - 2. For town and village reconstruction.
 - 3. For replacement transportation and shipping.
 - 4. For highway reconstruction.

5. For major drainage.

- C. Possible Private Aid in Philanthropy:
 - 1. Greek War Relief:
 - a. Grants for operating soup kitchens.
 - Grants for wages and workshop materials.
 - . Grants for fuel relief.
 - d. Cash Grants for subsidies to fatherless children.
 - e. Cash Grants for case relief, home reconstruction.
 - 2. American Red Cross:
 - a. Grants of medical supplies.
 - b. Grants of supplies for anti-TB ' stations.
 - c. Medical personnel for urban centers.
 - d. Grants of used clothing.
 - e. Rehabilitation of disabled soldiers.
 - Near East Foundation:
 - a. Replacement breeding stock, seeds, nursery stock.
 - b. Personnel for agricultural, home welfare and health extension in rural areas, and organization of work.
 - c. Organization and operation of work-
 - shops.
 d. Care of starvation-exhausted children.
 - e. Organization and supervision of fatherless children subsidies in "broken families."
 - f. Rehabilitation of crippled war victims (children).
 - 4. Rockefeller Foundation:
 - a. Organization of malaria control, with supplies and eq ipment.
 - Training of additional sanitation personnel.
- D. Private Loans through Construction Agencies:
 - 1. For highway construction.
 - 2. For drainage projects.

June, 1942

Hormation of Coordinating Committee of american agencies in Shelve. Relumerary outland of arms (+pp) better: ancher to ment; 7/7/42 6/30/2000 COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH RECEIVED JUL 3 1 1942 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY APEX BUILDING 153 RE:

FOREIGH NATIONALITIES BR. OUT

9 28 AM '42

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

While in Chicago yesterday I attended a meeting of the Pan Cretan Union which is an organization of Greeks having a membership of about 5,000 throughout the United States and Canada. Their bi-annual meeting is in Chicago and there were only about 100 delegates present.

Greeks

Emmanuel Tsouderos, Prime Minister of the exiled Greek government addressed them yesterday, and I am enclosing a newspaper clipping quoting parts of his speech.

Last night they elected a permanent chairman for the meeting which will last for six days. While certain leaders told me they will discuss only problems pertaining to their lodge, I was informed by other leaders that during the Convention they may discuss political questions confronting the Greeks in Europe.

If anything else other than problems dealing with their lodge are discussed, I shall be informed by someone who promised to send me the information. Have asked one of their members to give me a copy of their by-laws, which he was kind enough to do. The by-laws are printed in Greek and in English and am enclosing the booklet.

herting of Pan-Cretan Union in chirago, Jule 29, 1942. Copy of By-faura and sperch by Deput Deput with a do hument, 6/30/42

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Greeks Keep on Fighting, Says Premier Here

Will Do Utmost to Help Allies Win, Asserts Tsouderos

The people of Greece, despite Axis occupation, are making every-possible use of guerrilla warfare, sabotage, and passive resistance to aid in an Allied victory, Emmanuel Tsouderos, Prime Minister of the exilcd Greek government, said yesterday upon his arrival in Chicago to address the Pan+Cretan Union of America.

As many Greek men as are able flee to Egypt to join the Greek forces fighting with the Allied Army, said Mr. Tsouderos. They escape Nazi subjugation as best they can, by sailboat and even by swimming from island to intend to reach Turkey and thence Egypt.

Greek Fliers in Battle.

"Units of the Royal Greek Air Force are taking part in the battle of Egypt, now developing, said Mr. Tsouderos.

"A few days ago, in the waters around Crete, our submarines sank five Axis auxiliary ships, and many similar successful actions of our Navy have been reported in the past months.

"Only a few days ago a Nazi train going from Athens to Larisa was derailed. Hostages were taken, and several people shot in Athens.

"The extent of resistance may be measured by the fact that the Bulgars occupying Thrace and Macedonia have massacred 25,000 persons since the Axis occupation.

Resistance Increases.

"But the more my people are suppressed, the more they resist. The Germans cannot make compulsory workers out of them, because they cannot trust them.

"They are paying gravely for their active and inactive resistance, however. They are starving to death, although, due to Red Cross shipments of food which got through in recent months, conditions are a little better.

"Where 1,000 a day were dying last winter of starvation, it is only 400 or 500 a day now."

Mr. Tsouderos will speak this morning at the annual meeting of the Pan-Cretan Union in the Morrison Boel, and then leave for Montreal. He was greeted yesterday by representatives of the union and of Chicago Greek-Americans.

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KATAΣTATIKON _{KAI} KANONIΣMOI

 $TH\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$

ΠΑΓΚΡΗΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΝΩΣΕΩΣ

EN AMEPIKH



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ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΤΙΚΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΝΟΝΙΣΜΟΙ

ΤΗΣ

ΠΑΓΚΡΗΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΝΩΣΕΩΣ

APOPON 10v.

Σύστασις καὶ σκοπὸς τῆς Παγκρητικῆς Ένώσεως.

Αἱ ἀνὰ τὰς Ἡνωμένας Πολιτείας Ὀργανώσεις Κρητῶν ἐνοῦνται εἰς μίαν Συνομοσπονδίαν, ἡ ὁποία θὰ εἶναι γνωστὴ ὑπὸ τὸ ὄνομα «Παγκρητική "Ενωσις ἐν 'Αμερικῆ».

APOPON 20v.

Ή Παγκρητική "Ενωσις ἔχει ὡς σκοπούς rnc:

α') Τὴν προαγωγὴν καὶ ἀνάπτυξιν τῆς ἀλληλεγγύης μεταξὺ πάντων τῶν ἐν ᾿Αμερικῆ Κρητῶν.

΄΄΄) Τὴν ἐπὶ τὸ στενώτερον σύσφιγξιν τῶν κοινωνικῶν καὶ ἐκπαιδευτικῶν σχέσεων τῶν μελῶν.

γ΄) Τὴν εἰς τὰ μέλη ἔμπνευσιν σεβασμοῦ, ὑ-

MAID SUSTINOS

πακοῆς καὶ ἀγάπης πρὸς τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὰ θέσμια τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν.

δ') Τὴν ὑποβοήθησιν ἀριστευόντων μαθη-

τῶν δι' ἀνωτέρας σπουδάς.

ε') Τὴν ἔμμεσον ἵδρυσιν φιλανθρωπικῶν Ἱδρυμάτων ἐν ταῖς Ἡνωμέναις Πολιτείαις καὶ εἰς τὴν ἱδιαιτέραν μας πατρίδα Κρήτην, καὶ

στ΄) Τὴν ἡθικὴν ἐνίσχυσιν καὶ ἔννομον ὑλικὴν βοήθειαν πρὸς τὰ μέλη τῶν ἀπαρτιζόντων τὴν Παγκρητικὴν "Ενωσιν τμημάτων.

APOPON 3ov.

Μέλη τῆς Παγκρητικῆς Ένώσεως.

Μέλι τῆς Παγκρητικῆς 'Ενώσεως θὰ εἶναι τὰ Σωματεῖα Κρητῶν ἐν ταῖς 'Ηνωμέναις Πολιτείαις, ὡς σύνολον λαμβανόμενα καὶ ἐκπροσωπούμενα ἐν τῷ Διοικ. Συμβουλίω ὑφ' ἑνὸς τακτικοῦ Συμβούλου, ἀποτελοῦντος τὸν συνδετικὸν κρίκον μεταξὸ τῆς Παγκρητικῆς 'Ενώσεως καὶ τοῦ Τμήματός του.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 4ον. 'Ανεξαρτησία Τμημάτων.

Τὰ κατὰ τόπους Σωματεῖα παραμένουν άνεξάρτητα ὅσον ἀφορὰ τὴν ἐσωτερικήν των δρᾶσιν, τὸ ταμεῖον καὶ τοὺς ἀλληλοβοηθητικοὺς σκοπούς των, τοὺς Κανονισμοὺς καὶ τὰ Καταστατικά των, ἐφ' ὅσον δὲν συμπεριλαμβάνουν ἄρθρα ἀντίθετα πρὸς τοὺς σκοποὺς καὶ τὰς κατευθύνσεις τῆς Παγκρητικῆς Ἑνώσεως.

APOPON 50v.

Πόροι τῆς Παγκρητικῆς Ένώσεως

Ή Παγκρητική Ένωσις ἔχει ἰδιαίτερον τῶν ἀπαρτιζόντων αὐτὴν τμημάτων ταμεῖον οὖτινος οἱ πόροι εἶναι:

- 1) Αἱ ἐξ ἑνὸς δολλαρίου κατ' ἔτος συνδρομαὶ τῶν τμημάτων δι' ἕκαστον μέλος των' τὰ τμήματα ἀπαλλάσσονται τῆς καταβολῆς τῆς ἐτησίας συνδρομῆς διὰ μέλη των ἄγοντα ἡλικίαν κάτω τοῦ 21ου ἔτους.
- 2) Ἡ ἐξ ἑνὸς δολλαρίου ἐγγραφὴ ἑκάστου νέου μέλους εἰς τὰ τμήματα.
- 3) Ἡ ἐξ ἡμίσεος δολλαρίου ἐγγραφὴ ἑκάστου μέλους τῶν γυναικείων ἐπιβοηθητικῶν τμημάτων.
- 4) Αἱ δωρεαὶ καὶ τὰ κληροδοτήματα ἐκ μέρους Κρητῶν, ἄλλων ὁμογενῶν ἢ οἱουδήποτε ἄλλου ἐν γένει προσώπου.
- 5) Αί εἰσπράξεις ἐξ ἐκτάκτων ἐράνων, ἑσπερίδων, ἑορτῶν κλπ.

APOPON 60v.

"Εδρα τῆς Παγκρητικῆς Ένώσεως.

Ή νόμιμος ἔδρα τῆς Παγκρητικῆς Ἐνώσεως, καθορίζεται ἐν τῇ πόλει τῆς Νέας Ὑόρκης, ἡ δὲ διοικητικἡ ἔδρα της καθορίζεται ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀπὸ τὴν ὁποίαν προέρχονται ὁ ἑκάστοτε Πρόεδρος καὶ Ταμίας.

Διοίκησις τῆς Παγκρητικῆς Ένώσεως.

Ή διοίκησις τῆς Παγκρατικῆς 'Ενώσεως ἀνατίθεται εἰς τὸν Πρόεδρον, δύο 'Αντιπροέδρους, Γραμματέα, Ταμίαν καὶ τόσους Συμδούλους ὅσα εἶναι τὰ Τμήματα τὰ ἀποτελοῦν-

τα τὴν "Ενωσιν.

Τὸ Προεδρεῖον λαμβάνει ἀποφάσεις κατὰ πλειονοψηφίαν, ἀφοῦ πρῶτον δι' ἀλληλογραφίας ληφθή ή γνώμη τῶν Συμβούλων πάντων τῶν Τμημάτων. "Εκαστος Σύμβουλος ὀφείλει νὰ ἀπαντήση εἰς τὰς ἐρωτήσεις τοῦ Προέδρου ἐντὸς δέκα πέντε τὸ πολὺ ἡμερῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς λήψεως τῆς ἐπιστολῆς του ἐν ἐναντία δὲ περιπτώσει ἡ ἀπόφασις λαμβάνεται ἄνευ τῆς γνώμης τοῦ καθυστεροῦντος Συμβούλου.

APOPON 80v.

'Εκτελεστική 'Επιτροπή.

Ή Ἐκτελεστική ἐξουσία τῆς Ἐνώσεως ἀσκεῖται ὑπὸ τοῦ Προέδρου, τοῦ Ταμίου καὶ τοῦ Γεν. Γραμματέως.

APOPON 9ov.

Περιφερειακοί Έπόπται.

Τὰ ἐκάστοτε Συνέδρια ἐκλέγουν ἔξ (6) περιφερειακοὺς Ἐπόπτας, οἴτινες φροντίζουν διὰ τὴν ἴδρυσιν νέων Τμημάτων καὶ τὴν ἐξομάλυνσιν διαφορῶν μεταξὺ τῶν ὑφισταμένων τοιούτων, οὐδέποτε ὅμως κινοῦνται τῆς ἑδρας

των ἄνευ ἐντολῆς τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς Ἐξουσίας.

Οἱ Ἐπόπται μεταβαίνοντες πρὸς ὑπηρεσίαν, δικαιοῦνται ἐκ τοῦ Ταμείου τῆς Ἑνώσεως τῶν σιδηροδρομικῶν εἰσιτηρίων, ἐκτὸς ἐὰν προσκαλοῦνται ὑπὸ Τμήματός τινος, ὁπότε τὸ προσκαλοῦν Τμῆμα καταβάλλει τὰ ἔξοδά των.

APOPON 10ov.

'Εκλογὴ 'Αξιωματούχων.

Ή θητεία τῶν ἀξιωματούχων εἶναι διετής. Ό Πρόεδρος, 'Αντιπρόεδροι, Ταμίας, Γενικὸς Γραμματεὺς καὶ περιφερειακοὶ 'Επόπται τῆς Παγκρητικῆς 'Ενώσεως ἐκλέγονται εἰς τὰ ἀνὰ διετίαν συγκαλούμενα Συνέδρια τῆς 'Οργανώσεως διὰ μυστικῆς ψηφοφορίας καὶ δι' ἀπολύτου πλειονοψηφίας τῶν ἐν τῷ Συνεδρίω ἀντιπροσωπευομένων ψήφων. 'Εκ τούτων οἱ μὲν Πρόεδρος καὶ Γεν. Γραμματεὺς ἐκλέγονται ἐκ τῶν μελῶν τοῦ Συνεδρίου, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ δύνανται νὰ ἐκλεγοῦν καὶ ἐκτὸς αὐτοῦ, ἐὰν ὑπάρχῃ ὑπεύθυνος ὅεὅαίωσις ἀναμφισθητήτου ἐγκυρότητος περὶ ἀποδοχῆς τῆς ἐκλογῆς των.

'Ως Σύμβουλοι ὑπηρετοῦν οἱ ἑκάστοτε Γραμματεῖς τῶν Τμημάτων ἢ ἄλλο τι μέλος ἐν Συνελεύσει αὐτῶν ἐκλεγησόμενον.

APOPON 11ov.

Δικαιώματα καὶ καθήκοντα Προέδρου.
Ό Πρόεδρος ἀντιπροσωπεύει τὴν "Ενωσιν

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ένώπιον πάσης 'Αρχῆς καὶ έξουσίας. Έποπτεύει είς τὴν ἀκριβῆ ἐφαρμογὴν τοῦ Καταστατικοῦ καὶ Κανονισμῶν τῆς 'Ενώσεως. Έπιβλέπει την κανονικήν λειτουργίαν τοῦ Γραφείου τῆς Ενώσεως καὶ τὴν τηρητέαν τάξιν είς τὰ βιβλία αὐτῆς. Έγκρίνει καὶ συνυπογράφει μετά τοῦ Ταμίου καὶ τοῦ Γραμματέως τὰ ἐντάλματα τῶν δαπανῶν τῆς 'Ενώσεως, έκτελεῖ τὰς ἀποφάσεις τοῦ Διοικητικοῦ Συμβουλίου καὶ τῶν Συνεδρίων, ὑπογράφει μετὰ τοῦ Γραμματέως ὅλα τὰ ἔγγραφα, συγκαλεῖ δὲ τὰς ἐν τῆ ἔδρα συνεδριάσεις τῶν μελῶν τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς Ἐξουσίας. Καλεί τὰ κατὰ τόπους Τμήματα ὅπως ἀποστείλωσιν 'Αντιπροσώπους είς τὰ εκάστοτε Συνέδρια τῆς 'Οργανώσεως. Δικαιοῦται ἐξόδων παραστάσεως κατόπιν έξουσιοδοτήσεως τῆς Έκτελεστικής Ἐπιτροπής. Οὐδεὶς ἐκλέγεται Πρόεδρος της Ένώσεως διά τρίτην φοράν δι-

APOPON 12ov.

αδοχικώς.

Δικαιώματα καὶ καθήκοντα τῶν 'Αντιπροέδρων.

Τὸν Πρόεδρον ἀσθενοῦντα, παραιτηθέντα ἢ ἀπουσιάζοντα, ἀναπληροῖ ὁ πρῶτος ᾿Αντιπρόεδρος καὶ ἐν παρομοία περιπτώσει διὰ τὸν τελευταῖον, ὁ δεύτερος τοιοῦτος ἀσκεῖ πᾶσαν ἐξουσίαν μέχρι τοῦ προσεχοῦς Συνεδρίου.

Καθ' ἢν περίπτωσιν ὁ προεδρεύων 'Αντι-

πρόεδρος δὲν εὐρίσκεται ἐν τῆ ἔδρα, αἱ ἐργασίαι τῆς Ἐνώσεως θὰ διεξάγωνται δι' ἀλληλογραφίας μεταξὺ αὐτοῦ, τῶν λοιπῶν μελῶν τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς καὶ τῶν Συμβούλων.

APOPON 13ov.

Δικαιώματα καὶ καθήκοντα Ταμίου.

Ό Ταμίας τῆς 'Ενώσεως δέον νὰ εὐρίσκεται ἐν τῆ ἔδρα. Οὖτος παραλαμβάνει καὶ καταθέτει τὰς προσόδους τῆς 'Οργανώσεως εἰς ἀσφαλὲς τραπεζιτικὸν ἴδρυμα, καθοριζόμενον κατόπιν τῆς ἐπὶ τούτου συμφώνου γνώμης τοῦ Προέδρου. 'Ο Ταμίας ἐνεργεῖ ὅλας τὰς πληρωμὰς διὰ τραπεζιτικῶν ἐπιταγῶν, λαμβάνων πάντοτε τὰς σχετικὰς ἀποδείξεις καὶ ὑπογράφων μετὰ τοῦ Προέδρου καὶ τοῦ Γραμματέως ὅλα τὰ ἐντάλματα πληρωμῆς. Οὖτος δὲν δύναται νὰ κρατῆ εἰς χεῖράς του ποσὸν ἀνώτερον τῶν πεντήκοντα (50) δολλαρίων, τελεῖ δὲ ὑπὸ ἐγγύησιν ἀνάλογον τοῦ ταμείου τῆς Παγκρητικῆς 'Ενώσεως.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 14ον. Γενικὸς Γραμματεύς.

'Ο Γεν. Γραμματεύς ὢν ἄμισθος, κρατεῖ τὴν σφραγίδα τῆς Ένώσεως, διεξάγει τὴν ἀλληλογραφίαν αὐτῆς, ὑπογράφει μετὰ τοῦ Προέδρου τὰ ἐκ τοῦ Γραφείου ἐξερχόμενα ἐπίσημα ἔγγραφα καὶ εἶναι ὑπεύθυνος διὰ τὴν διεξαγωγὴν τῶν ἐργασιῶν τῆς Γραμματείας καὶ διὰ τὰ ἀρχεῖα τῆς 'Οργανώσεως.

APOPON 15ov.

Είδικὸς Γραμματεύς.

Ή Ἐκτελεστική Ἐξουσία δύναται νὰ προσλαμβάνη ἔμμισθον βοηθόν αὐτῆς, ὡς Εἰδικὸν Γραμματέα, ὅστις θὰ ἐργάζεται ὑπό τὴν διεύθυνσιν αὐτῆς καὶ κατὰ τὰς ὑποδείξεις της. Ὁ Εἰδικὸς Γραμματεὺς δὲν δύναται νὰ εἶναι ἐκ τῶν μελῶν τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς Ἐξουσίας.

APOPON 160v.

Καθήκοντα Συμβούλων.

Οἱ Σύμβουλοι ἀποτελοῦσι τὸν συνδετικὸν κρίκον τῶν κατὰ τόπους Τμημάτων μετὰ τοῦ Κέντρου. Ἐποπτεύουν τὴν τακτικὴν ἀποστολὴν τῶν εἰσφορῶν πρὸς τὸ Κέντρον μετὰ συνημμένης ἐκθέσεως τῆς οἰκονομικῆς καταστάσεως τῶν οἰκείων Τμημάτων. Μεταδίδουν εἰς τὰ Τμήματά των πάσας τὰς ἐκ τοῦ Κέντρου πληροφορίας καὶ εὐρίσκονται ἐν στενῆ ἐπαφῆμετὰ τοῦ Προεδρείου ἀναφορικῶς μὲ τὴν δρᾶσιν καὶ κατεύθυνσιν τῆς Παγκρητικῆς 'Ενώσεως. Ἡ μετὰ τοῦ Κέντρου ἐπικοινωνία καὶ ὑπηρεσία διεξάγεται πάντοτε ἐγγράφως.

APOPON 17ov.

Περιφερειακοί 'Επόπται.

Οί Περιφερειακοὶ Ἐπόπται φροντίζουν διὰ τὴν ἵδρυσιν νέων Τμημάτων ἐντὸς τῆς περιφερείας των, τὴν ἐξομάλυνσιν τῶν μεταξὺ Τμη-

μάτων ή μελῶν διαφορῶν καὶ κινοῦνται μόνον κατόπιν ἐντολῆς τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς Ἐξουσίας, δικαιούμενοι τῶν ἐξόδων ὡς εἰς ἄλλο ἄρθρον καθορίζεται.

APOPON 180v

Νομικός Σύμβουλος.

Τὰ ἐκάστοτε Συνέδρια ἐκλέγουν τὸν Νομικὸν Σύμβουλον τῆς 'Ενώσεως, ὅστις συμβουλεύει τὴν 'Εκτελεστικὴν 'Εξουσίαν ἐπὶ νομικῶν ζητημάτων πάσης φύσεως, γνωμοδοτεῖ ἐπὶ αὐτῶν, ἀντιπροσωπεύει τὴν "Ενωσιν ἐνώπιον τῶν δικαστηρίων, δικαιούμενος τῆ συνεννοήσει καὶ ἐγκρίσει τῆς 'Εκτελεστικῆς 'Εξουσίας νὰ προσλαμβάνῃ ἐν ἀνάγκῃ βοηθοὺς κατὰ τὴν διάρκειαν τῆς διεξαγωγῆς των. Λαμβάνει μέσω τοῦ Προεδρείου τὰ παρὰ τῶν Τμημάτων καὶ τῆς Διοικήσεως παράπονα δι' ἐλλείψεις ἡ ὑπερβολὰς τοῦ Καταστατικοῦ καὶ ὑποβάλλει εἰς τὰ Συνέδρια σχέδιον τροποποιήσεων καὶ προσθηκῶν πρὸς μελέτην ὑπὸ τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ Καταστατικοῦ 'Επιτροπῆς.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 19ον. Γενικός Ἐπόπτης.

Ό Γενικὸς Επόπτης τῆς Ὀργανώσεως ἐποπτεύει τὴν ἐν γένει ἐργασίαν πρὸς ἐνίσχυσιν τῆς Ἑνώσεως, θεωρεῖται ὡς πληρεξούσιος ἀντιπρόσωπος καὶ ἔκτακτος ἀπεσταλμένος τοῦ Συμβουλίου, τὰ δὲ κατὰ τόπους Τμήματα δέον νὰ ἀπονέμουν εἰς αὐτὸν τὸ

προσῆκον σέβας καὶ νὰ τοῦ παρέχουν πᾶσαν εὐκολίαν πρὸς διεκπεραίωσιν τῆς ὑψηλῆς του ἀποστολῆς. Οὖτος θὰ παρακάθηται παρὰ τῷ Προέδρῳ ἐν τοῖς Συνεδρίοις, θὰ ἔχη μίαν ψῆφον καὶ θὰ ὁμιλῆ μὲ ἴσα πρὸς τοὺς λοιποὺς ἀντιπροσώπους δικαιώματα. Θὰ δύναται ἐπίσης νὰ παρευρίσκεται εἰς τὰς συνεδριάσεις τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς Ἐξουσίας ὡς μέλος αὐτῆς καὶ νὰ κάθηται παρὰ τῷ Προέδρῳ ἄνευ ψήφου. Τὸ ἀξίωμα αὐτὸ θὰ ἀπονέμηται παρὰ τοῦ Συνεδρίου ἰσοβίως εἰς πρόσωπα ἐκτάκτους παρασχόντα εἰς τὴν "Ενωσιν ἡ εἰς τὴν Κρήτην ἐν γένει ὑπηρεσίας.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 20όν. Συνέδρια 'Αντιπροσώπων.

α΄) Τὰ ἀνὰ διετίαν συνερχόμενα Συνέδρια τῆς Παγκρητικῆς 'Ενώσεως εἶναι ἡ 'Ανωτάτη 'Εξουσία τῆς 'Οργανώσεως. 'Ο τόπος συγκλήσεως τοῦ Συνεδρίου καθορίζεται ὑπὸ τοῦ προηγουμένου τοιούτου. 'Ως χρόνος συγκλήσεως ὁρίζεται ὁ μὴν Ἰούνιος, τῆς ἡμέρας καθοριζομένης τῆ συνεννοήσει τοῦ Προέδρου μετὰ τοῦ Τμήματος εἰς τὴν ἔδραν τοῦ ὁποίου τὸ Συνέδριον θὰ λάβῃ χώραν.

6') Εἰς τὰ Συνέδρια παρακάθηνται μὲ τὸ δικαίωμα μιᾶς ψήφου ὁ Πρόεδρος, ὁ Γενικὸς Γραμματεύς, ὁ Γεν. Ἐπόπτης καὶ οἱ τέως Πρόεδροι τῆς Παγκρητικῆς Ένώσεως, ἐφ' ὅσον οὖτοι εἶναι ἐν τάξει μὲ τὰ οἰκεῖα Τμήματα. Ἐὰν ἡ Ἐκτελεστικὴ Ἐξουσία θεωρήση ἀπα-

ραίτητον τὴν εἰς τὸ Συνέδριον παρουσίαν τοῦ Εἰδικοῦ Γραμματέως, δύναται νὰ προσλαμβάνη τοῦτον πρὸς διεκπεραίωσιν τῆς γραφικῆς ὑπηρεσίας.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 21ον Ψῆφοι Τμημάτων.

"Εκαστον Τμήμα δικαιοῦται μιᾶς τουλάχιστον ψήφου. Τμήματα ὅμως ἔχοντα πλείονα τῶν πεντήκοντα (50) μελῶν δικαιοῦνται μιᾶς ἀκόμη ψήφου δι' ἐκάστην πλήρη πεντηκοντάδα. Τὸ δικαίωμα τῆς ψήφου ἐξασκεῖ τὸ Τμῆμα τακτικῶς μὲν διὰ τοῦ παρὰ τῷ Δ. Συμβουλίω Συμβούλου του, κατὰ δὲ τὰ Συνέδρια διὰ τῶν πληρεξουσίων ἀντιπροσώπων του ἐν τῷ Συνεδρίῳ, εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον δύναται νὰ ἀποστείλῃ ἀπὸ ἐνὸς μέχρι τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ τῶν ψήφων τὰς ὁποίας δικαιοῦται. Εἰς περίπτωσιν ἀποστολῆς ἐνὸς μόνον ἢ ὀλιγωτέρων τῶν ὅσων δικαιοῦται ἀντιπροσώπων, οδτος ἢ οὖτοι ἔχουν τόσας ψήφους ὅσας τὸ Τμῆμά των δικαιοῦται.

APOPON 22ov.

Έργασίαι Συνεδρίων.

α΄) Τὰ Συνέδρια ἐπιλαμβάνονται ὅλων τῶν ὑποθέσεων τῆς ᾿Οργανώσεως. Ἐλέγχουν τὴν διετῆ διαχείρησιν τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς Ἐξουσίας, ψηφίζουν κονδύλια πρὸς ἐκπλήρωσιν τῶν σκοπῶν τῆς ᾿Οργανώσεως ὡς καὶ τὸν προϋπολογισμὸν διὰ τὴν ἐρχομένην διετίαν καὶ καθορίζουν ἀναλόγως τοὺς πόρους της. Τρο-

ποποιοῦσι τὸ Καταστατικόν, κανονίζουσι τὰς σχέσεις καὶ διαφορὰς τῶν διαφόρων Τμημάτων, ἐκλέγουν τοὺς ἀξιωματούχους καὶ ἐν γένει λαμβάνουσι ἀποφάσεις ἐπὶ οἰασδήποτε ὑποθέσεως ἀφορώσης τὴν δρᾶσιν καὶ τοὺς σκοποὺς τῆς Παγκρητικῆς 'Ενώσεως.

6') Πᾶσα ἀπόφασις τροποποιοῦσα τὸν Καταστατικὸν Χάρτην τῆς 'Οργανώσεως καὶ τοὺς Κανονισμοὺς αὐτῆς ἀπαιτεῖ τὰ δύο τρίτα τῶν παρόντων ἐν τῷ Συνεδρίῳ ψήφων. Πᾶσαι αὶ λοιπαὶ ἀποφάσεις λαμβάνονται κατ' ἀπόλυτον πλειονοψηφίαν.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 23ον.

"Αμα τἢ ἐνάρξει τοῦ Συνεδρίου, τὸ Προεδρεΐον ἐλέγχει τὰ πληρεξούσια τῶν ἀντιπροσώπων τῶν Τμημάτων. Τμημα μὴ ἔχον ἐκπληρώσει πάσας τὰς ὑποχρεώσεις του πρὸς τὸ Κέντρον δὲν δύναται ν' ἀντιπροσωπευθη ἐν τοῖς Συνεδρίοις. 'Αμέσως μετά τὴν ἐξέλεγειν τῶν πληρεξουσίων ἐγγράφων τὸ Συνέδριον προβαίνει είς την εκλογην ένὸς Προέδρου. ένὸς 'Αντιπροέδρου καὶ ένὸς ἢ πλειόνων Γραμματέων τοῦ Συνεδρίου. Μετὰ ταῦτα ὁ Πρόεδρος τῆς Ένώσεως ὑποβάλλει ἐγγράφως λεπτομερή έκθεσιν πεπραγμένων καὶ συνιστά ἐν γενικαίς γραμμαίς την κατά την γνώμην του ἀκολουθητέαν πορείαν τῆς 'Οργανώσεως. Λογοδοτοῦν ἐπίσης κατά σειράν ἐγγράφως ή προφορικώς οί 'Αντιπρόεδροι καὶ ὁ Τα-

μίας, ἐὰν παρίστανται ἐν τῷ Συνεδρίῳ, ὡς καὶ ο Γενικός Γραμματεύς τῆς Ενώσεως. Επακολουθεί συζήτησις ἐπὶ τῶν πεπραγμένων καθ' ήν ελέγχεται ή διαχείρισις του Κέντρου. Τὸ Προεδρείον καταρτίζει είτα τὰς Ἐπιτροπάς, τὸ δὲ Συνέδριον εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὴν ἡμερησίαν διάταξιν, συμφώνως πρός τὸ καταρτισθέν πρόγραμμα. Μετά τὸ πέρας τῶν ἐργασιῶν τοῦ Συνεδρίου λαμβάνει χώραν ή ἐκλογὴ τῶν νέων 'Αξιωματούχων διά μυστικής ψηφοφορίας. Οὐδεὶς ἐκλέγεται ὡς ἀξιωματοῦχος ἐὰν δὲν συγκεντρώση τὰς ἡμίσεις πλέον μιᾶς ἐκ τῶν έν τῷ Συνεδρίῳ ὑπαρχουσῶν ψήφων. Τούτου συντελεσθέντος ὁ Πρόεδρος τοῦ Συνεδρίου κηρύσσει την ληξιν των έργασιων αὐτού. Αἱ άποφάσεις των Συνεδρίων είναι ύποχρεωτικαί διά τὰ Τμήματα ἀνεξαρτήτως ἐὰν ἀντεπροσωπεύοντο ἐν αὐτοῖς ἢ μή. Τὰ Τμήματα δικαιοῦνται νὰ ὑποβάλουν προτάσεις τροποποιήσεως αποφάσεων τας οποίας θεωρούν έπιβλαδείς δι' αὐτά, είς τὸ πρῶτον συγκροτηθησόμενον Συνέδριον.

APOPON 24ov.

'Αντικατάστασις Μελών 'Εκτελεστικῆς 'Επιτροπῆς

Έν περιπτώσει ἀποδιώσεως ἡ παραιτήσεως ένὸς ἐκ τῶν τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς, ἐκτὸς τοῦ Προέδρου, οῦτος, μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν μελῶν τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς καὶ τῶν ᾿Αντιπροέδρων, ὑποδάλλει πρὸς τοὺς κατὰ

Τμήματα Συμβούλους κατάλογον καταλλήλων προσώπων ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων οδτοι δύνανται κατά πλειονοψηφίαν νὰ ἐκλέξωσι τὸν ἀντικαταστάτην τοῦ ὡς ἄνω εἴρηται ἀξιωματούχου, τῇ συμμετοχῇ εἰς τὴν ψηφοφορίαν καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν μελῶν τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς.

APOPON 250v.

'Αποβολή ή ἀποχώρησις Τμήματος.

Πᾶν Τμήμα τής 'Ενώσεως ἀποδαλλόμενον ή ἀποχωριζόμενον ἀπ' αὐτής, οὐδὲν ἔχει δικαίωμα ἐπὶ τής περιουσίας τής 'Ενώσεως, τὰ δὲ μέλη τούτου στεροῦνται ἐφεξής τῶν παρὰ τής Παγκρητικής παρεχομένων εἰς τὰ μέλη της εὐεργετημάτων.

APOPON 26ov.

Μεταγραφή Μελώ...

Ἡ κατοικία μέλους Τμήματός τινος προσδιορίζει τὸ Τμῆμα εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον τὸ μέλος τοῦτο ὀφείλει νὰ ὑπάγηται. Έὰν πρόσωπόν τι κατοικῆ εἰς ἥν πόλιν εὑρίσκεται ἡ ἔδρα ὡρισμένου Τμήματος, τοῦτο θὰ ἀποτελέση μέλος τοῦ Τμήματος τῆς πόλεως αὐτῆς, ἐὰν δὲ ἐκτὸς τῆς ἔδρας, εἰς τὸ πλησιέστερον πρὸς τὴν κατοικίαν του Τμῆμα. Τὸ μεταγραφόμενον μέλος δὲν θὰ θεωρῆται ὡς νέον τοιοῦτον, ἐκτὸς ἀν τοῦτο προσκρούη εἰς τὸ Καταστατικὸν καὶ τοὺς Κανονισμοὺς τοῦ Τμήματος εἰς ὅ γίνεται ἡ μεταγραφή.

APOPON 27ov.

Περιορισμοὶ τῶν ἐχόντων ψῆφον ἐν τοῖς Συνεδρίοις ᾿Αξιωματούχων.

Οὶ τέως Πρόεδροι, ὁ Πρόεδρος, ὁ Γενικὸς Γραμματεὺς καὶ ὁ Γεν. Ἐπόπτης δὲν δύναται ν' ἀντιπροσωπεύσωσι ἐν τοῖς Συνεδρίοις τὰ Τμήματα τῶν ὁποίων ἀποτελοῦσι μέλος.

APOPON 280v.

Προσχώρησις Σωματείων εἰς τὴν $^{\circ}$ Ενωσιν.

Νεοσυσταθέντα Σωματεῖα Κρητῶν ἐν ᾿Αμερικῇ δύνανται νὰ προσχωρήσουν εἰς τὴν Παγκρητικὴν "Ενωσιν ἐπὶ ἀποδοχῇ τοῦ Καταστατικοῦ καὶ τῶν Κανονισμῶν αὐτῆς καὶ πληρωμῇ ἐνὸς δολλαρίου δι᾽ ἔκαστον τῶν μελῶν των εἰς τὸ Ταμεῖον τῆς 'Ενώσεως.

APOPON 29ov.

Σύμπηξις άνεξαρτήτων Τμημάτων.

Όσάκις μέλη τινά Τμήματός τινος τῆς Παγκρητικῆς Ένώσεως ἀποσπῶνται πρὸς ἴδρυσιν νέου τοιούτου, ἢ ὁσάκις Κρῆτες, μὴ ἀνήκοντες εἰς Τμῆμά τι συνέρχονται πρὸς σύμπηξιν τοιούτου εἰς περιφέρειαν εἰς ἥν δραϊ ἤδη ἢ ὑφίσταται Τμῆμα τῆς 'Ενώσεως δυνάμενον νὰ έξυπηρετήση τὰ συμφέροντα αὐτῶν, ἡ 'Εκτελεστικὴ 'Επιτροπὴ τῆς 'Οργανώσεως, πρὶν ἢ ἀναγνωρίση τὸ νεοσύστατον Τμῆμα, ὀφείλει νὰ λάθη πρὸς τοῦτο ἔγγραφον συγ-

κατάθεσιν τοῦ ήδη ὑφισταμένου ἐν τῇ περιφερεία Τμήματος, καὶ τοῦτο ἴνα μὴ διασπῶνται αἱ δυνάμεις τῆς Παγκρητικῆς εἰς μικροὺς καὶ μὴ διωσίμους Συλλόγους.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 30όν.

'Επίτιμοι 'Αξιωματούχοι.

Ή Ένωσις διὰ τοῦ Συνεδρίου τῶν ᾿Αντιπροσώπων της θὰ δύναται ν' ἀνακηρύξη Ἐπιτίμους ᾿Αξιωματούχους πλὴν τοῦ Ἐπιτίμου Προέδρου, ἡ θέσις τοῦ ὁποίου πρὸς τιμὴν τῆς μνήμης τοῦ ἀειμνήστου Ἐθνάρχου καὶ Ἐπιτίμου Προέδρου Ἐλευθερίου Βενιζέλου, θέλει παραμείνη πάντοτε κενή. ὑΩς τοιοῦτοι δὲ ἀνακηρύσσονται Ελληνες καὶ μή, ἐξεχούσας κατέχοντες θέσεις ἡ μεγάλας προσφέραντες ὑπὲρ τοῦ σκοποῦ τῆς Ένώσεως δωρεάς, ἡ ἔχοντες τὴν δύναμιν νὰ παράσχουν ἐκτάκτους ὑπηρεσίας εἰς τὴν ἕνωσιν. Εἰς τούτους θ' ἀπονέμηται δίπλωμα παρὰ τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς.

APOPON 31ov.

Δωρηταί, Εὐεργέται, Μεγάλοι Εὐεργέται

Δωρηταὶ ἀνακηρύσσονται οἱ προσφέραντες πρὸς ἐνίσχυσιν τοῦ Ταμείου τῆς 'Ενώσεως ποσὸν ἀνώτερον τῶν πεντήκοντα (50) δολλαρίων. Εὐεργέται, οἱ προσφέραντες ποσὸν ἄνω τῶν ἐκατὸν (100.00) δολλαρίων, καὶ μεγάλοι εὐεργέται οἱ προσφέραντες ποσὸν ἄνω τῶν πεντακοσίων (500.00) δολλαρίων.

APOPON 32ov.

Δρώσις τῆς Ένώσεως ἐν Κρήτη.

'Εν περιπτώσει καθ' ἤν ἤθελεν ἀποφασισθῆ ἡ ἐκτέλεσις ἔργου τινὸς ἀφορῶντος τὴν ἐν Κρήτη δρᾶσιν τῆς 'Ενώσεως, τῶν σχετικῶν ἐνεργειῶν θὰ ἐποπτεύῃ 'Επιτροπὴ διοριζομένη παρὰ τῶν ἑκάστοτε Συνεδρίων.

APOPON 33ov.

Σφραγίς και Σῆμα τῆς Ένώσεως.

Ή Σφραγίς τῆς 'Ενώσεως φέρει εἰς τὸ μέσον τὴν Νῆσον Κρήτην, μὲ τὴν Μονὴν τοῦ 'Αρκαδίου ἐν τῷ κέντρῳ, εἰς τὴν περιφέρειαν δὲ τὰς λέξεις: «ΠΑΓΚΡΗΤΙΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΙΣ ΕΝ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗ». Τὸ σῆμα τῆς Παγκρητικῆς 'Ενώσεως θὰ εἶναι ὅμοιον τῆς σφραγίδος.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 34ον.

'Επίσημοι τελεταὶ τῆς 'Ενώσεως.

Ή Παγκρητική "Ενωσις τελεῖ τὴν 8ην Νοεμβρίου ἐκάστου ἔτους, ἐπέτειον τῆς 'Ολοκαυτώσεως τοῦ 'Αρκαδίου, ἐπίσημον μνημόσυνον ὑπὲρ ἀναπαύσεως τῶν ψυχῶν τῶν ὑπὲρ πίστεως καὶ πατρίδος ὁλοκαυτωθέντων καὶ θυσιασθέντων Κρητῶν Ἡρώων. Ἐπίσης τελεῖ μνημόσυνον τὴν 18ην Μαρτίου ἑκάστου ἔτους ὑπὲρ ἀναπαύσεως τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ αἰωνίας μνήμης τοῦ Μεγάλου τῆς Φυλῆς Τέκνου καὶ ὑπερλάμπρου τῆς Κρήτης 'Αστέρος, τοῦ

μόνου Ἐπιτίμου Προέδρου τῆς Παγκρητικής, αειμνήστου Έλευθερίου Κ. Βενιζέλου. Ή Ἐπίσημος ἐορτὴ τῆς Παγκρητικῆς είναι ἡ 14η 'Οκτωβρίου, ἐι έτειος τῆς συστάσεώς της. APOPON 35.

Λογιστικὸν "Ετος.

Τὸ λογιστικὸν ἔτος τῆς Ένώσεως ἄρχεται τὴν 1ην Ίουνίου καὶ λήγει τὴν 30ὴν Μαΐου τοῦ ἑπομένου ἔτους.

APOPON 36ov.

Υπόστασις τῆς 'Οργανώσεως.

Ἡ Παγκρητική Ενωσις θὰ ἐξακολουθήση ύφισταμένη έφ' ὅσον θὰ συγκαταλέγη μεταξύ τῶν μελῶν αὐτῆς πλείονα τοῦ ἐνὸς Τμήματα. Διαλυομένης τῆς Ενώσεως τὸ Ταμεί-ον καὶ ἡ περιουσία αὐτῆς θὰ περιέλθουν εἰς τὰ ἐν Κρήτη δημόσια Νοσοκομεῖα καὶ 'Ορφανοτροφεία.

APOPON 37ov.

TYNAIKEIA ENIBOHOHTIKA TMHMATA

Ἡ Παγκρητική "Ενωσις ἀναγνωρίζει τὰ ήδη ίδρυθέντα ἐν ταῖς Ἡνωμέναις Πολιτείαις καί τὰ ίδρυθησόμενα Γυναικεῖα Τμήματα Κρησσών ώς ἐπιβοηθητικά καὶ συμπληρωματικά παραρτήματα των έν ταῖς περιφερείαις Τμημάτων ύπο τούς έξης ὅρους καὶ κανονισμούς:

1.—Τά Γυναικεῖα ἐπιδοηθητικά Τμήματα

ἔσονται ἀνεξάρτητα τῶν ἀνδρικῶν Τμημάτων όσον ἀφορά την διοίκησιν, ταμείον καί γενι-

γὴν δρᾶσίν των.

2.—Οί κανονισμοί τῶν Γυναικείων Τμημάτων δέον νὰ μὴ ἀντιδαίνουν πρὸς τοὺς κανονιισμούς τοῦ οἰκείου Ανδρικοῦ Τμήματος, άλλὰ νὰ είναι ὅσον τὸ δυνατὸν παραπλήσιοι καί συμπληρωματικοί, πρός ἀποτελεσματικωτέραν ἐπίτευξιν τῶν σκοπῶν καὶ δράσεως ἀμφοτέρων καὶ τῆς Παγκρητικῆς Ένώσεως.

3.—Τὰ μέλη τῶν Γυναικείων Τμημάτων πρέπει νὰ κατέχουν τὰ ἴδια προσόντα τῶν μελῶν τοῦ ᾿Ανδρικοῦ Τμήματος, ὡς ταῦτα ὁρίζονται ύπο του Καταστατικού του οἰκείου 'Αν-

δρικοῦ Τμήματος. 4.— Έκαστον γυναικείον Τμῆμα συνεισφέρει ἐφ' ἄπαξ εἰς τὸ Ταμεῖον τῆς Παγκρητικῆς πεντήκοντα σὲντς δι' ἕκαστον μέλος του

ώς δικαίωμα έγγραφης.

5.—Τα μέλη τῶν Γυναικείων Τμημάτων δικαιοθνται της ἀποστολης τοθ Δελτίου είς την αὐτὴν τιμὴν ὡς τὰ μέλη τῶν ἀνδρικῶν Τμή-

6.-- Έκαστον μέλος τῶν Γυναικείων Τμημάτων ἀποκτῷ τὸ δικαίωμα ἐξόδων κηδείας έξ έκατὸν πεντήκοντα (150.00) δολλαρίων έπί τῆ καταβολῆ εἰς τὸ οἰκεῖον Τμῆμα, καὶ διὰ τοῦ Τμήματος εἰς τὸ ἰδιαίτερον Ταμεῖον τοῦ Κέντρου, έγγραφης έκ δύο (2.00) δολλαρίων έφ' άπαξ, καὶ ἐτησίας συνδρομῆς ἐκ δύο δολλαρίων καὶ πεντήκοντα σὲντς (2.50). "Ολοι οἱ

κανονισμοὶ οἴτινες ἔχουν καθορισθή διὰ τὰ 'Ανδρικὰ Τμήματα σχετικῶς μὲ τὸ δικαίωμα ἐξόδων κηδείας ἐφαρμόζονται καὶ διὰ τὰ Γυναικεῖα Τμήματα, ἐφ' ὅσον δὲν ἀντιβαίνουν πρὸς τὰ ὁριζόμενα ποσὰ ἐγγραφῆς, ἐτησίας συνδρομῆς καὶ ποσοῦ δι' ἔξοδα κηδείας.

7.— Έκαστον Γυναικεῖον Τμῆμα δ καιοῦται ἐνὸς ἀντιπροσώπου εἰς τὰ ἐκάστοτε συνέδρια τῆς Παγκρητικῆς Ένώσεως μὲ λόγον καὶ ψῆφον μόνον ἐπὶ τῶν ζητημάτων τῶν ἀφορώντων τὰ Γυναικεῖα Τμήματα.

8.— ή ἀναγνώρισις τοῦ Γυναικείου Τμήματος ὑπὸ τοῦ οἰκείου ἢ τοῦ ἐν τῆ περιφερεία ᾿Ανδρικοῦ τοιούτου εἶναι ἀπαραίτητος διὰ τὴν ἀναγνώρισίν του ὑπὸ τῆς Παγκρητικῆς.

9.— Ἡ Παγκρητικὴ "Ενώσις θεώρεῖται ἡ ἀνωτέρα ἀρχὴ ἐπὶ τῶν Γυναικείων Τμημάτων, αἱ δὲ ἀποφάσεις τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς αὐτῆς ἢ αἱ ληφθεῖσαι ἐν συνεδρίοις πρέπει νὰ εἶναι σεβασταὶ γενικῶς καὶ εἰδικῶς εἰς πᾶσαν περίπτωσιν καθ' ἤν ἤθελε θεωρηθῆ ἐπιβεβλημένη ἡ ἐπέμβασίς της.

APOPON 38ov.

Ταμείον Ύποτροφιών.

'Εδ. α') Συνιστάται ίδιαίτερον Ταμεῖον 'Υποτροφιῶν ὑπὸ τὸν τίτλον «Βενιζέλειον 'Αναμνηστικὸν 'Εκπαιδευτικὸν Ταμεῖον» διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου θὰ βοηθοῦνται πρὸς ἀνωτέρας ἐθνικοθρησκευτικὰς καὶ ἄλλας σπουδὰς νέοι καὶ

νέαι, μέλη ἢ τέκνα τῶν ἐν τάξει μελῶν τῶν Τμημάτων τῆς Παγκρητικῆς 'Ενώσεως, τὰ ὁποῖα ἐπέδειξαν καὶ ἐπιδεικνύουν ἐξαιρετικὴν ἐπίδοσιν εἰς τὰς σπουδάς των καὶ στεροῦνται ἰδίων πόρων.

'Εδάφ. 6΄) Πόροι τοῦ Ταμείου τούτου θὰ εἶναι οἱ ἑξῆς:

1.—Κονδύλια τὰ ὁποῖα ἐκάστοτε ἡ Παγκρητικὴ θέλει ἀναγράφη εἰς τὸν προϋπολογισμόν της.

2.—Δωρεαὶ καὶ κληροδοτήματα ἐκ μέρους ἀτόμων, 'Οργανώσεων ὡς καὶ Τμημάτων τῆς Παγκρητικῆς.

3.— "Εκτακτοι πρόσοδοι ἐκ συγκεντρώσεων, ἐσπερίδων, πωλήσεως ἐνσήμων καὶ ἄλλων ἀντικειμένων κλπ., ὡς καὶ τὰ 25 ο)ο τῶν καθαρῶν κερδῶν ἀπὸ τὰς καθ' ἔκαστον ἔτος διδομένας ἐσπερίδας ἐπὶ τῆ ἐπετείω τῆς ἰδρύσεως τῆς 'Ενώσεως (14 'Οκτωβρίου), τὰ ὁποῖα ὅμως ἐν οὐδεμιὰ περιπτώσει θὰ εἴναι ὀλιγώτερα τῶν εἰκοσιπέντε (25.00) δολλαρίων ἐξ ἑκάστου Τμήματος. Τμήματα τῶν ὁποίων μέλος ῆ μέλη ἀπολαμβάνουν ὑποτροφίας δέον νὰ ἀποστέλλουν πρὸς τὸ Κέντρον ὁλόκληρον τὸ ποσὸν τῶν καθαρῶν κερδῶν τῶν ἐσπερίδων (14 'Οκτωβρίου) ἀντὶ τῶν ὁριζομένων 25 ο)ο ἐπὶ τῶν καθαρῶν κερδῶν.

'Εδάφ. γ') 'Η έκλογή τῶν τοιούτων ὑποτρόφων θὰ διενεργῆται ὑπὸ 'Ελλανοδίκου 'Επιτροπῆς, ἀποτελουμένης ἐκ καθηγητῶν Παν-

επιστημίων, οἵτινες θὰ ἐξετάζωσι τοὺς ὅαθμοὺς καὶ θὰ ἀποφαίνωνται ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀρίστου τῶν ὑποψηφίων.

'Εδάφ. δ΄) Κατὰ τὰ ἐπόμενα δύο ἔτη, ἤτοι ἀπὸ σήμερον μέχρι τοῦ 8ου Συνεδρίου τῆς 'Οργανώσεως, αἱ ἤδη παρεχόμεναι ὑποτροφίαι θὰ ἔξακολουθήσουν λειτουργοῦσαι, ἐφ' ὅσον οἱ ὑπότροφοι δὲν παύσουν δεικνύοντες ἔξαιρετικὴν ἐπιτυχίαν εἰς τὰς σπουδάς των. Αἱ ὑποτροφίαι δέον νὰ ἐπεκταθοῦν εἰς ὅλας τὰς περιφερείας, ἵνα ἑκάστη ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀντιπροσωπεύεται δι' ἐνός τοὐλάχιστον ὑποτρόφου. 'Ανάγκη ὅμως πάντοτε νὰ λαμβάνεται ὑπ' ὄψιν καὶ ἡ μαθητικὴ ἐπίδοσις τῶν ὑποψηφίων, οὐδενὸς φοιτητοῦ γενομένου δεκτοῦ ἐφ' ὅσον ἡ μαθητική του ἐπίδοσις εἶναι κατωτέρα τῶν 85 τοῖς ἑκατόν.

'Εδάφ. ε') Τὸ ποσὸν ἐκάστης ὑποτροφίας ἰσοδυναμεῖ πρὸς τὰ δίδακτρα τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου, εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ σπουδάση ὁ ὑπότροφος, τὰ ὁποῖα δίδακτρα καταβάλλονται παρὰ τοῦ Ἐκπαιδευτικοῦ Ταμείου τῆς Παγκρητικῆς 'Ενώσεως ἀπ' εὐθείας εἰς τὸ ἐκπαιδευτικὸν ἴδρυμα, ἡ δὲ ὑποτροφία θὰ ἐξακολουθἢ ἐφ' ὅσον ὁ ὑπότροφος δὲν παύση ἐπιδεικνύων ἀνωτέραν κατὰ τὰ προηγηθέντα ἐπίδοσιν. 'Εν ἐναντία περιπτώσει ἡ ὑποτροφία θὰ παύη παρεχομένη εἰς αὐτόν, κατόπιν σχετικῆς προειδοποιήσεως, ἡ δὲ θέσις του θὰ μείνη κενὴ μέχρι τοῦ 8ου Συνεδρίου.

'Εδάφ. στ') 'Η 'Εκτελεστική 'Επιτροπή δι' έγκυκλίου της πρὸς τὰ Τμήματα θὰ καλῆ έκάστοτε τοὺς ἐνδιαφερομένους ὅπως ὑποβάλωσι αἰτήσεις ὑποψηφιότητος διὰ τὰς ὑποτροφίας μετὰ τῶν προσηκόντων πιστοποιητικῶν καὶ ἐνδεικτικῶν. Αὶ αἰτήσεις δέον νὰ ὑποβάλλωνται πάντοτε μέσω τοῦ Τμήματός των. Τὰ Τμήματα δέον νὰ διαβιβάσουν τὰς αἰτήσεις αὐτὰς εἰς τὸ Κέντρον οὐχὶ βραδύτερον τῆς 15ης 'Ιουλίου, δίδεται δὲ 30 ἡμερῶν προθεσμία ἤτοι μέχρι τῆς 15 Αὐγούστου, εἰς τὴν 'Ελλανόδικον 'Επιτροπήν, ὅπως ἐκδώση τὴν ἀπόφασίν της. Πᾶσαι αἱ ἀναφυόμεναι λεπτομέρειαι ἐπαφίενται εἰς τὴν κρίσιν τῆς 'Εκτελεστικῆς 'Επιτροπῆς.

APOPON 39ov.

Δικαίωμα ἐξόδων κηδείας.

"Εκαστον μέλος τῶν Τμημάτων τῆς Παγκρητικῆς 'Ενώσεως ὑποχρεοῦται εἰς τὴν ἐφ' ἄπαξ καταβολὴν δύο (2) δολλαρίων, πρὸς σχηματισμὸν παγίου ταμείου γνωστοῦ ὑπὸ τὸ ὄνομα FÜNERAL EXPENSES FÜND. Τὸ Ταμεῖον τοῦτο θὰ εἶναι ἱδιαίτερον ἀποκλειστικῶς, ἀποχωριζόμενον τοῦ Ταμείου τῆς Παγκρητικῆς, ἐκ τούτου δὲ θὰ πληρώνεται τὸ ποσὸν τῶν τριακοσίων (300.00) δολλαρίων κατὰ τὸν θάνατον ἐν τάξει μέλους εἰς τοὺς παρ' αὐτοῦ ὑποδεικνυομένους δικαιούχους ἢ κληρονόμους πρὸς πληρωμὴν τῶν ἐξόδων κηδείας τοῦ μέλους.

Λειτουργία τοῦ μετὰ θάνατον φιλοδωρήματος.

'Αμέσως μετά τὸν θάνατον μέλους τινός, ὁ κληρονόμος αὐτοῦ ἢ ἄλλος τις ἐνδιαφερόμενος παρουσιάζει εἰς τὸ Διοικ. Συμβούλιον τοῦ οἰκείου Τμήματος ἐπίσημον πιστοποιητικὸν θανάτου. Τὸ Διοικ. Συμβούλιον συνερχόμενον εἰς ἔκτακτον συνεδρίαν συντάσσει καὶ ἀποστέλλει εἰς τὸ Κέντρον αἴτησιν δικαιώματος ἐξόδων κηδείας συνοδευομένην μετὰ βεβαιώσεώς του ὅτι τὸ τελευταῖον μέλος ἐτέλει κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τοῦ θανάτου του ἐν τάξει. 'Η πιστοποίησις αὕτη δέον νὰ φέρη τὰς ὑπογραφὰς τῶν 2)3 τοὐλάχιστον τῶν μελῶν τοῦ Δ. Συμβουλίου.

APOPON 41ov.

Έκδοσις ἐπιταγῆς πρὸς πληρωμὴν ἐξόδων κηδείας.

"Αμα τῆ λήψει τῆς αἰτήσεως μετὰ τοῦ πιστοποιητικοῦ θανάτου παρὰ τοῦ Κέντρου, ἡ Ἐκτελεστικὴ Ἐπιτροπὴ ἐκδίδει ἀμέσως ἐπιταγὴν τριακοσίων (300,00) δολλαρίων ἐπ' ὀνόματι τοῦ δικαιούχου. Ἐὰν ὁ ἀποθανὼν ῆτο ἄπορος καὶ τὸ Τμῆμα ἐπλήρωσε τὰ ἔξοδα τῆς κηδείας του, τότε κατόπιν ἱδιαιτέρας αἰτήσεως ἐκ μέρους τοῦ Τμήματος, τὸ Κέντρον ἐκδίδει τὴν ἐπιταγὴν διὰ τὸ Τμῆμα ἴνα καλύψη τὰ ἔξοδα τῆς κηδείας καὶ ἐν περιπτώσει πε-

ρισσεύματος, τὴν διαφορόν στέλλει εἰς τόν δικαιοῦχον.

APOPON 42ov.

'Αναπλήρωσις τῶν καταβαλλομένων ἐκ τοῦ Ταμείου 300 Δολλαρίων.

"Εκαστον Τμήμα ὑποχρεοῦται νὰ καταβάλλη κατ' ἔτος εἰς τὸ Κέντρον 3.20 δολλ. δι' ἔκαστον μέλος του διὰ τὸ Ταμεῖον ἐξόδων κηδείας. Τὰ Τμήματα δέον νὰ ἀποστέλλωσι τὸ ποσὸν τοῦτο προκαταβολικῶς εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔκάστης τιμηνίας καὶ εἰς δόσεις' ἤτοι 80 σὲντς τὴν 2αν 'Ιανουρίου, 80 τὴν 1ην 'Απριλίου, 80 τὴν 1ην 'Ιουλίου καὶ 80 τὴν 1ην 'Οκτωβρίου διὰ τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀντίστοιχον χρονολογίαν τῶν ἐν τάξει μελῶν του. Διὰ τῶν χρημάτων τούτων ἀφ' ἑνὸς μὲν θὰ ἀναπληροῦνται τὰ ἑκάστοτε καταβαλλόμενα 300 δολλάρια, ἀφ' ἑτέρου δὲ τὸ ὑπόλοιπον θὰ χρησιμοποιῆται διὰ τὴν αὔξησιν τοῦ σχετικοῦ Ταμείου.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 43ον.

Γενικαὶ διατάξεις μετὰ θάνατον φιλοδωρήματος.

1ον.— Έκαστον μέλος ἔχει τὸ δικαίωμα νὰ ὑποδείξη ὡς δικαιοῦχον ἢ κληρονόμον του διὰ τὴν λῆψιν ἐξόδων κηδείας οἰονδήποτε ἐκεῖνο προτιμῷ. Δὲν ἀποκλείεται δὲ εἰς τοὺς ἐπιθυμοῦντας, νὰ ὑποδείξουν δικαιούχους ἢ κληρονόμους των καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν Παγκρητικὴν "Ενωσιν ἢ Τμῆμα αὐτῆς.

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2.—Δικαίωμα έξόδων κηδείας έχουν τὰ ἐν τάξει μέλη, τὰ ὁποῖα δὲν εἶχον καθυστερήσει τὰς συνδρομάς των πέραν τῶν 90 ἡμερῶν, ἀνεξαρτήτως ἀν τὰ μέλη ταῦτα θεωροῦνται παρὰ τοῦ Τμήματός των ἐν τάξει ἢ μή.

3.—Τμήμα πιστοποιούν ψευδώς ότι τό αποδιώσαν μέλος ήτο έν τάξει ένῷ πράγματι δὲν ήτο στερείται τῶν περαιτέρω δικαιωμάτων τῶν μελῶν του μέχρις ὅτου ἐπιστρέψη τὰ παρανόμως ληφθέντα ἔξοδα κηδείας εἰς τὸ Ταμεῖον τῆς 'Ενώσεως.

4.— Έκαστον Τμήμα ὑποχρεοῦται νὰ ἀποστείλη εἰς τὸ Κέντρον ἐκτὸς τῆς ἐγγραφῆς ἐκ 2 δολλαρίων δι' ἕκαστον μέλος του, καὶ 80 σέντς, αντίστοιχον ποσοστόν τῆς τρεχούσης κατά την έγγραφην τριμηνίας. "Ανευ καταβολης τοῦ ποσοῦ τούτου, τὸ ἐν λόγω μέλος οὐδὲν ἀποκτῷ δικαίωμα ἐξόδων κηδείας. Ἐἀν κατά τὸ Καταστατικὸν καὶ τοὺς Κανονισμοὺς Τμήματός τινος, μέλος τι δὲν παύη ὄν τοιοῦτον καίτοι καθυστερεί τὰς πρὸς τὸ Τμήμα ύποχρεώσεις του, το μέλος τοῦτο θὰ εἶναι ἐν τάξει δια λήψιν έξόδων κηδείας, έφ' ὅσον ήθελε καταβάλει τὰς ἀντιστοίχους μέχρι δύο τριμηνιῶν διὰ δικαίωμα ἐξόδων κηδείας ἐκκρεμείς ύποχρεώσεις του πρός το Κέντρον. Οὐδὲν μέλος θεωρεῖται γενικῶς ἐν τάξει, εἰμή μετά την παρά τῆς Παγκρητικῆς Ένώσεως παραλαβήν τῶν τριμηνιαίων ποσοστῶν καὶ καταλόγου τῶν Τμημάτων ἀναγράφοντος τὰ έν τάξει μέλη αὐτοῦ. Τὸ Κέντρον ἄμα τῆ παραλαβῆ τῶν χρημάτων τούτων, δέον νὰ ἐκδώση καὶ ἀποστείλη αὐθημερὸν ἀπόδειξιν παραλαβῆς. Πρὸ δὲ τῆς λήψεως τής ἀποδείξεως ταύτης παρὰ τοῦ οἰκείου Τμήματος οὐδὲν δικαίωμα δι' ἔξοδα κηδείας θὰ ἔχῃ τὸ ἐνδιαφερόμενον μέλος ἐκτὸς ἀν ἀποδεδειγμένως ἐλήφθη τὸ ποσὸν παρὰ τοῦ Κέντρου τὸ ὁποῖον ἀδικαιολογήτως καθυστέρησε τὴν ἀποστολὴν τῆς ἀποδείξεως. Αἱ καταβολαὶ τῶν ἐξόδων κηδείας γίνονται ἀποκλειστικῶς ἐπὶ τῆ βάσει τοῦ ὡς ἄνω παρὰ τῶν Τμημάτων ὑποβαλλομένου εἰς τὸ Κέντρον καταλόγου τῶν ἐν τάξει μελῶν των.

5.—Παν Τμήμα χάνει πάντα τὰ δικαιώματα δι' ἔξοδα κηδείας, ἐἀν ἀρνηθῆ ν' ἀποστείλη ἢ καθυστερῆ τὴν ἀποστολὴν τῶν ποσοστῶν πέραν τῆς ὡς ἄνω προθεσμίας τῶν ἐνενήκοντα (90) ἡμερῶν, ἀνακτᾳ δὲ ταῦτα ἄμα τῆ πρὸς τὸ Κέντρον ἀποστολῆ ὅλων τῶν καθυστερουμένων. Ἐἀν ὅμως κατὰ τὸ μεσολαβῆσαν διάστημα ἀποθάνη μέλος τι Τμήματος καθυστεροῦντος τὰς ὑποχρεώσεις του, τὸ μέλος τοῦτο δὲν δικαιοῦται ἔξόδων κηδείας, ὡς ἐπίσης οὐδεμίαν ἀξίωσιν δύναται νὰ ἐγείρη τὸ Τμῆμα τοῦτο εἴτε διὰ τὰ ἔξοδα κηδείας εἴτε δι' ἐπιστροφὴν εἰς αὐτὸ χρημάτων ἤδη καταβεβλημένων παρ' αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸ Ταμεῖον τῶν ἐξόδων κηδείας.

6.—Δύνανται τὰ Τμήματα νὰ ἐγγράψουν ὡς μέλη των, νέους ἢ νέας μεταξὺ 15 καὶ 21 ἐτῶν, τὰ ὁποῖα μέλη θὰ ἀπολαύωσι πάντων

τών ἕναντι τοῦ παρὰ τῆς Παγκρητικῆς παρεχομένου δικαιώματος ἐξόδων κηδείας ἄμα τῆ προκαταβολῆ 80 σὲντς ὡς τριμηνιαίου ποσοτοῦ καὶ πληρωμῆς εἰς τὴν Παγκρητικὴν Ενωσιν ἐγγραφῆς ἐνὸς (1) δολλαρίου.

7.—Εἰς τὴν κρίσιν τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς καὶ τῶν ᾿Αντιπροέδρων ἐπαφίεται νὰ ἀποφασίση περὶ καταβολῆς ἢ μὴ τῶν ἑξόδων κηδείας εἰς τοὺς δικαιούχους μελῶν, τὰ ὁποῖα αὐτοβούλως ἐτερμάτισαν τὸν βίον των, τῶν ὁποίων ὁ θάνατος προῆλθεν ἐξ ἀφροδισίου νοσήματος, ἢ προέκυψεν ἐκ δυστυχήματος τὸ ὁποῖον ὡς κύριον λόγον εἶχε μέθην ἢ ἔριδας, ὡς καὶ ἐκείνων τῶν ὁποίων ὁ βίος ἐτερματίσθη διὰ τῆς ἐκτελέσεως τῆς παρὰ τῶν δικαστηρίων εἰς θάνατον καταδίκης.

8.—Μέλη νεοεγγραφόμενα ἀπολαμβάνουσι τῶν εὐεργετημάτων τοῦ δικαιώματος ἐξόδων κηδείας, ἐφ' ὅσον δὲν ὑπερβαίνουν τὸ ἑξηκοστὸν ἔτος τῆς ἡλικίας των.

9.—Τό Ταμείον δικαιώματος έξόδων κηδείας είναι άνεξάρτητον καί χωρισμένον άπό τό Ταμείον τῆς Παγκρητικῆς Ένώσεως.

10.—Αί ὡς ἄνω τροποποιηθεῖσαι διατάξεις περὶ δικαιώματος ἐξόδων κηδείας θέλουν τεθη εἰς ἐφαρμογὴν ἀπὸ τῆς 12:01 π. μ. τῆς 1ης Όκτωβρίου 1940 ἴνα δοθη ὁ ἀπαιτούμενος χρόνος εἰς τὰ Τμήματα καὶ τὴν Παγκρητικὴν Ἔνωσιν διὰ νὰ προπαρασκευάσουν τὸν τρόπον τῆς ἐφαρμογῆς τοῦ νέου συστήματος.

Μέχρι τῆς προθεσμίας ταύτης θέλει διατηρηθη ἐν ἰσχύϊ τὸ ἤδη ἐν ἐφαρμογῆ σύστημα.

APOPON 440v.

Δελτίον.

'Εδάφ. α') Τὸ Δελτίον «ΚΡΗΤΗ» ἐκδίδεται παρὰ τῆς Ἐκτελεστικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς ἔκαστον μῆνα καὶ περὶ τὸ τέλος αὐτοῦ, αὶ δὲ ἐκδόσεις του δέον νὰ μὴ ὑπολείπωνται τῶν δώδεκα κατ' ἔτος.

'Εδάφ. 6') 'Η ἐτησία συνδρομή τοῦ Δελτίου καθορίζεται εἰς ἔν (1) δολλάριον δι' ἔκαστον μέλος καὶ εἰς δύο (2) δολλάρια διὰ τὰ μἡ μέλη, ἡ δὲ καταβολή αὐτῆς εἶναι ὑποχρεωτική διὰ τὰ Τμήματα ἀνεξαρτήτως τῆς παρὰ αὐτῶν εἰσπράξεως ἡ μὴ τοῦ ἐν λόγῳ ποσοῦ παρὰ τῶν μελῶν. Δὲν εἶναι ὅμως ὑποχρεωτική ἡ ἐγγραφὴ πλειόνων τοῦ ἑνὸς προσώπου τὰ ὁποῖα ἀνήκουσιν εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν οἰκογένειαν καὶ κατοικοῦσιν εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν οἰκίαν, καὶ ἑφ' ὅσον τοῦτο ἡθελε ϐεβαιωθῆ ὑπευθύνως ταρὰ τοῦ Διοικ. Συμβουλίου τοῦ Τμήματος.

Έδάφ, γ΄) ή ἐτησία συνδρομὴ διὰ τὸ Δελτίον καταβάλλεται εἰς τὸ Κέντρον προκαταβολικῶς εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐκάστης τριμηνίας καθ' ὂν τρόπον καὶ τὰ ποσοστὰ διὰ τὸ ταμεῖον τῶν ἐξόδων κηδείας.

Έδάφ. δ΄) Τό Δελτίον ταχυδρομεῖται περὶ τὸ τέλος ἐκάστου μηνός, οἱ Γραμματεῖς τῶν Τμημάτων ὀφείλουν νὰ διαβιβάζουν τὴν δη-

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μοσιευθησομένην ὅλην εἰς τὸν Συντάκτην, οὐχὶ ϐραδύτερον τῆς 15ης ἑκάστου μηνός. Ἐν ἐναντία περιπτώσει ἡ καθυστερηθεῖσα ὕλη θὰ δημοσιεύηται εἰς τὴν ἑπομένην ἔκδοσιν τοῦ Δελτίου.

'Εδάφ. ε') Τὰ Τμήματα δέον νὰ ἐξασφαλίζωσι καὶ ἀποστέλλωσι εἰς τὸν Συντάκτην τοῦ Δελτίου ἀγγελίας πρὸς οἰκονομικὴν ἐνίσχυσιν τοῦ Ταμείου του. 'Εκ τῶν ἀγγελιῶν τούτων τὸ Τμῆμα δικαιοῦται νὰ κρατῆ τὰ 25 ο)ο τοῦ πληρωνομένου ποσοῦ ὡς προμήθειαν, διαθέτει δὲ τὸ ποσὸν τοῦτο κατὰ ϐούλησιν. "Εκαστον Τμῆμα θὰ εἶναι ὑπεύθυνον διὰ τὴν εἰς ἀκέραιον πληρωμὴν τῶν ἀγγελιῶν τὰς ὁποίας ἀποστέλλει εἰς τὸ Δελτίον, μετὰ τὴν ἀφαίρεσιν βεβαίως τῆς προμηθείας τῶν 25 ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐκατόν. Πᾶσα ἀγγελία ἢ δημοσίευσις δέον νὰ ἀποστέλλεται εἰς τὸ Δελτίον μέσω τοῦ Γραμματέως, μὲ τὴν ὑπογραφὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν Σφραγῖδα τοῦ Τμήματος.

'Εδάφ. στ') 'Από καιροῦ εἰς καιρὸν τὰ Τμήματα εἶναι ὑποχρεωμένα ν' ἀποστέλλουν εἰς τὸν Συντάκτην τοῦ Δελτίου καταλόγους τῶν μελῶν των, τὰ ὀνόματα καὶ τὰς διευθύνσεις τῶν μελῶν τὰ ὁποῖα ἤλλαξαν τὴν διεύθυνσίν των.

'Εδάφ. ζ΄) 'Ο Συντάκτης τοῦ Δελτίου διορίζεται παρὰ τῆς 'Εκτελεστικῆς 'Επιτροπῆς, δ δὲ μισθός του καθορίζεται ἐπίσης παρ' αὐτῆς.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 45ον. Γενικὴ Διάταξις.

Η διευθέτησις παντός ζητήματος ή ὑποθέσεως ἀφορώσης τὴν Ενωσιν ἐν γένει καὶ τὰς πρὸς τὰ Τμήματα, μέλη ἡ πρόσωπα σχέσεις της καὶ μὴ προβλεπομένης ὑπὸ τοῦ παρόντος Καταστατικοῦ ἐπαφίεται εἰς τὴν Ἐκτελεστικὴν Ἐπιτροπὴν μετὰ τοῦ Προέδρου.

APOPON 46ov.

Ίσχὺς τοῦ παρόντος Καταστατικοῦ.

Τὸ παρὸν Καταστατικὸν προέρχεται ἐξ ἀναθεωρήσεως τοῦ παρὰ τοῦ ἐν Ἄκρον, Ὁ, Συνεδρίου θεσπισθέντος προηγουμένου τοιούτου, ὡς ἐτροποποιήθη παρὰ τοῦ ἐν Νέα Ύρκη Του Συνεδρίου, τίθεται δὲ εἰς ἐφαρμογὴν ἄμα τῷ πέρατι τῶν ἐργασιῶν τοῦ παρόντος Συνεδρίου, ἤτοι ἀπὸ τῆς 30ῆς Ἰουνίου 1940. Τὰ κενὰ τοῦ παρόντος συμπληροῦνται διὰ τῶν διατάξεων τῶν περιεχομένων εἰς τὰ Ρόμπερτ Ρούλς.

Ἡ Παγκρητική "Ενωσις 'Αμερικῆς ίδρύθη ἐν Σικάγω τὴν 14ην 'Οκτωβρίου 1929, τὴν πρώτην δὲ Διοίκησιν αὐτῆς ἀπετέλεσαν οἱ κ. κ. Βλ. Κωνσταντινίδης, Πρόεδρος 'Αντώνιος Φιοράκης, 'Αντιπρόεδρος' Σπῦρος Κουνάλης, Γραμματεύς' Νικ. Σπυριδάκης, Ταμίας.

ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΤΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΔΙΑ ΤΟ 1940-42: Σπυς. Κουνάλης, Ποόεδρος Νικ. Βαγιωνής, Α΄ 'Αντιπρόεδρος Μάρκος Μαμαλάκης, Β΄ 'Αντιπρόεδρος Εὐάγ. Τσουςῆς, Γυμιματεύς 'Ιωάν. Σεργάκης, Ταμίας.

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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

PANCRETAN UNION

ARTICLE 1

The Cretan Membership Associations in the United States unite in an association which will be hereafter known as the "Pancretan Union in America".

ARTICLE 2

The objects of the Pancretan Union shall be:

- (a) To promote and foster social intercourse and mutuality among all of the Cretans and their descendants residing in the United States.
- (b) To promote and foster the cause of education by scholarships or otherwise; to raise voluntary contributions and funds and to distribute such funds to eleemosynary in-

stitutions in the United States and in the Island of Crete established or conducted by other corporations authorized for the purpose.

- (c) To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its Flag, support obedience and reverence to its Constitution and Laws and to instruct and encourage its noncitizen members to be come citizens of the United States of America.
- (d) To render voluntarily such moral assistance or such aid as may be permitted by the laws of the State and as is deemed necessary for the welfare of the members of the Cretan Membership Associations comprising the Pancretan Union in America.

ARTICLE 3

Membership

Members of the Pancretan Union shall be the individual Membership Associations of Cretans in the United States. Each association in its entirety is considered as one member of the Union and is represented by one of its members in the Board of Directors of the Pancretan Union. Each director will function as the connecting link between the Executive Council of the Pancretan Union and the membership association as hereinafter prescribed.

ARTICLE 4

The Member Associations remain independent in respect to their local activities, administration, treasury, mutual aid, purposes and functions. No provision however will be incorporated in their local constitutions or by-laws repugnant to and inconsistent with the aims and purposes of the Pancretan Union and no provision will be made which will contravene any provision of this Constitution and By-laws.

ARTICLE 5

The Pancretan Union shall maintain its own treasury, independent from those of the Membership Associations, the revenue of which shall be:

- (a) One dollar annual dues from each Membership Association for each of its members. Membership Associations are released from this contribution for members younger than 21 years old.
- (b) One dollar subscription for each new member in the Membership Associations.
- (c) Fifty cents subscription for each member in the Women's Auxiliary Membership Associations.
- (d) Endowments, gifts and bequests from Cretans and others.

(e) Contributions from drives and revenues from dances, banquets and other social activities.

ARTICLE 6

The office of the Pancretan Union shall be in the City of New York, New York. Administrative offices shall be maintained in the City where the President and Treasurer reside.

ARTICLE 7

The administration of the Pancretan Union is entrusted upon the Board of Directors consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and one director from each Membership Association.

The Executive Council decides matters by majority vote after consulting by correspondence with each director. The directors shall reply within 15 days on any matter on which the President requests an opinion, otherwise a decision may be made without giving consideration to untimely received opinions from directors.

ARTICLE 8

The Executive Council of the organization shall consist of the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer.

ARTICLE 9

At each convention there shall be elected

SIX regional supervisors whose duties will be to establish new membership associations and to settle and smooth out difficulties in and between existing associations. Supervisors will act only upon advice and authority from the Executive Council.

The Supervisors, while in the performance of their duties, are entitled to be compensated from the general treasury for their railroad fare unless they proceed from their residence upon invitation by an association, in which case, the invitor is liable for such expense.

ARTICLE 10

The delegates of the Membership Associations will convene biennially and elect the officers of the organization by secret vote. The candidates receiving absolute majority of the votes shall be declared to have been elected. The President and the Secretary shall be elected from the delegates present in the convention; all other officers may be elected from the delegates present or from members of the Membership Associations, provided there is responsible assurance of the acceptance of the office by those so elected.

The director from each Membership Association to the Board of the Pacretan Union will be elected at the time, manner and place

of the general election of its respective officers and shall serve also for two years or until his successor has been duly elected for the unexpired period of his term. If no director is elected and certified the secretary of each Membership Association shall be deemed to be the Director of the Board of the organization.

ARTICLE 11

The President legally represents the Pancretan Union before governmental authorities and supervises the enforcement of the provisions of this Constitution and By-Laws. He shall superintend the orderly function of the offices of the Union by its officers and see that the books are in proper order. He shall ratify and sign with the treasurer and the secretary all checks of expenses of the organization, he shall execute the decisions and resolutions of the Board of Directors and of the convention and he shall sign with the secretary the correspondence of the Executive Council. He shall have the right to summon meetings of the Executive Council and the delegates of the Membership Associations to the convention. No president shall be eligible for the office for a third term consecutively.

ARTICLE 12

Upon the sickness, resignation or absence

of the president the first vice-president shall assume his office and duties and if the same occurs to the first vice-president the second vice-president will assume the rights and duties of the president until the next convention of the delegates.

Upon either circumstance if the vice-president is not residing at the seat of the association the business of the association will be conducted by correspondence between himself and the members of the Executice Council, or the Members of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 13

The treasurer of the organization shall reside at the city where the administrative offices of the organization are located. He shall be responsible for the collection and deposit of the funds of the association in a safe banking institution determined with the consent and advice of the president. The treasurer shall conduct payments by check, cosigned by the president and the secretary. He shall not keep, without depositing in the bank, an amount of more than \$50.00 and he shall be bonded in an amount proportionate to the funds in the treasury.

ARTICLE 14

The secretary shall receive no compensation and shall be the keeper of the seal of

the association. He shall carry on the correspondence of the association signing with the president all of the outgoing official mail and with the president and treasurer, the checks of the association. He shall be responsible for the management and orderly execution of all secretarial duties and for the keeping of the archives of the organization.

ARTICLE 15

The Executive Council, if it deems it necessary and advisable, shall have the right to employ a special secretary with pay who will perform the duties assigned to him by the Council. The special secretary shall not be a member of the Executive Council.

ARTICLE 16

The Directors shall function as and constitute the connecting link between the membership associations and the Executive Council. They shall superintend the expeditious forwarding of the contributions and of the revenues to the Central Office with a financial statement of their respective membership associations. They shall transmit to their respective membership associations all information received from the Executive Council and shall cooperate to their fullest extent with the Executive Council with regard to the aims and activities of the Pancretan Union.

All business intercourse with the Executive Council shall be transacted by correspondence.

ARTICLE 17

The regional supervisors shall attend to the formation of new membership associations within their territory. They shall meditate on differences between chapters and their members or differences between members of a membership association. They shall travel upon express authorization from the Executive Council in which case they will be entitled to their traveling expenses as in another article herein specified.

ARTICLE 18

At each convention there shall be elected a legal adviser of the association who shall advise the Executive Council on legal matters. He shall represent the association before tribunals and commissions being entitled to, with the consent of the Executive Council, appoint additional assistant attorneys during the proceeding. He shall receive through the Executive Council complaints and express his opinion on infractions and disobeyance of this Constitution and By-Laws. He shall have the right to submit to the convention amendments and additions to the Constitution and By-Laws for considera-

tion by the committee which is entrusted to redraft and formulate the Constitution and and By-Laws of the association.

ARTICLE 19

The general supervisor of the association shall be entrusted with the general supervision of the functions of the association tending to strengthen the prestige of the association and shall be considered as agent and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Executive Council and the membership associations shall accord him the proper respect and recognition and render him every possible assistance to expedite an fulfill the duties of his mission. He shall be seated by the chairman at the meeting and shall have the right of a vote and debate in the convention. He shall also participate in the meetings of the Executive Council as a member without vote and shall be seated by the president. This office shall be bestowed by the convention for life to persons who have rendered extraordinary services to the association or to the welfare of the Island of Crete.

ARTICLE 20

(a) The biennial conventions of delegates from the membership associations are vested with the highest legislative and executive power in the associations. The city in which

the convention is to be held is determined by the previous convention. The conventions shall take place in the month of June, the date being decided upon by consultation between the president of the Executive Council and the president of the membership association of the city in which the convention is scheduled to assemble.

(b) At the convention may be present the president, general secretary, general supervisor and the past presidents of the association with the right of a vote each. Past presidents have this right only upon the condition that they are members in good standing of their respective membership associations. The Executive Council may employ the special secretary or any other person or persons for the expeditious performance of the secretarial duties in the convention and the keeping of the minutes of the convention.

ARTICLE 21

Every membership association has the right of one vote in the convention.

The right of voting is exercised by each membership association by its director in the Board of Director's meeting and by one delegate in the convention. Membership associations with more than 50 members shall have the right to an additional delegate for every

50 paid up and qualified members in the membership association. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote.

In the event that the full number of delegates to which the association is entitled does not attend the convention, the delegate or delegates attending shall be entitled to cast the full number of votes to which the membership association is entitled upon proper certification to the Secretary of the Pancretan Union by the secretary of the membership association.

The delegate of a membership association shall be a qualified, regular member of the association he represents. A membership association shall not be represented in the convention by a delegate or a member of another association.

ARTICLE 22

(a) The convention shall have the power to discuss and decide on any and all questions presented concerning the organization. The convention shall have the power to call upon the officers of the Executive Council for an accounting. It shall have the power to authorize the expenditure of moneys had or to be had in the treasury of the Pancretan Union and to designate the objects, purposes and manner for which the same

shall be expended. It shall have the power to prepare the budget of expenditure for the following two years and determine the source of its income. Each convention shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members and shall elect its officers, shall arbitrate any differences between membership associations and shall have the right to amend the Constitution and By-Laws.

(b) All resolutions amending the Constitution and By-Laws of the association require two-thirds of the votes cast. All other resolutions must be adopted by an absolute majority of the votes cast.

ARTICLE 23

(a) Upon the opening of the convention the Executive Council will pass upon the credentials of the delegates from the membership associations. Each membership association must have complied with all its financial obligations to the Union and should be in good standing to have the right of representation by its delegate. After the qualification of the delegates to the convention, the convention will elect its president, one vice-president and one or more secretaries of the convention. Thereafter the president of the Executive Council shall submit in writing an accounting of his tenure in office and any suggestion as to the future policies

to be followed. Thereafter the vice-presidents, the treasurer and the secretary of the association shall account for their tenure in office. Debate may follow on the accounting of all the officers and proper resolutions adopted.

- (b) The convention thereafter shall elect its committees and proceed with the order of the day.
- (c) Upon termination of all business the convention shall elect the new officers of the association for the following two years by secret ballot. All officers to be elected shall receive the absolute majority vote represented in the convention. Upon the election and qualification of the new officers the chairman of the convention will declare the convention adjourned,
- (d) The resolutions adopted by the conventions of the association are binding upon the membership associations irrespective of whether they have been represented in convention by delegate. In the event that membership associations feel that certain resolutions are derogatory to their interest their amendment may be properly presented in the next convention.

ARTICLE 24

The succession to the office of president

of the Executive Council has been hereinabove described in Article 10. In the event of death, resignation or prolonged sickness of one of the officers of the Executive Council such council shall submit to the Board of Directors a list of qualified members for the vacancy and the Board of Directors shall elect such officer by majority vote from the list submitted.

ARTICLE 25

Any membership association which voluntarily or otherwise secedes from the association shall have no equity in the property of the Pancretan Union and its members shall be deprived of any of the benefits thereof.

ARTICLE 26

The residence of an individual will determine the membership association in which he should be a member. In case that an individual member resides in a city where there is no membership association then such a member should be affiliated with the nearest membership association. Members may be transferred from one membership association to another if both associations are in accord with the transfer. However upon transfer the member shall abide by all of the regulations and by-laws of the membership association to which he has been transferred.

The past-presidents, the president, secretary and general supervisor of the association shall participate in the convention as delegates at large and cannot represent the membership associations of which they are members.

ARTICLE 28

Newly established membership associations of Cretans in America may affiliate in the Pancretan Union upon ratification of this constitution and by-laws.

ARTICLE 29

Whenever members of a membership association desire to create a new membership association in the same city or whenever Cretans in a certain locality where there is no membership association decide to form such an association in a territory in which there is a membership association they shall obtain the written consent of the membership association in which they were members or of the membership association in the territory nearest to the city in which they desire to create a new membership association. Such written consent shall be indispensable for the recognition of the new membership association by the Pancretan Union.

ARTICLE 30

The Pancretan Union in convention may proclaim honorary officers other than honorary president in reverence to the memory of Eleftherios Venizelos, its first honorary president. Honorary officers may be proclaimed persons of outstanding position or persons able to render extraordinary service or financial assistance toward the fulfillment of the aims and purposes of the association. The Executive Council may present its honorary officers with appropriate certificates.

ARTICLE 31

Donors shall be proclaimed those who donate to the treasury of the association a sum over \$50.00. Benefactors shall be proclaimed those who donate a sum over \$100.00 and Great Benefactors those who contribute a sum larger than \$500.00.

ARTICLE 32

In the event of a resolution concerning the erection of a benevolent institution in Crete the convention shall appoint a special committee to supervise the proper execution of this resolution.

ARTICLE 33

The seal of the association shall bear in the center a simile of the Island of Crete with the Monastery of Arcadi and in the

border shall be the words "Pancretan Union in America". The emblem of the association shall be of similar form.

ARTICLE 34

The membership associations shall on the eighth day of November of each year commemorate with a solemn mass the Holocaust of Arcadi and the Cretan heros who on that day gave their lives for the faith and the country. Likewise on the 18th day of March of each year the membership associations shall commemorate with a solemn mass the date of the death of the great son of Crete Eleutherios Venizelos, the sole honorary president of the Association. The official holiday for the Pancretan Union shall be celebrated on the 14th day of October, the anniversary of its organization.

ARTICLE 35

The fiscal year of the Association shall begin the first of June of each year and end the 30th of May of the following year.

ARTICLE 36

The life of the Union shall be perpetual and shall continue so long as there remains under its fold one membership association. Upon dissolution its property and funds will be distributed among hospitals and orphan asylums in Crete.

ARTICLE 37

Women's Auxiliary Associations

- (a) The Pancretan Union recognizes the associations already established in the United States and those to be established by women from Crete as auxiliary and supplementary to the membership associations under the following terms and conditions:
- (b) The women's auxiliary associations shall remain independent of the membership associations for men with regard to their administration, treasury and general field of action.
- (c) The by-laws of the women's associations shall not be repugnant to and contravene those of the membership associations for men but shall be complementary to and parallel for the more efficient realization and materialization of the aims and scope of the membership associations for men and women and the Pancretan Union.
- (d) The qualifications of the members of the woman's associations shall be the same as those of the membership associations for men and as prescribed by the by-laws of the local membership association for men.
- (e) Every women's association upon recognition by the Pancretan Union shall contribute to the treasury of the Union a regis-

tration fee of 50c for each of its members.

- (f) The members of the women's associations have the privilege of receiving the bulletin at the same price as the members of the membership association for men.
- (g) The Pancretan Union shall pay upon the death of a member of the women's association to the beneficiary indicated the total sum of \$150.00 for funeral expenses. The right of this benefit is acquired by a member of the women's association upon payment to her association and by the a sociation to the treasury of the Union of a \$2.00 registration fee and a \$2.50 annual premium. All of the regulations pertaining to the payment of funeral expenses to the members of men's associations shall be similar to the regulations applicable for the members of the membership associations for women except the amounts of registration fee, annual premiums and benefit.
- (h) Each membership association for women shall be entitled to a delegate in the convention with the right to a vote and debate only upon questions concerning the women's associations.
- (i) The written consent and recognition of the local association for men in the city or in the territory shall be indispensable for

the recognition of an association for women by the Pancretan Union.

(j) The resolutions adopted by the Executive Council or in convention shall be compulsory and shall be followed and respected. In the event that intervention of the Pancretan Union is requested the decision of the officers of the Union shall be the highest authority in the administration of the affairs of the women's associations.

ARTICLE 38

Scholarships

- (a) There shall be established a special fund under the title of "Venizelion Commemorate Educational Fund" to aid worthy young men and women in the pursuit of higher education and learning. Applicants for scholarship in order to be eligible shall be members or children of members of the membership associations without sufficient means of their own for higher education and must have shown exceptional proficiency and progress in their scholastic pursuits.
- (b) The revenue for this fund shall consist of:
 - Funds which the Pancretan Union shall allocate from time to time for such purposes.

- Gifts and bequests from individuals, other organizations or membership associations of the Union.
- 3. Extraordinary income from social functions, parties, and from the sale of Christmas seals and of various articles. Every membership association shall contribute 25% of the net profit derived at the social event to be given on October 14th of each year, but irrespective of the amount of the net profit the contribution by each association to the scholarship fund shall not be less than \$25.00 per year. A membership association whose member or members are receiving scholarships shall contribute to this fund the whole amount of the net profits of the social event on October 14th of each year instead of 25%of the net profits hereinabove specified.
- (c) The selection of the applicants for scholarship shall be entrusted to a committee consisting of university professors who will examine their diplomas, certificates and qualifications and accordingly decide on the recipient of the scholarship.
- (d) For the following two years and until the 8th convention of the association the existing scholarship shall continue as long

as the recipients show exceptional progress in their studies. Other scholarships however shall be allocated among all of the territories in order that each territory shall have at least one recipient of a scholarship. In the allocation or scholarships to the various territories the proficiency of the applicants in their studies shall be always considered. No scholar shall be eligible for a scholarship who does not grade at least 85%.

- (e) The amount of the scholarship shall be equal to the annual tuition fees of the university in which the recipient is matriculated. The tuition fees shall be paid directly by the Pancretan Union to the university and the scholarship shall continue as long as the recipient shows continuous proficiency. If the recipient fails, the scholarship shall cease after notice to the recipient and the scholarship shall remain vacant until the 8th convention.
- (f) The Executive Council shall notify all of the membership associations to submit proper applications with the necessary certificates and recommendations. The applications shall be submitted through the membership associations and no later than the 15th day of July so that sufficient time will be given the committee to decide upon the applicants.

Any other detail as to the selection will be left to the discretion of the Executive Council.

ARTICLE 39

Funeral Expenses

Every member of the membership associations shall contribute the sum of \$2.00 for the establishment of a fund to be known as "Funeral Expense Fund". From this special fund there shall be paid to a designated beneficiary upon the death of a member of a membership association in good standing the sum of \$300.00 to be used as funeral expenses.

ARTICLE 40

Upon the death of a member his designated beneficiary, heir or any other relative shall submit to the Board of Directors of the membership association a certified death certificate. The Board of Directors of the membership association shall call an immediate meeting and forward to the secretary of the Pancretan Union the death certificate and a certificate to the effect that the deceased was a member in good standing in the membership association with a petition for payment of funeral expenses to the beneficiary of its deceased member. The petition shall be signed by at least two-thirds of the members of the board of the respective membership association.

ARTICLE 41

Upon receipt of this certificate and petition with the death certificate the Executive Council shall immediately issue a check in the amount of \$300.00 in favor of the beneficiary. In the event that the deceased member was without sufficient funds and the membership association had advanced the funeral expenses, upon notice the check shall be issued in favor of the membership association which advanced such funds.

ARTICLE 42

Each membership association shall contribute annually to the "Funeral Expense Fund" the sum of \$3.20 for each of its members. The membership association shall forward this sum in advance of quarterly periods of three months each and in the amount of 80c each installment for each member. The installments shall be payable January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, October 1st for all members in good standing during these respective periods.

ARTICLE 43

1. Each member shall designate his beneficiary to receive the expenses of the funeral. Beneficiaries may be designated the membership association to which the member belongs or the Pancretan Union.

- 2. A member shall be considered in good standing for the purposes of the benefit of funeral expenses if he is delinquent not more than ninety days in his payments irrespective of whether the provisions of good standing in the particular membership associations are otherwise.
- 3. In the event that a membership association wrongfully certifies a member in good standing upon his death the members of that membership association shall be deprived of further benefits until the return to the "Funeral Expenses Fund" of the amount wrongfully received.
- 4. Membership associations shall forward with the original contribution of \$2.00 for each new member the first installment of 80c for the first quarter beginning with his affiliation with the membership association. No member shall have the right of the funeral expenses benefit without remitting this intallment. A member even though deliquent according to the by-laws in his own membership association shall be considered eligible upon receipt by the Pancretan Union of the quarterly installment together with a list of the members in good standing in each association. The secretary of the Pancretan Union shall immediately mail receipt there-

for. Payments for funeral expenses are based by the Pancretan Union upon the quarterly list of members in good standing submitted by the membership associations to the Union.

- 5. In the event a membership association fails to forward, or, is delinquent in the payment of the installments for a period of more than 90 days the members of that association cease to be eligible for the funeral expense benefit. However upon payment of all of the delinquent installments the members of the association shall regain their rights to the benefit. If however a member dies during the period of delinquency such member shall not be eligible for receipt of the benefit for funeral expenses.
- 6. Membership associations may enroll men or women between the ages of 15 and 21 who will be eligible to the benefit for funeral expenses upon the payment of the regular installment and registration fee of \$1.00 only.
- 7. In the event that members have commited suicide or died due to venereal diseases or an accident resulting from drunknness or disorderly conduct or are condemned to death by the courts of the land, the right to receive the benefit to funeral expense will be left to the discretion of the Executive Council and the Vice Presidents of the Pancretan Union.

- 8. Newly admitted members by the membership associations over sixty years of age shall not be entitled to the benefit of funeral expenses.
- 9. The funeral expenses fund will be a special fund kept apart and independent of the main fund of the Pencretan Union.
- 10. The above provisions shall take effect on 12.01 a.m. of the 30th day of October, 1940. Up to that date former provisions shall prevail.

ARTICLE 44

Bulletin

- (a) The monthly bulletin "KRETE" shall be published by the Executive Council and shall be issued near the end of each month. There shall not be less than twelve issues per year.
- (b) The annual subscription to the bulletin shall be in the amount of \$1.00 to each member of the membership associations and it shall be compulsory and \$2.00 to non members. In the event that more than one individual in the same family are members of the membership associations and live in the same residence the subscription to all the members is not compulsory.

- (c) The annual subscription to the bulletin shall be paid to the office of the Pancretan Union in advance and in the beginning of each quarter as dues for funeral expenses are payable.
- (d) The bulletin will be mailed near the end of each month and the secretaries of the membership associations shall submit the matters to be included in the bulletin not later than the 15th day of each month otherwise they will be published in the next succeeding bulletin.
- (e) The membership associations shall endeavor to obtain advertisements to be published in the bulletin as further revenue to its fund. 25% of the value of the advertisement shall be retained by the membership associations as commission for their effort and its distribution shall be left to the discretion of the respective Boards of Directors. Each membership association shall be responsible for the payment of advertisements obtained by it less 25% commission. All advertisements obtained and matter to be included in the bulletin shall be transmitted through the secretary of each chapter.
- (f) From time to time the membership associations shall forward to the Editor of the bulletin lists of names with proper addresses

and the addresses of new members as well as addresses which have been changed by the association members.

(g) The Editor of the bulletin shall be appointed by the Executive Council and his salary shall be determined by it.

ARTICLE 45

The determination of all questions or matters not provided by these by-laws shall be left to the discretion of the Executive Council.

ARTICLE 46

The present Constitution and By-Laws have been adopted upon amendments of the Constitution and By-laws adopted at the convention of Akron and as amended and adopted shall be in force upon the termination of the convention, that is, on the 30th day of June 1940. Parliamentary questions not provided for shall be controlled by the Roberts Rules of Law.

The Pancretan Union in America was decided upon and organized in Chicago on the 14th day of October, 1929. The first Executive Council consisted of Bl. Constantinides, president; Ant. Fiorakis, vice-president; Sp. Kounalis, secretary and Nic. Spyridakis, treasurer.

André Michalopoulos

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I came to this country a few days ago by clipper. As we left the green shores of Ireland, this splendid modern machine, its silver wings gleaming in the evening sunlight, seared majestically through the clouds, almost motionless in its graceful, powerful, rapid motion. A slight vibration - an occasional shiver when we passed through storm and rain - were all that we felt to remind us that we were hanging in mid-air between sky and sea. In twenty-four hours of flying time we were in New York. I could not help thinking of the remarkable revolution in the economy of the world which this magnificent product of American brains and American workmanship represented.

Thirty-four years ago I had the primities of flying with the great American inventor, Wilbur Wright, the father of the sirplane, on the first day that he made a passenger flight. This was on the 7th of October, 1905, and I was the world's sixth passenger and the first Greek to fly. With me in his plane Wilbur Wright made the world's passenger flight record, which remained unbroken for several months. A record flight of four minutes and fifty-five seconds. When we came down the skids under the plane, for there were no wheels, were smashed.

As I sat in the clipper the other day I thought of all this and marvelled at the astounding progress since made. But I also remembered the words of Wilbur Wright, which had impressed me at the time. He

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said: "This invention of mine may perhaps be a great thing but,
mark my words, before many years have passed men are going to make
use of it to destroy each other more effectively than they have ever
done before."

I was a boy then and could not realize how true was his prophesy.

For the second time in a quarter of a century, the men of a ruthless and bleedthirsty nation have been employing the products of human ingenuity and invention in a criminal orgy of destruction. Among their weapons, the airplane holds a predominant place. I have myself been sunk at sea by German planes and I have seen the devastating ruin they have caused in my own country and in the cities of Britain.

But against these marks of savage Nasi-brutality I have also seen the magnificent spirit of the peoples who are fighting in the midst of unspeakable privations and in the face of tremendous edds for their liberty and the liberty of the world, for the right of free men to live decent, honorable lives, in the faith that this right can only be preserved if those who claim it are willing to sacrifice all they have, indeed, their very lives for it.

The bomb-scarred cities of Britain constitute a truly impressive preof of the spirit of tenacity and endurance of that great people. After the fall of France, when their own expeditionary force was annihilated, they fought on against tremendous odds, almost alone for over a year.

I say they fought almost alone, for during that period one other country stood up to Axis aggression. That country was Greece - a small land of just over eight million inhabitants. When the hour of her trial and destiny came she was not found wanting. True to her traditions as a country of free men she remained undaunted by the tragic examples which lay before her in the fate of Osechoslovakia, Polland, Horway.

Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and France which were grouning under the blight of Mazi domination. She resisted the onelaught of Italy, a power more than seven times her size. Greece not only resisted the Italians. She thrashed them in battle after battle over a period of six menths and drove their presumptuous armies back far into the interior of Albania. The Italians were defeated and were in danger of being thrown into the sea; then Hitler came to the rescue of his sorry allies; we fought the Germans also with the same stubborness and determination but their tanks and their bombers swooped down in their countless numbers and everwhelmed my country by sheer weight of metal. Our British allies did what they could to help us, as they were in honor bound to do, but the forces then at their disposal in the Middle East were not sufficient to stem the flood of this terrific invasion. Their men died side by side with ours on the battle fields of Thessaly. Thermopylae and Crete, and the blood shed in common has drawn us closer than ever together.

And so in April of last year, the "New Order" came to Greece - that disgusting and postilential regime whose prosperity is massacre and whose well-being is starvation.

First the Germans installed the Bulgars in Greece's fertile northern provinces of Macedonia and Thrace. They inaugurated the New Greer by killing 10,000 peaceful citizens and driving 70,000 farmers out of their villages and farms.

Burning and pillaging the Germans marched south to Athens, where their commander said in a public declaration; "This is a conquered people." "Those who have been prosperou, hitherto shall be reduced to poverty and the poor shall starve." No empty threat. When the Germans promise frightfulness, they keep their promises. According to an

official Red Gross report, between the months of October and January last Forty Thousand people have died of starvation in the city of Athens alone. In March the average was five hundred deaths a day. Since then this appalling situation has been to a certain extent eased as a result of relief measures taken by the Allied and friendly governments in response to the Greek Government's urgent request, and we now know that more relief will be forthcoming.

And yet the spirit of the people remains undaunted; resistance to the invaders continues and increased daily. Acts of sabotage impede the enemies' movement, and up in the mountains - in the Shodope range in northern Greece, on Farnassus, on the mountains of the Peloponnese, and in the rugged highland fastnesses of Grete - guerilla bands operate without ceasing and harrass the oppressors in every way they can. They derail trains, attack garrisons, destroy read transport convoys, and have so far been successful in these tactics.

Outside Greece the war goes on. The whole of our Royal Navy and our mercantile marine, which is a powerful one, sailed out of the ports and harbors of Greece and not a single ship was left behind to fall into the hands of the Nazis. Practically the whole of our air force personnel managed to escape and they have been re-equipped with British and American machines and are now taking an active part side by side with the Allied Air Forces in the Libyan campaign. A small part of our Army also got away and more men were recruited in Egypt. Two complete brigades have been reorganised and refitted in the Middle East and form a part of the Allied Army there. The King and Official Government of Greece have established themselves abroad, and represent the will of the whole Greek people within and without the Kingdom to prosecute the war together with our Allies, to its only possible conclusion - Victory.

The King and the Prime Minister have recently been in this country

and last Friday an agreement was signed between the Governments of the United States and Greece. By this agreement, both Governments have pledged not only their mutual resources to a common victory, but also their collaboration in the economic policies to make possible a lasting peace.

In this country there is a large community of Americans of Greek origin, whose contribution to America's war effort is considerable and whose loyalty to the Stars and Stripes is unwavering. They are a powerful centimental link between Greece, the small democracy of the Balkans, and the United States, the great Democracy of the West.

It is to us who come from Greece a source of pride to see how splendidly these sons and daughters of Greece, who have become sons and daughters of America, have made good in their country of adoption, for they are indeed an element of stability and progress.

which go to make up true civilization and these are the paramount qualities of your magnificent country. One cannot help being overcome with amasement and profound admiration when one witnesses the vitality and power of the American nation. This vitality and power expressed in terms of production and men are destined to set the seal of final defeat upon Hitler and his loathsome gang of bullies who have reduced the greater part of Europe to a heap of ruins and have spread their foul system of oppression over hundreds of millions of free men. And in this crisis in the world's history we are proud to be your allies and to be fighting with you for the liberation of our country which, with your puissant aid, will surely come, and for our ancient democratic ideals, which have become those of the Uni ted States of America.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE:

DOCUMENT(S) WITH THIS NUMBER(S) COULD NOT BE LOCATED.

GREECE : BACKGROUND FILE

Federal Writers' Project: The Greeks in America (1939-1940)

Instructions for field workers: This outline gives a good idea of the type of material which will be found in the Library of Congress files where the work done on this project is in part Preserved. (Dr. Botkin, Research Assistant in Library of Congress Annex, knows how to get at this material)

2) Letter from Stephen P. Ladas to Henry P. Alsberg, giving suggestions on persons and organizations which might be of interest in connection with this project.

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THE GREEKS IN AMERICA

Instructions for Socio-Ethnic Field Studies

4.12

FEDERAL WRITERS: PROJECT

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

The breeks in america. Instructions for W.P.A fuldworkers. Sectles from Sadors with suggestions for project. (15pp) From Pope.
7/6/42.

1. Prefatory Note

We are preparing a nation-wide study of the Greeks in America, similar to the other social ethnic studies already in progress. This study is to cover the entire period of Greek life in America, from the earliest immigration to the present time. It is believed that with the exception of isolated instances immigration began in the last quarter of the 19th century. Material for this study will probably be found in all states, as the Greeks are dispersed throughout the country. On the whole, it is true that the Greeks are an urban population in this country, but there are exceptions, some of importance, as, for example, the Greek truck farmers in Connecticut. Most of the data will probably deal with the larger Greek communities of New York, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Lowell, Massachusetts, and San Francisco, but this should not minimize the significance of the smaller groups scattered throughout the country.

As in the case of our other nation-wide studies of ethnic elements, we want to know something about the life and problems of these people in each state, regardless of whether such a people are looked upon as relatively unimportant in the general life of the state.

As in the case of our other studies, this study will be a composite cooperative job, and full credit will be given to the staff members of all states cooperating in the work.

Address all mail to:

Greek Study
Attention: Carl Malmberg, and Dr. M. W. Royce
Federal Writers' Project
110 King Street
New York, N. Y.

II. General Instructions

Contents of the Study

The material we need for this book deals with Greek ways of living, ways of earning a living, adaptation to the American scene, and cultural changes. The data on any group of Greeks should give a clear picture of the localities in the Old World from which they came, on the growth of the local community in this country, on the social and political role of these people in their own community and in the general community, the shifts in occupation from work in the homeland to the present time. In all this, it should be kept in mind that the Greeks, as any other group, are not an isolated element, living in a vacuum, but part of the general community, and, as such, taking on the characteristics of that community as well as enriching it with some carry-overs from the homeland. The Greek group in any community should always be studied in relation to the rest of the community -- to avoid the over-stressing of exetic things and also to avoid distortions.

The Gathering of Data

State offices should look for two types of material.

They should collect data from printed matter and manuscripts, without, however, going too far afield. In most instances, there will be little printed data on the local Greeks, outside of the Greek press. The other type of material is personal interview data taken from the field. Once the general description and statistical material is gathered on the local Greek group, the main job is that of interviewing and getting life histories, etc. Great caution should be used so as to avoid wasting time and energy over general data—

of the material should always be/a specific, local character, not about the Greeks in other communities. The more general material

will be gathered in the state offices (where state-wide material is available, such as migration, etc.) and in the national office.

Selected interviews with individuals in the community, and personal histories, may add significant information and local color.

In addition to the local staff, other personnel aid is available for us. State Directors should ask for field workers (temporary loans) from the Historical Records Survey and the National Youth Administration, especially the latter. The National Directors of those organizations have issued instructions that their state staffs aid us wherever workers are available. Another vital source of aid is among the Greek groups. In all important cities and towns there are Greek church communities, Greek parochial schools, clergy, and the layman president of the community. These should be contacted at once — they have already been informed of our work, as the Greek Church and Greek national organizations are actively supporting our study. Voluntary consultants may also be found among professional people, especially university facilities, and it is suggested that contacts be made.

In working with published materials, or in interviewing, care should be taken not to answer questions by mere "yes" or "no."

If no information on some questions is obtainable, a note designating what was omitted should be made. Local newspapers and periodicals, diaries, autobiographies, old letters, and organizational records should be of great aid in obtaining information. In the case of valuable old manuscripts and documents, permission should be obtained to have them photographed, photostated, or copied.

It is important to include detailed and complete documentation and bibliography of sources of information; in case of personal interviews it is necessary to give the person's status in the community and if permitted, also his name and address. When conflicting statements are made, both should be given as well as the source of each.

Picturesque or characteristic statements obtained through Interviews should be quoted as exactly as possible, i. e., "We came to America to earn bread." "My uncle was a cook unt.1 he made enough money to start a joint of his own." "My father always used to tell us that he was happy to land in a country where there are no haughty gentlemen, uniforms, or idlers." Quotations will be more accurate if written immediately following interview.

To help evaluate the material obtained it is suggested that a brief comment describing each source of information be included in the bibliography.

In asking aid from the Historical Records Survey, the following records should be referred to:

Naturalization Records
Consus Roports (especially old records)
Church Records
Cometery Records
Vital Statistics (births, deaths, marriages, divorce, inheritance, wills)

Tax Records
Roal Estate, Mortgages, and other Records
Professional Registers
School Records
Board of Social Welfare Records

In the use of records, Survey workers will often have discovered the existence of ethnic islands, colonies, religious

and folk groups, and experimental communities of the past. In some cases the Historical Records Survey is listing manuscripts, diaries, and journals and compiling personal histories and life sketches.

MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE STUDY

The following outlines may be treated as separate assignments and are merely suggestions. They do not exhaust the subject, neither are they intended to hamper the form or free treatment of individual studies or the style of individual workers.

FIELD STUDY I

Migration

The group under survey is traced back to the Old Country for the background and causes of migration, including, if possible, the particular locality and a description of local conditions. From the motives of immigration (political, religious, and particularly economic) and the methods of attracting and recruiting immigrants, the story passes to the conditions of the sea voyage and landing. Internal migration (in the United States) is then traced to the point of acquiring occupations and establishing a relatively permanent home - a process involving shifting "foreign quarters" and, in rural areas, the displacement of native stock. Attention is also paid to emigration across our borders to Mexico or Canada, or back to the Old Country.

Data should be gathered on the following and on similar questions:

^{*1.} When did the first Greek settle in _____?

If possible, give approximate number of settlers in each decade.

- 2. Where did they come from?
 - (a) Old Greece? What part of Old Greece? Peloponesus, Attice. Islands?
 - (b) Old Turkish Empire? What part of it? Asia Minor, Thrace, Macedonia?
 - (c) Other countries -- Egypt, Cyprus, Russia, etc.?
- 3. Why did they leave their native homes? List as many reasons as you can gather from the varied sources of information.
- 4. Landing in U. S.
 - (a) Where did they first land in the U. S. ?
 - (b) How did they happon to sottle in (give locality)
- *5. What was their first occupation upon settling in this country?
- 6. Did any of the settlers move on to other parts of the country?

 If possible, give approximate dates, number of people and destinations. List as many reasons as you can gather for these migrations. Did any of them move out of the United States?

 Where to?
- 7. What was the avorage age of the immigrants on landing in this country? Which sex predominated? Did whole families come over? Were there periods when the type of immigrant differed from later or earlier periods (as to predominance of certain ages, males or females, individuals or families, peasants or middle class, etc.)?
- *8. If possible, give the proportion of the various nationalities in the district or locality.
- 9. Give statistics on size of families and birth rates. (Be sure to cite the sources of your statistics. If they are based on oral reports of a citizen in the community--say so).
- *10. What language did the immigrants use in their home and community life? Did they use their native tengue even after they learned to speak English? Did they teach their native tengue to the young?

NOTE:

The questions marked with an asterisk (*) are especially important for our study and should be given particular attention.



FIELD STUDY II

Earning a Living

The immigrant groups in the area treated are studied for occupational distribution, craft innovations brought from the Old Country, and results of shifts from peasant to industrial life. Labor is studied under the head of wages, hours, conditions of work, employment of women and children, unemployment, and organizations. It should be noted that in this country Greeks are generally associated with small business, whereas in the Old World many of them were peasants, etc.

Data should be gathered on the following and similar questions.

- (a) Give separate data for Greeks of different origins.
- (b) If possible, give separate data for the immigrants that started out in city industry or service occupations, in building the railroads, etc., and in farming.
- 1. What prompted the immigrants to take up such means of livelihood?
- 2. Did they shift from one occupation to another? Give proportions, as to the number of Groeks in trade, heavy labor, farming.
- 3. How did the mode of life of the railroad workers compare with those in the other occupations as to entertainment, drinking habits, community life etc.

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FIELD STUDY III

Living Conditions

This phase of the study is closely tied up with work and wage. It includes such items as income, housing, food, health, and sanitation.

Note: Care should be taken not to interpret a low standard of living as necessarily a carry-over from the old Country, instead of the product of existing conditions.

Data should be gathered on the following and similar questions.

- (a) Give separate data for the Greeks of different origins.
- Do the Greeks move into segregated quarters, or do they disperse?
 Doscribe their moving from one place to another.
- 2. What is their economic status? Do they earn enough for a decent standard of living? Are conditions better in one industry than another?
- 3. What sort of homos do they live in? Kind of dwelling; number of people in the home; number of rocms, otc.
- 4. What are the usual sicknesses from which they suffer? Are they due to specific conditions in the district, like lack of sanitation, lack of certain foods, etc?
- 5. How do their standard of living compare with that of other immigrants in the locality?

FIELD STUDY IV

Social and Cultural Life

The groups are studied for their activities, interests and loyalties, including social, fraternal, and religious organizations, press, folk culture and arts.

Note: Care should be taken not overstress the separateness and peculiarities of a group. The aim should be to show how the group functions in the life of the community, through centact; to what extent it varies from the general pattern, through survival of Old World traits; and hew it centributes to cultural diversity, through its effect on the community. Even in semi-segregated colonies in larger cities, immigrants (including the "old folks") are in centact with the larger community life, at work, on the streets, in sheps, at the movies, etc., changing the pattern as well as being changed.

Data should be gathered on the following and similar questions.

- (a) Give separate data for Greeks of different origins.
- 1. What education do they have?
 - (a) Can they read in their own language?
 - (b) Can they read in any other language?
- 2. Do their children attend public, private or parochial schools?
- 3. What type of organizations flourish among them--fraternal, social, cooperative, athletic, choral, religious, political, educational, etc? When were the organizations founded? What prompted their establishment?
- 4. Did any local publications exert a special influence on the life of the community?
- 5. What are the relations between the Greeks and other nationality groups? Is there any friction among them?
- 6. How do the Greek traditions relate to the culture of the New World?

Are there any clashes?
Are they lost in the process of assimilation?
Do the traditions integrate with the new ways of life?

Folklore and Customs

Data of the following type should be gathered.

- (a) Give separate data for the Greeks of different origins.
- 1. Tales and Legends.
 - (a) Horocs.



- (b) Migrations, hardships, fighting forces of nature.
- (c) Religious conversions.
- (d) Superstitions, magic, ghosts, fortune-tellers, evil eye, etc.
- 2. Songs and Ballads.
- 3. Anecdotes and Small Stories.

Anocdotes and small stories of this type will aid in bringing humor, flesh and blood into the study. Stories which will have their background in actual life--in small business life, in service jebs, in laying the railway tracks or in farming will be especially valuable.

- 4. Religious cults as they affect:
 - (a) Marriage -- divorce.
 - (b) Celibacy
 - (c) Births
 - (d) Deaths--burial
 - (e) Education
- 5. Dress.
- Cuisine--dietary customs.
- 7. Games.
- 8. Holiday celebrations.
 - (a) Religious
 - (b) Old World Festivals
 - (c) National
- 9. Second generation adjustments.
- 10. Youth problems.

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August 6, 1959

Hr. Henry G. Alsberg Director Federal Writers Project Works Progress Administration 1754 Hew York Avenue N.W. Washington, D. C.

FUREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

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Dear Mr. Alaberga

In connection with the study of Greeks in the United States that the FMP is compiling and which our Society is spensoring, I suggested to Dr. M. W. Hoyse that I might submit to you certain "leads" on material to be collected that your State Directors may usefully follow.

In making these submissions our Committee is moved by the consideration that the study on the Greeks should attempt as fer as possible to trace, describe and analyse the contribution, if any, of the Greeks to the social, economic and cultural development of this country.

These are the submissions:

(1) Michael Anagnos, President of the first Greek community in Boston, organized the Perkins Institute for the Blind, which I understand has served as a model of similar institutions. It is submitted that someone in your Boston branch be detailed to report on the life of this man (who was brought from Greece by Br. Samuel Gridley Howe) insofar as it has social significance. Also that any other instances of social leadership be investigated.

- (2) George Dilboy of Somerville, Mass. has added some pages of great heroism to American history. The posthumous award of Congressional honors, the creation and existence of Dilboy posts, etc. are well known. I think he should merit some pages in the proposed Study with a tracing of his background and his influence (Congressional record, Army records, etc.).
- (5) Aristides Phoutrides was a Professor of Literature at Harvard and Vale. He published here English translations in verse of some of the most important poetry of modern

Greece and he has written himself poetry in English published in American magazines and books. His life and work insofar as it constitutes a contribution to American culture should deserve investigation and reporting.

Under the same heading I would refer to Professor Sophocles, one of the most original and fascinating personalities that have appeared on the Harvard campus. He taught classics and for more than a generation his life and work had influenced people. He had many odd characteristics and in fact he has become somewhat of a legend. To gather the story the record of which is gradually being lost would be of great interest.

Professor Saphael Demos still teaching Philosophy at Harvard has published recently a book on Plate, the work of twenty years study and teaching which constitutes a revalisation and reappraisal of Plate breaking away from many traditional or conventional conceptions. His is definitely a contribution to creative scholarship in America.

Professor Papanicolaou at Cornell Medical School is the first inventor of hormones which has now become a great branch of science. He is still continuing research work in this field. He contributed to American creations in laboratory work.

These are only a few instances and I know that there are other similar contributions by emigrant Greeks who were educated in America and contributed, by creative work, to scientific creation, thought and culture in this country. I mention Professor Milas at Mass. Institute of Technology, Professor My cass at St. Louis, Professor George at Cincinnati, Chio, Prof. Argo at Northwestern University, and Prof. Lansounis of Columbia Medical School. I should think that this aspect should be thoroughly explored.

(4) In the field of commerce and industry Greeks have played a rather important role in the manufacture and sale of cigarettes principally before the establishment of the present big companies. Melanchrinos and Stefanou Brothers are instances. Even today so-called exclusive cigarettes for Clubs etc. are made mostly by Greeks and Stefanou is still making and selling one of the best 10¢ brands, the "Marvels".

In the theatre industry, Greeks took an important part in the exhibition field. Many circuits were in their hands before 1929 and those that have survived are today quite powerful. The is quite a legend on Pantazi in the Middle West and West. The Skoures Brothers are still great men in the field, one of them, Spyros Skouras, of the National Theatres Corp. being among the ten highest paid men in the country. Their life and work deserve investigation.

(5) As is well known, as small business men the Greeks prospered in the past mainly in the restaurant business. They have now been almost extinguished in the big cities from the restaurant and candy store business, although they still hold on strongly in small towns. The fact is that they have been quite ingenious in the way they set up and presented the appearance of restaurants and candy stores. No one can equal them in the small towns and that is why they hold on there. The chain-restaurants destroyed them in the big cities. It would be interesting to find out whether in setting up the restaurants and candy stores they were using inventive ideas and originality and were following any models. Why do they still have the best restaurants and candy stores in the small towns. Why have they not been able to cooperate and organize on a large scale in order to compete in big cities? There are still nearly 750 restaurants in New York City but only less than 1000 are united in the Restaurateurs Quality Ass'n. for wholesale credit and purchasing purposes. One may investigate this Association and some representative Greek restaurant men in the city.

Also, where did they get the ideas for the set-up of florist shops, the best of which in New York as well as in other cities are still in the hands of the Greeks? Why have they not been put out of this field as yet? There is a Greek Florists Association in New York, one of the best of the Greek societies. One should investigate probably through Mr. Janetates, Florist, 90th St. and Broadway.

painters in New York who (Nikolaides, Xeron, Kostis, etc.) have exhibited in galleries and salons and have attracted unusual attention. Whether their work constitutes a contribution to American creative art deserves investigation. John Vassos has done remarkable work in modern interior decoration and in ustrial art. The interior decoration of the Greek cathedral in Boston by the artist Joannides, a filower of Byzantine art, is one of the best collections of religious paintings the Greeks have in America. Ralph Adams Cram, an authority in Byzantine art, in this country has given it instinted praise. I think there are cuts in the possession of the Greek community and reproductions might be included in the study.

Mr. Vryonides, leader of the Greek Choir at the New York Cathedral (2nd Ave. and 74th St.) has done interesting work in popular Greek music and development of Byzantine music. He has given several concerts in the city. He is well qualified to give data on music.

Mr. Mitropoulos, the conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony rehestra, has presented for the first time last year Greek symphonies. And in his opinion Mr. Callimanos, a flutist, educated first here and then in Europe is a master in the performance of this instrument. Callimanos has given two concerts in Carnegie Hall.

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(7) In the field of clubs and associations the Greeks have been and are very prolific. In the past the "anhellenic Society has performed a rork similar to the Albanian "Vatra". It has ceased to exist since 1922, and the record of its work is gradually being lost. Dr. Badakis in New York appears to have what records exist. The Greek newspapers in this city should tell its whole story. Today we have two nation-wide organizations, the Ahapa and the Gapa, the work of which doubtless must be reported. President Roosevelt is a paying member of Ahapa. But there are also countless clubs and associations for various objects and purposes with a conscipuous absence of societies of commercial or business men for economic ends.

(8) Lastly, the Greek Grthodox Church in America, its organization, its churches, its parochial schools, its charity work, its traditionalism, etc. deserve doubtless investigational inclusion in the study.

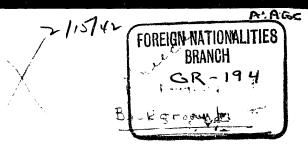
Our Committee stands ready at any time to give specific suggestions and information for the investigation of the various aspects of Greek life outlined above.

Sincerely yours

STEPHEN P. LADAS CHAIRMAN

SPL CL





HISTORIC AMERICAN FRIENDS OF GREECE

While Lord Byron was leading the cause of Creek independence, Americans contributed greatly.

Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, born in Boston on November 10, 1801, became a leader recognized in Greece. Howe landed near Navarino in the autumn of 1824 and proceeded at once to the field of action at Tripolitza. He joined a small guerrilla band and later assisted in military and naval action but also devoted much time to surgery on the field of battle. Later he was made Archichirurgos (surgeon-inchief) of the little fleet and eventually was created Admiral.

Dr. William Thornton, who died in Washington in 1827, was an ardent supporter of the Greek revolution. His influence in Congress did much to get the sympathy of America for Greece.

Colonel Jonathan P. Miller served as a captain in the Greek cause and dressed in true Evzone costume. Greeks honor his memory.

Lieutenant General Jervis also dressed in Greek uniform and was a doer of doughty deeds. He was captured by Ibrahim Pasha, but managed to escape. He was wounded twice and died in Greece.

In addition to the physical aid of Americans typified by the above, assistance went to Greece from the people of America. On March 10, 1827, the ship Chancellor sailed for Greece with a cargo of rice, bread, cornmeal, salted meats, flour, ham, drygoods, and clothing. The Chancellor was followed by other cargos carried by "The Six Brothers," the brig Jane, the Tontine, the Levent, "The Statesman" and, finally, "The Herald." The names of the custodians of the ships included members of well-known families, J. R. Stuyvesant, Joseph Worrell Ir., and Dr. John D. Russ.

The ships had to pass blockades and the cargoes were run into remote bays, where overjoyed Greeks met them. Besides food and clothing, large sums of money were sent for relief as well as for arms.

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Interest in the Greek struggle for independence stemmed not only from the people of the United States but also from the Government and from institutions. On September 20, 1787, Thomas Jefferson wrote from Paris to Charles Thompson, Secretary of the "Old Congress," "We may live to see the Greeks re-established as a people, and the language of Homer again a living language. Little will be wanting to amend the modern into ancient Greek." Webster and Clay were devoted to the Greek struggle, and President Monroe in his message of December 3, 1822, opening Congress, expressed his sympathy and admiration for the Greeks in no uncertain terms. Despite his reiteration of Washington's admonition of the peril of entanglement in European politics, he declared that this nation that could not become a party to European politics or view with friendly eyes European interference or intercession on the American continent, should nevertheless, as a member of the family of nations, exert her moral influence and express her sympathy whenever any nation was oppressed.

Daniel Webster offered the following resolution, "Resolved, that provision ought to be made by law for the defraying of the expense incident to the appointment of an agent or commissioner to Greece. . "Webster continued to move for the sending of a mission to the Greeks, and others demanded of Congress the strengthening of the United States Navy in the Mediterranean and a Government manifesto in support of the Greeks. John Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State, wrote in favor of such assistance to Greece as would be consistent with American neutrality.

The Senate of South Carolina enacted a "memorial" calling for the rescue of the land of Greece from "the foot of the infidel and barbarian," with the hope that the national government could make an exception to their general policy in support of the Greeks. The House of South Carolina concurred. Daniel Webster presented to Congress a memorial of the inhabitants of Boston in support of the Greeks. Representative Baylies supported the Webster resolution. Many other memorials were presented to Congress.

Governor Joseph C. Yates delivered a message supporting the Greeks to the New York State Senate and Assembly, and an appropriation was voted for Greek relief. The legislatures of Maryland and Louisiana passed similar resolutions.

The press of that day of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Hampshire, Ohio, and in fact, the newspapers of the nation reported nation-wide fund campaigns and meetings and tabulated important sums of money devoted to the Greek cause. The churches of America rallied to the support of the Greeks, and so did the colleges. Columbia College, Yale, Hamilton and West Point were among American institutions pouring funds into the coffers of Greek freedom-state and private military organizations joined the swelling movement.

The wave of enthusiasm for the Greek cause engulfed the whole country. Companies of militia attempted (unsuccessfully) to sail for Greece, and towns and villages were named for age-old Greek cities and heroes.

Once again the Greeks have enlisted the application and respect of America. Their contribution of their first defeat of an Axis nation, their hopeless but brave fight against Germany, and their continued guerrilla resistance while the country starves have awakened a new desire to aid Greece against the common enemy. A hundred or so years ago Greeks were happy to have the help of the New World but knew that they had to depend largely on England. Today every evidence of American support, every bit of news that tells them that the forces of the Western New World are gathering to strike a blow in the common cause is an elixir that gives a wounded people new strength to resist, and this time, a hundred years after, Greece offers the key to the back door—the entry of which will hasten the defeat of America's most dangerous enemy.

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Background

FUREIGN NATIONALITIES
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Honored Americans of Greek Origin

- 1. Captain Georges Musulas Colvocoresses, U. S. N. Captain Colvocoresses was ransomed by his father from the Turks after the massacre of Chios. He was sent to Baltimore on an American brig. Captain Partridge. head of a military academy in Norwich, Vermont, educated the boy. Later, he entered the Navy and, during the Civil War, commanded first the U. S. S. Supply and later the Saratoga.
- 2. Rear Admiral George Partridge Colvocoresses
 Admiral Colvocoresses served under his father in the
 Civil War as captain's clerk. He was executive officer
 of the U.S.S. Concord in the Battle of Manila Bay.
 Later he was Captain and in command of midshipmen
 at Annapolis.
- 3. George Sirian, a refugee from the Greek islands, was picked up by an American cruiser. He entered the Navy and married a daughter of
- 4. George Marshall, a Greek, who published the first manual on naval gunnery used in the American Navy.
- 5. Colonel Loukas Milliades Miller was found in the streets of Laciadia after a battle in 1824. He studied law and moved to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he became a leading power in the state. He became a Colonel in the Mexican War and was later elected to Congress.
- 6. Professor Joannes Calivergos Zachs, for many years curator of Cooper Institution, New York, was the son of distinguished parents. His father had been kill early in the Greek War of Independence. The American Philhellene, Dr. Howe (Admiral Howe) persuaded his mother to send him to America. He was a famous platform orator.

7. Evangelinos Apostolides Sophocles, another refugee, became professor of Ancient, Byzentine, and Modern Greek at Harvard University. He was considered the world's leading authority on his subject.

Many other Greek-Americans followed these earlier men and contributed widely to the defense and culture of their adopted country. Some have been noted philanthropists; such as Michael Aganos (Anagnostopoulos), to whom such deaf-blind pupils as Helen Keller, Thomas Stranges and Elizabethes Robin owe so much. He contributed large sums of money to many philanthropies.

Among today's talented Greek-Americans are: Triflis, portrait painter of note; Vagis, sculptor; Founis, "the Kreisler of the mandolin"; Dora Stratos, Lou Tellegan, actor; Kanelos, dancer; Fontrides of Harvard; Kaltsas of Columbia; Granakoulis, author of fables published by E. P. Dutton; Demos, Harvard; Lappas, premiere tenor of the Chicago Opera; Coloratura of the Metropolitan; Vrionides, Byzantine music; Crionas, concert baritone; Callimachos, world's premiere flautist; Dimitropoulos, guest conductor of America's symphony orchestras and now of the N. B. C. symphony orchestra; Vasscos, founder of a new school of illustration and whose work is published by Dutton and Covici Friede.

Peter Gharams, Rutgers Universit Byzantines and Gallading American furtilly griegary and Vasilies.

Hestoric ameuron Friends of Bruce, Atmosd ameurous Perede origin (5 pp) lunsquil report, 2/15/42

Meritt's notes on conversation with Harry A. Hill, Manager of the American Express Company, Thens, Greece, shortly after the latter's arrival in America

Memorandum -- Hill, June 6, 1942.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

BRANCH

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In the early 20's the Greeks in the U.S. sent back to Greece as much as 120 millions a year. This amount was handled by the American Express Co. alone, which at that time had a practical monopoly on transfer of funds. During the early 30's as much as 60 to 70 millions as year was being sent, and before the war the Greeks were sending about 21 millions.

1.1 meanse 1.

Advice that King stay away from any factional entertainment -- call Theophanides.

<u>Pistolakis</u> - m. daughter of Stephanos; supposedly god-son of Venizelos; for years latter's private secretary, enjoying whis confidence. Unfortunately mixed up in rebellion under Taaldaris Government and was caught. Now in New York.

Nicholas Kanellopoulos --ran E.O.N., supported by blackmail advertising. Metaxas personally called Hill at American Express asking him to advertise in E.O.N. journal. Later E.O.N. director called stating American Express had promised advertising to amount of half million drachmae. Kanellopoulos uncle told Hill everyone was being blackmailed in same way. Hill told Kanelopoulos New York office would not consent, and K. finally told him it was all misunderstanding. E.O.N. probably received close to a million a year by this method. In Hill's opinion, Kanelopoulos himself is without character.

<u>Paniotis Kanellopoulos</u> -- no relative of other K's, nephew of Grunaris; professor in university; a Socialist. Always considered one of most promising coming statesmen of Greece. First man of good standing in Tsouderos Government.

Apostolides -- biggest crook of Metaxas gov't. Tax collector.

Tsiphos -- Under Secretary of Mercantile Marine; very intelligent. In Cape Town. Was able to xxxxxx release ships of Evganides(?)-large ship owner.

Bodosakis Athenasiades -- powder manufacturer. Made money in last war selling supplies to Turkish government. Later went bankrupt. Later obtained control of shares of gunpowder factory. When he left Greece the factory owed the gov't as much as 10 million dollars. Had also built arms factory, for which he obtained machinery from Rheinmetalfabrik -- the latter was thus getting so much per shell at outset of Italian war. Sold munitons to Spain at good profit. It is rumored that he has purchased old ship-building yard in America. Hill considers him most dancerous of Creeks.

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Patriarch in Egypt. Sued communities for their property under old Mosiem law that property had to be left not to communities but to Church. So unpopular that when New York office of Greek War Relief made him honorary chairman of Greek War Relief in Egypt all Greeks refused to sit on committee. Committee never advised Patriarch of his appointment.

<u>Plastires</u> now on Riviera -Marseilles consulate was instructed to give him passport; but it came as a favor from the King and P. refused it.

Pidkos-1.1

<u>Dikaios</u>, a Maniadakis secret service man, in pay of British govt. Reported arrested in America for being in communication with Germany. Formerly head of Foreign Police in Greece.

Italian march unified all Greece behind Metaxas, but he later lost support by refusing any positions in army to Venizelists.

Papademos, Minister of War, honest, but was Royalist; was more or less an office boy under Metaxas.

General Papyagos, thought well of by King, but was a poor soldier. Metaxas didn't think much of him but was prevented from getting rid of him by King.

personalités (rpp ! hems by heut, 6/6/42



John D. Manuso

Mr. Rodney S. Young

Information for Dr. Meritt

July 10, 1942

During my stay in New York, I succeeded in obtaining the following information for Dr. Meritt:

Greek Shipowners now in U. S. A. and Members of Shipowners Association

Mr. N. Coumandaros 930 Fifth Avenue New York City

- Mr. George Lyras Hotel Barbizon Plaza New York City
- Mr. George Vergottis 930 Fifth Avenue New York City
- Mr. M. Livanos c/o Simpson, Spencer & Young 8-10 Bridge Street New York City
- Mr. M. Georgandis Hotel Buckingham New York City
 - V Mr. Andrew M. Embiricos 120 Wall Street New York City
- -Mr. Michael Embiricos 120 Wall Street New York City
- v Mr. N. Coulouthros Empiricos Var. N. B. Rethymnis Hampshire House Hotel 150 Central Park South New York City

- Mr. Rokos Vergottis 25 West 54 Street New York City

- Mr. C. Lemos Hotel Barbizon Plaza New York City

- Mr. N. Apodiacos Hotel Buckingham New York City

- -Mr. Pepy Argyropoulos Waldorf Astoria Hotel New York City
- Mr. C. Pateras Hotel Buskingham New York City
- Mr. D. B. Stathatas_ c/o Blidberg, Rothchild & Co. 80 Broad Street New York City
- -ir. Manuel Kulukundis Hotel Pierre New York City
- e/o slidberg, Rothchild, & Co. 80 Broad Street New York City

714 F123 (4/1/2 /4

- Mr. John Cosmetos -Mr. S. Niarchos c/o Blidberg, Rothehild & Co. c/o Coumandaros & Niarchos 80 Broad Street 17 State Street New York City New York City

Mr. Anthony D. Manthos 44 Whitehall Street New York City

⊳ir. A. Pappadakis c/o American Shipbrokers Inc. 24 Stone Street New York City

-Mr. D. Gratsos c/o Blidberg, Rothchild & Co. - Mr. S. Paramythiotis 80 Froad Street New York City

Is Moore Street c/o Polar S/S Company New York City

- Mr. George Livanos c/o Blidberg, Rothchild & Co. -Mr. L. N. Embiricos 80 Broad Street New York City

Hotel Savoy Plaza New York City

-Mr. A. Anastassiou c/o Boyd, Weir & Seweld Inc. c/o Greek Line 21 State Street 8-10 Bridge Str New York City

-Mr. G. Keranis 8-10 Bridge Street New York City

- Mr. P. Fafalios 21 State Street New York City

-Mr. Theo Vatis c/o Boyd, Weir, & Sewell Inc. c/o Simpson, Spencer & Young 8-10 Bridge Street New York City

- 與r. John Goulandris c/o Greek Line 8-10 Bridge Street New York City

VMr. K. Venezelos c/o Simpson, Spencer & Young 8-10 Bridge Street New York City

-Mr. N. L. Condylis c/o Greek Line 8-10 Bridge Street New York City

-Mr. S. Livanos c/o Boyd, Weir, & Sewell Inc. 21 State Street New York City

- The firms that Greek shipowners represent and the names of their brokers and boats will be submitted in a few days.
- 3. At the present there are about 150 Greek owned boats in operation, of above 3,000 tons, under Greek, English, and Panamanian flags with a gross tonnage of about 800,000. This list is under constant revision.

The officers of the Greek shipowners Association are:

Demetrios Stathatos, President Emmanuel Kulukundis, Vice-President Aristidis Bistis, Secretary and Treasurer George Vergottis, Director Nicolas Rethymnis, Director Costas Lemos, Director

Greek Maritime Union:

Officers:

G. Gregoriadis

A. Ambatielos

T. Vergas
M. Bourlis

A. Tzortzis

5. Kourtis

G. Frangoyiannis

Rate of pay to seamen

Greek Ships: L 17-0-0 per month for seamen, plus overtime when under time charter, which varies.

Panamanian Ships: Sailors \$85.00 a month, stockers or Tiremen \$95.00 plus a bonus of 30% for both. Rates of course change according to where the ships travel. Overtime is \$1.25 per hour for the officers and 75¢ for the Insurance on Pamamanian ships is seamen.

Captain, \$5,000; Chief Officer and Wireless Operator, \$3,500; Petty Officers, \$3,000; Seamen, \$2,500, plus sickness insurance and for their persound belongings.

In connection with insurance and rate of pay on the Greek ships, I made some inquiries and I find that the complaints of the Greek seamen are just for the following reasons:

- (1) In comparison with the other flags their pay is by far very small.
- (2) Their pay in English Pounds cannot be taken out of England.

- (3) When they are in American ports, they have to sell their pounds at \$2.00 each, thus reducing again their pay.
 - (4) Overtime is smaller than other flags.
- (5) Insurance is promised to be paid by the Greek Government after the war to the families of Greek seamen.

As I understand, the Greek seamen want to be treated, under the same conditions that exist in other flags, as to pay and insurance with American companies. They claim that they are protesting with the Greek officials for revision with no results so far. Some of them even say that the Greek officials do not even extend the courtesy of listening to their just complaints.

5. Greek Port authorities in New York:

Mr. Skouphopoulos is now in charge of the above office. He is in the shipping business himself and due to this fact and his close business relationship with the other Greek shipowners his and their interests come first.

Kourbelis, at present, is not connected in any official capacity, but the talk in New York is that he made enough money to retire in comfort.

Mr. BasiVlavianos by profession is a lawyer, but always was in some kind of business, and the present time he is interested in the following enterprises:

(1) National Herald, a daily Greek newspaper in New York.

(2) Regina Shoe Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., controlling

(3) Rubber Goods Mfg. Co., Athens, Greece, con-

trolling interest.

(4) Norfolk Steamship Co., Ltd., controlling interest.

(5) Courtage and Transport in Paris, controlling

interest.
(6) D. Dimitrakos Publishing Co., Athens, Vice-

president.
(7) Geo. Nicolaou S/S Co., Ltd., London, 10% interest.

LIST OF PAY RATES SUPPLIED BY THE SHIPOUNDERS

Schedule of wages for Panamanian steamers

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For voyages to South America, Africa, Egypt, Red Sea

Captain \$356	per 1	month	plus	War	Bonus	100% on	the	basic wages
1st Officer	\$20 7	11	-		11	. 11		n
2nd Officer	178	11			11	13		n
3rd "	155	97			fl.	11		11
Seamen	82.	50 "			11	Ħ		17
1st Engineer	300	11			11	Ħ		EF
2nd "	207	11			11	tt		11
3rd n	178	Ħ			Ħ	13		n
4th "	155	n			Ħ	17		17
Firemen	87.	50"			17 .	17		8

Overtime 80¢ per hour - The war bonus is payable pro rata, that in ports is, while the steamer is at sea. No war bonus while steamer is in port.

For voyages to England and Russia, the same as above plus \$125 Port Bonus

For voyages to Greenland and Iceland " " plus \$60 Port Bonus

Greek Steamers

Basic wages, plus war bonus 300%, which brings the schedule as above

Insurance

Master \$5000-	Chief Engineer \$5000
Chief Officer \$4500	1st Asst. # 4500
2nd " 4500	2nd * * 4500
3rd # 3500	3rd " " 3500
Chief Radio Operator 3500	4th " " 3500
Carpenter 3000	deck " 3000
Boatswain 3000	Oilers 2500 EACH
Sailors 2500 Each	Tireman 2500 "
	wipers 2500 "

Chief Steward	<i>35</i> 00
Chief Cook	300 0
2nd cook & baker	3000
Messman	2500
Utilitymen	2500

SCII		AGE OF CAPITAL M INSURED
4. 5. 6.	Permanent total loss of sight of both eyes Permanent total loss of sight of one eye Loss of two limbs Loss of one limb Permanent total loss of sight of one eye and loss of one limb Total disablement which either permanently or temporarily necessarily and continuously disables the insured person from attending to business or occupation of any and every kind or if he has no business or occupa- tion necessarily confines him immediately and continuously to the house and prevents him from attending to any of his duties (if any)	100% 100 50 100% 50 100 1/2% per week as long as the disablement continues, but not exceeding alto- gethercon- secutive weeks for any single
	A second of the	Lisablement.

If any payment of insurance is made as compensation for war injuries or death, such payment shall be a credit against any other obligation of the Owner or Charterer arising as a result of the same injuries or death.

to seamen. Vlamanos. 16pp)
homo, hamos to young, 7/10/42

ments grammutenespines an 3k. Raiseant report. Tacifint Organizations - intellectuals -> (1) Japanese North League & Karn Osaka Branca most percepul (2) YMCA JOSE + Telas Bases for and non campage end by Kagawa (3) Ven Club - anti-war minded auctors (4) Women's Rosseties for Consolidation of Expeditionary Forces Wines . dayster of military + waval officers (5) Japanese Naril Reagne & Students Hay in Tokys - Im a Burs of was send (6) Seamon's asin Yekohama, Kebe + Kimonosaki - stronger in mondani Teamen's Byanization formerly controlled of afunct Socialist P (7) Variotic your South though higher lent out in (8) Central begger of Johnton -Prototype of associated Ja Keplis Regue (9) of Students league Hay- Tokyo (10) Tide asin : thesent any it wased (11) new Japan assin - Wag Tarkyo (· v) Japan Justice ason - Righter + Luci har - Cantin Engested

(7) Japanese agricultural Laborero Build

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(8) Japanese Fandstuffo Laborero Build

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(6) Japanese Haren i Port Revous Emile Ariected by Hayashi Rukeichi

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By ALC NABS, Late 1/14/88

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

BRANCH

CB-197

National Committee for the Restoration of Greece

The accompanying lists, supplied to B. D. Meritt/by Basil Plavianos include the following:

1. List of the preliminary committee

2. List of the permanent committee

3. List of the board of trustees

4. List of the officers and executive committee

5. The Articles of Association of the Committee

6. Letter from Vlavianos to Meritt concerning certain members

This material gives a full idea of the character of the organization; its officers and executive committee are as follows:

Officers:

Hon. Cimon Diamantopoulos, Honorary President Archbishop Athenagoras, Honorary Chairman Dr. George Papanicolaou, President Dr. Nicholas G. Mavris, Secretary General Manuel Kulukundis, Treasurer

Executive Committee:

Dr. Basil Asteriades Vladimeros Constantinides George Constantoulakis Manuel Kulukundis

Stephen P. Ladas Dr. Nicholas G. Mavris Dr. George Papanicolaou Basil Vlavianos N. S. Coumantaros, Chairman of the

Address:

30 Rockefeller Plaza. New York, N. Y.

Financial Committee

3.2

Organ:

" news from break

News Bulletin, issued approximately semi-weekly to interested persons

hatronal commedes for the Pastoration of Ones co. Commelle members. auticles of as ever often. 110 pp) from Vlaviania, 7/21/42.

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In the first of the formation of the Music of Josephine Control Pert milies of In the first of the Fully 1941, the Crance on a contain a signed by the following emous:

√Mr. V. Construtiution

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VDr. G. Greeris .Dr. L. Lentapanis

vir. C. Constantonickis vPr. A. a. Remis

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VProf. C. Tytoner

. ທຸກ. ຕີ. ໝີກາ∫ຄຸກລະ 🗸 r. J. Stachenides

Also Mr. Coulding, Jr. Kulukumnis and Mr. belokis were membersed.

At the following seeting which took [1000 on July 2 , 1941, the Articles of Association and By-Lows of the organization, enclosed herewith, sore thousand.

In conformity with the Article IV, paragraph (3) of the articles of Association the Committee will composed us follows:

S. Cambouris - Supreme President of the Pan-Phodina Conjuty Lotto,
represented in New York by are distincted of Columbia University
V. I. Chebithen - as representative of Cr. Var Monkos, Supreme President of Ahepa N. Constantinions - Vice-President and Editor of the Greek Daily Atlantis 1.12 This Paper was also represented for some time by Dr. G. Chryssicos 7 Representing the "Tederation of .___ >q. Constantoulaisia

19 Jr. L. Lintzounis of Columbia University Hellacic Societies" and other Greek-Dr. 1. G. Mayris

C. Kounglis - Supreme President of the PenGretta's Association of America III -VIII.

G. Counes - President of the Federation of Levolina Societies of the United States and Character represented in Wes York by ar. Mandolemakis

To les Lylones -- Dumine Provident of Dr. - Lengier, Boot on Loca of America represented in the York to ir. J. Vesuillands.

Pr. C. Flie-Representing the Pro-Combin Coolety

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A. Potons-Suprese Precident of the Unity Clim Sociation of American represented in sem York by Tr. L. E. Loning - 1. Proposed to Procident of the Greek American Progressive Accordation

"C. D. I der - Executive Cosmology of the associate Spin de of Greenes P. VI virage Profilest red Faller of the Proof Policy It tional Herold

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for Language - Profession of Johns Holkins Seiv on the

✓P. Top hoperlaw -Professor of Jessey Ho, kins They we to Vo. Federal-Professor of Jessey Holder Ho, Ct. Levis
✓C. Pepesicolton--Professor of Jessell Ledical Teller
✓A. Polyzoides--Professor of the Clare they also be redded from the

vi. Contract Professor of the University of Panaglycoin

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- Athenesicaes, manuel 320 Wedsworth Avenue Men York, New York
- Asteriades, Dr. Vasilios 255 West 19 Street Her York, Hew York
- Cambouris, S. 4813 Fastern Avenue Baltimore, I'd.
- Chebithes, VasiI. 16 Maplewood Avenue Dayton, Ohio
- v Chryssicon, George 63 Park Row New York, New York
- V Constantinides, Vladimeros Atlantia 205 West 24 Street New York, New York
- ✓ Constantoulakia, George 343 Greenwich Street Hen York, der York
- Coulolias, N. 40 Court Street Boston, Mass.
- ✔ Counanteros, N. 930 Fifth Lyenue New York, New York
- ✓ Counalis, Sam 209 Atlas bldg. Salt Lake City, Utah
- Counes, G. 568 Westminster Rd. Brocklyn, New York
- v Demos, Prof. Eafael 10 Francis / venue moston, Mass.
- ✓ Dorizas, Prof. W. University of Pennsylvania V Mavris, Dr. W&G. Philadelphia, Pa.
- Elie, Dr. 213 Osbora Bldr. 1021 Prospect Avenue Cleveland, Obio
- ▼ Embiricos, T. N. Savoy Plaza 🧢 🗥 New York, Hed York

- Federation of Hellmic Societies of Greeter M. Y. 152 west 42 Street New York, Mew York
- Flambours, Apostle 3/41 Herth South Port Ave. Chicaro, Ill.
- Genieris, Louis ຈ]ຊ Fifth Av⊲. New York, New York
- Vasterie, Dr. Reorge 5 C. Puhrah Avenun Chicago, Ill.
- v Rulukundis, danuel Hotel Pierre Her. York, New York
- Locas, Stap. American Trie ds of Greece 30 For's feller Place lew York, New York
- /Lantucimis, Dr. Leonidas 133 Tast 58 Street New York, New York
- Lekas, N. 19 Foosevelt Street New York, New York
- _ Levandis, J. 601 Lest 113 Strest New York, New York
- Palakis, Prof. Panil Johns Hopkins University Helti ora, id.
- dendelmunkis, A. H. 15% West 42 Street Nor York, New York
- v "arthakis, Pers. 418 Utch Oil Bldg. Salt Lake City, Utah
- 1088 Park Avenue New York, New York
- 9 Michel's, V.* 346 Flath wh Avenue Brooklyn, Hew York
- Miller, Thomas 131 West 33 Street New York, New York

- Hitropoulos, D.*≠ Minn apolis Philipsonic Orchest. inmerpolis, Finn.
- V Horogopoulos, Panos Johns Holkins University Baltimore, Na.
- V Mylones James 606 Public Square Building Cleveland, Ohio
 - /Mylonus, Gaorge E Washington University St. Louis, Missouri
- ~ Papanicolaou, George Cornell Medical College 1300 York Avenue New York, New York
- Polychronis, J. 212 Fifth Avenue New York, New York
- Polyzoides, Prof. Adamantius University of Southern Californ. Los Angeles, California
- Potous, A. 604 Keystone Building Pittsburh, Pannsylvania
- ✓ Stephanides, John 24 William Street New York, New York
- VStephanides, Stephen 1" State Street New York, New York
- VTaylor, S. Gregory St. Moritz Hotel New York, New York
- ~ Vassilaros, John A. 307 East 34 Street New York, New York
- V Vlavianos, Basil 140 %. 26 Street National Herald New York, New York

Marthakis Momber of the House of Representatives of the State of Utah L. Embiricos, N. Councetaros, M. Kulukundis, and St. Stephanides-Shipowners J. Stephanides-Lawyer

S. G. Taylor—President of the Federation of the Greek Communities.

N. Lekas—Trustee of the Greek Cathedral of New York

VJ. Levandis

YF. Miller

D. Mitropoulos*-Conductor of the minneapolis Philarmonic Orchestra Jw. Michel*

^{*} No acceptance of their election as yet received.

EXECUTIVE COUNTITEE

V Dr. V. Asteriodes

v Mr. V. Constantinides

v Mr. Mr. Kulukundis

v Mr. S. F. Ladas

v Dr. N. G. Mavris

Dr. G. Fapanicolaou

v Mr. B. Vlavianos

Mr. N.S.Coumantaros, Chairman of the Financial Committee

OFFICERS

Dr. G. Papanicolaou-President
Dr. N. G. Mavris-Secretary General
Mr. Mo Kulukundis-Treasurer

Professional Unions Reter has membership () Reagne of all national Kassoners -Journely controlled by Socialists - Hay Tokyo Has expert members

(2) Japan hom homsen Employer Build

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Magasaki, Nakodate, Roadigawa

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Hay Tokyo
(3) Japanese Rockway Emples Evild

Ariested by Japanese Rpinning & surty Laborers Build

Oriested by Hackey's Yrahienke

(5) Japanese Electric bruss Emples Brief

Ariested by Jagai Robnichi

Received from Basil Vlavianos

July 8, 1942

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

adopted (Sury 25AANONA)

I.

GR-197

An American Association is created among American citizens
of Greek descent and Greek citizens resident in the United States
under the name of "National Committee for the Restoration of Greece."

II.

The purposes of this association are:

- (1) to work toward the restoration of a free Greece;
- (2) to contribute in keeping alive the spirit of freedom of the people of Greece;
- (3) to support the foreign policy of the Government of the United States which aims at the rebirth of liberty in the world;
- (4) to inform the American public regarding real conditions prevailing in Greece and expound the significance of the struggle waged by the Greek nation in defense of their rights;
- (5) to take part in all efforts to defend and protect the United States, its constitution, its free institutions and its ideals.

III.

The National headquarters of the association are to be in New York City. Local offices may be established in various localities in the United States.

IV.

The concerns of the Association shall be managed by a permanent Board of Trustees and an Executive Committee, elected by it.

The Board of Trustees shall consist of:

- (1) A representative of each of the two Greek dailies in New York City "Atlantis" and "National Herald."
- (2) A representative of each of the two national organizations "Ahepa" and "Gapa."
- (3) A representative of each of the other National Greek-American societies.
- (4) A representative of the Greek War Relief Association.
- (5) Representatives of local Greek Orthodox Communities and Greek-American Societies in various centers in the U.S. under conditions to be determined by the Executive Committee.
- (6) Individuals who by their standing are deemed valuable for the realization of the purposes of the association, and who will be elected by a two-third vote of the members of the Board present and voting by secret ballot.

Until its complete formation, the Board shall consist of the following members:

ν.	Constantinides
V •	OOMSOUTH

R. Demos

M. Dorizas

M. DOLIZAS

G. Gavaris
G. Konstantoulakis

M. Kulukundis

S. P. Ladas

L. Lantzounis

E. Malakis

ρ.

6. Marthakis

N. G. Mavris

P. Morphopoulos

G. Mylonas

G. Papanicolaou

A. Polyzoidis

JY. Stephanidis

B. Vlavianos

VI.

The Executive Committee shall consist of eleven members residents of Greater New York.

Seven of these shall represent the following:

The two Greek dailies "Atlantis" and "National Herald."

The National organization of "Ahepa."

The National organization of "Gapa."

The Greek War Relief Association.

The Greek Orthodox Communities of Greater New York.

The Greek American Societies of New York.

And four shall be elected by the Board of Trustees among its members of groups (5) and (6).

The Executive Committee shall elect from among its members three officers: A President, a Treasurer and a Secretary General.

VII.

The Board of Trustees shall meet at least quarterly and at such other times as the Executive Committee may call a meeting.

The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a month and at such special meetings as may be called by the Fresident.

VIII.

No member of the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee shall receive any compensation, or salary directly or indirectly for any services which may be rendered to this Association.

IX.

This Association, or any of the members of its Board of Trustees or its Executive Committee, shall not at any time act, or engage to act, or agree to act for the government of any foreign country, or a political party of a foreign country or for a person domiciled abroad or a foreign business or foreign partnership or

foreign association or a foreign political organization or any domestic corporate organization subsidized, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by any of the foregoing.

<u>X.</u>

Amendments to these Articles may be proposed in writing by the Executive Committee at least ten days before any meeting of the Board of Trustees and shall be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Board present and voting.

Adopted: July 24, 1941.

CABLE ADDRESS "NATLHERALD" 24 William St. n. Y. Bas. Vlaviana Bas. Vlavianos

THE NATIONAL HERALD

THE NATIONAL HERALD, DAILY THE NATIONAL HERALD, SUNDAY 140 WEST 26TH STREET

NEW YORK

NATIONAL HERALD, INC., PUBLISHERS

JUL FOREIGN 42 HUNALITIES GR-197

Dear Professor Meritt:

Answering your letter of July 1, I enclose Memorandum , which, I trust, you will find of interest.

Concerning Mr. Dorizas, I think he is Professor or lecturer at the Universtity of PhtTadelphia, Penna. I have heard that he was fascistic minded and an admirer of Metaxas regime. Personnally I had a very good impression of him when I met him a few years ago. But I do not know any thing about his political 1deas.

Concerning Mr.J.Stephanidis.He is a distinguished lawyer in New York.Friend of Mr.Lely, Consul General and layer of the consulate. He is a charming person. No strong political convictions, as far as I know, to any direction. I never had the opportunity to discuss political matters with him.

Concerning Mr.G. Marthakis. I have heard of him now for the first time. We have Mr.P. Marthakis in the Committee, but no one of theseI asked knew acce Mr. G. Marthakis.

Mrs. Vlavianos thanks you very much for your kind regards and I wish to assure you that I am very happy indeed every time I have the opportunity to be usefull to you and to the common cause.

Very truly yours

Professor B. Meritt c/oCoordinator of Information Washington, D.C.



GREEK FUR TRADE IN NEW YORK: Organizations of Workers and of Manufacturers

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GR-198

(on account of similarities of names, these organisations and their leaders are somewhat confused in our files, and this memo is intended as a check.)

2.7

United Fur Manufacturers Association, Inc. 370 Seventh Avenue. N. Y.

Thomas Miller was the president of this organization of Greek fur manufacturers until it became apparent that the employers were going to have to deal with a communist union (Local 70: see below), at which time he resigned.

Greek Fur-Workers Union, Local 70 S. Leondopoulos, President 253 West 28th Street. N. Y.

> C.I.O. union, affiliated with the United Council of Fur Workers. This is the union to which the majority of Greek fur-workers belong.

> > 2.4

American Federation of Fur-Workers, A. F. of L. Local 22385
George Volanis, President of the Joint Board
230 Seventh Avenue, New York.

This union represents the minority of the Greek fur-workers, who did not go over to the C.I.O. with Local 70 (above). According to R. Rohman, it has never been of any importance.

3 1.3

amerian

Local 70 is warmly supported by the New York Greek Tribune, which has no use whatever for the A.F. of L. Union, or for its president, Volanis. From January 9, 1942, for several weeks, the Tribune was very much exercised about a scandal which it believed it had uncovered in connection with the misuse of funds intended for the Greek War Relief, on the part of the A.F. of L. Union. All such disputes go back to the time of the founding of the latter, about two years ago, the founding having been, according to the Tribune, the work of a strike-breaker, S. Soulonias, who only later received the blessing of the A.F. of L.

1.1

1 1/1 13 - 1 July 16

7-21-42 (L. Talcott)

The two organizations noted below are, in spite of the similarity in their names, quite separate and distinct.

The Friends of Greece is an organization with social backing which plans to raise money for Greek Relief; it was formed about a year ago, and recently reorganized.

The American Friends of Greece has existed since shortly after the last war, and was reorganized about a year ago. It is not a relief or money-raising organization, but is interested in general publicity and propaganda for Greece, and in projects for post-war reconstruction. Academic background.

There was still a third organization, having no connection with either of the above, called the United States Friends of Greece, but this is now extinct.

FRIENDS OF GREECE 7"

52 East 57th St., New York, N. Y.

Officers:

Grand Duchess Marie, honorary president Mrs. William Astor Chanler, president Harold S. Vanderbilt > Thomas J. Watson > vice-presidents Ogden Hammond, treasurer Nicholas Embiricos, secretary

Q.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF GREECE

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

Officers:

Edward Capps, Honorary Chairman George H. Chase, Chairman T. Leslie Shear, Vice-Chairman Nancy Holsten, Treasurer W. Stuart Thompson, Secretary Stephen P. Ladas, Executive Secretary

manufactures. Fruinds of Greek and american Trunds of Greek (TPP) hemo by & Jolcott. 7/2/142 Carrie Marie

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Recd (1)

COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

February 23, 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

GR - 199

EMORANDUM

TO Mr. D. C. Poole

FROM Leonard W. Doob

SUBJECT Number of Greeks in the Other American Republics

As reported to you by telephone, our records on the number of Jreeks in the other American Republics are not voluminous. This may be due to the fact that there are so few Jreeks there. It is also extremely difficult, as you know, to obtain uniform statistics from any of these countries. The little information that follows, therefore, is most heterogeneous.

4.1.2 Colum

Of the 3,996,599 immigrants to Brazil between the years 1824 and 1933, 4,011 were Greeks.

Of the 37,511 foreigners in Colombia as of March 31, 1939, 131 were Greeks.

Of the 159,876 foreigners reported in Mexico by the 1930 census, 1,042 were Greeks.

Of the 34,050 foreigners in Peru as of 1932, 104 were Greeks.

We are due to get lots more from the anchologica M. y. jhank Dovb for us - pro

(1p.1 hemo: Doob to Pools, 7/23/42

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and MARTUN HARDIALITIES BR

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Jul 31 Ja 35 M 112 COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

17

Professor B. D. Meritt Office of Strategic Services 25th and E Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C.

AUG 3-1942 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY APEX BUILDING 153

A. A toB

Dear Ben:

You are probably already familiar with the facts contained in the following letter, but I am sending it down in case it contains any information of interest to you.

COPY OF LETTER FROM MANUEL E. KULUKUNDIS, 7 GREAT JONES STREET, N.Y.C.

"I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a short list of vessels registered in Panama but owned or controlled by Greeks "You will not find our group in that list for the simple

reason that we haven't any under the Panamanian flag.

"I have included in the list only those that are controlled by persons here. There were a number of vessels transferred to Panama before September 1939 and controlled in London. Some of these were sold. Two by Canas Ltd., two by Onessi, one by Cosmas, one by Niarchos. The remainder were chartered to the British Government and the last I heard was to the effect that they were I' lost.

"Those controlled here:

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			7** 1
	SS.Atlantic	controlled	by Niarchos 1.7
Tank	SS Phoenix	11	" "
	SS Eureka	11	" S.R. Vergottis
	SS Portland	11	" Andrew M. Embiricos
	SS Makena	11 -	A John P. Courselles
Tank	SS Panam	11	" Kyriakos Venizelos - 1
	SS North King	11 .	. " A. G. Pappadakis _ 1.7
	SS Intrepido	11	tt tt it it
Tank	SS Loida	11	" T. J. Vatis - 17
	SS Maria ?	11 .	" Socrates Conijoglou- (now in Spain)
	SS Kotoo	11	" P. Markesini — 1.7

"I trust this is all you require but I am at your disposal should you need further information."

NY-14194

Yours very sincerely,

T.L.S.
T. Leslie Shear

Sest if reads regestered in Panama bet owned or wit rolled By Greeker. (vpp) detter. Shear to ment, 7/19/42.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES PRANCH

(A) -2 00

RECEIVED

AUG 3 - 1942
PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY
APEX BUILDING 153

B. D. Meritt

July 31, 1942

Commander Silas B. Moore

A friend of mine in Princeton, New Jersey, has just come into possession of certain information about the names of Greek steamships with an indication of who among the Greek shipowners in New York now control them. The list purports to give the names of vessels registered in Panama but owned or controlled by Greeks. Our informant states that there were a number of Greek vessels transferred to Panama before September, 1939, and controlled in London. Some of these were sold: two by Canas, Ltd., two by Onessi, one by Cosmas, and one by Niarchos. The remainder were chartered to the British Government. The list of ships as controlled in New York follows:

controlled by Niarchos SS Atlantic Tank 88 Phoenix Ħ " S.R. Vergottis SS Eureka Andrew M. Embirices SS Portland Ħ " John P. Goulandris SS Makena " Kyriakos Venizelos 88 Panam Tank " A. G. Pappadakis SS North King " A. G. Pappadakis SS Intrepido 88 Maria? Socrates Conijoglou (now in Spain)
" T. J. Vatis SS Loida Tank 52 ⁸ P. Markesini SS Kotoo

It occurs to me that this information may be of interest to the proper Officers in Naval Intelligence and I beg of you to be good enough, if you see fit, to forward it to them.

C. O. I. - F. H.-MASTER COPY

Document Sumber

Original Consultation

Copies

Copies

BDM:mfk

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sacl

Dr. George P. Gavaris, Supreme President, 5 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

mr. Anthony Maroulis, Supreme Secretary,
317 Meyran Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Andrew Margarites, Supreme Treasurer, 25 East Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. John Gatsopoulos, Vice-President, 174 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

John Darlas, Vice-President, P.O.Box 644, Akron, Ohio.

Gus G. Economy, Vice President, 2746 Milwaukee Street, Denver, Colorado.

T. B. Mountanos, Vice-President, 268 Third Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Elias Mavromichalis, Vice-President, 200 N. Payson Street, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Iphigenia Copadis, Supreme Counsellor of Women's Lodges. 516 Merrimack Avenue, Manchester, N. H.

Thomas A. Johnson, General Legal Counsel. 221 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

Jas G. Athanasopoulos, Commissioner of the Jrs' Order, 433 South Halsted St. Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. C. Papatheodore, Supreme Orator, 6248 N. Washtenew Ave. Chicago, Illinois.

Offices of G.A.P.A. (1p) From Garais. 7/22/42

Officers of G.A.P.A.
reid from
Des Grosse P. Gavaris
July 22, 1942

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH RECEIVED GRJUL 2 2 1942 CO |
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APEX BUILDING 153

5-

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Jul 6 10 26 AM '4?

FOREIGN NATIONALTIES BRANCH GR-202 " YE JO

S. C.

Silas B. Moore, Comman PORT, NO SING CATE

July 4, 1942

To:

Dr. Benjamin Merritt

SUBJECT:

Information on ships owned by A. G. Papadakis.

Encls .:

Navy Department memorandum Op-16-F-9, OSS/00299, (A) July 4, 1942.

Memorandum containing subject information. (B)

The enclosures were received from the Navy Department and are forwarded to you herewith.

Greek Merchant Marine

- Memo on ships owned by A.G. Papadakis (D)
- Merrio on American shipping brokers representing (2) Greek firms
- 3 Letters, Meritt to + from vanceder, on subject of in formation on Greate ship owners
- Information from S. Theotonides on state (4) of Greek merchant marine

TOMEREN MATERIAL PERI BRANCH GR-202

July 4, 1942.

MEMCRANDUM for Commander Silas B. Moore, U.S.M., Office of Strategic Services.

SUBJECT: Information on ships owned by A. G. Papadakis.

Enclosure: (A) Memorandum containing subject information.

1. Enclosure (A) is forwarded at the request of the Belkans and Near East Section of Naval Intelligence for delivery to Dr. Benjamin Merritt of the Foreign Nationalities Branch.

John L. Riheldaffer, Commander, U.S.N., Ret.

CONEIGN NATIONALIES BRANCH

GB-202

The following information concerning ships owned by Mr. A.G. Papadakis is taken from Lloyds Register and E. Gröner-Taschenbuch Der Handelsflotten 1940. The ships on that date were listed as units of the Rumanian Merchant Marine.

	Date Built	Tonnage
Elise	19	1986
Point Arena	*17	4673
Point Bonita	'18	4782
Point Caleta	'1 9	4823
Point Chico	18	4905
Point Clear	120	4839
Point Judith	'1 9	4810
Virginia	יו?	2041

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION INFORMATION OUT

270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Jun 17 11 01 AM '42

COGRDINATOR OF INFORMATION

June 16, 1942

Memorandum to: Mr. DeWitt Poole

From:

John P. O'Keeffe

GRANCH

GRANCH

The attached memo is a supplement to

Mr. Crusius' memo of May 29th on the same topic.

gras

Attach.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FOREIGN STATES A

GB-202

FROM:

Malcolm A. Crusius

DATE June 15, 1942

To:

John P. O'Keeffe

SUBJECT:

Greek Shipping

1,13

Sevaides

I refer to my memorandum of May 29 to you with reference to George Neophytos who was referred to me by Harry Savadis.

On June 12 Savaedis brought to me a list of Greek shipping firms connected with American brokers which he described as the list given to him by Mr. Neophytos which he pointed out was not complete. The following names appeared on the list:

Blidberg Roth child Co., Inc.

Rethymnis and Kulukundis (representing many Greek ship owners)
Gratsos
Stathotos
Onassis
Rosmetos
Mayroleon

Simpson Spence and Young

Venizelos Bros. Michael Livanos Georgandis Vergottis

Boyd Weir and Sewell, Inc.

Stavros Livanos

Mulwhy Ce Crusius

MAC :ms

Ships build by Pappadalais; american bolours representing Greeks shipping trims. Greek herhant having (1/p) hemos; more to her It. 7/4/42



B. D. Meritt

June 24, 1942

Miss Margaret I. Wheeler Greek Shipowners

Your memorandum of June 17 on the alleged shipowners—Retholm's Rathinnis, Vergottis, and Papadakis—has just reached me. I note that you are getting the information I desired about them through Mr. Murray Gurfein of your office, and that Mr. Gurfein has transmitted the request to Mr. R. S. Young in Washington and that Mr. Young will send the information directly to me.

I live together, although we work in different offices. Last week Mr. Young called me on the telephone from his office begging me to supply him with information about certain shipowenrs, by name Rathinnis, Vergottis, and Papadakis. He said that he had had an urgent telegram from New York for information on these three men and begged me to help him out by giving him the facts.

To supplement this information which I thus supply to myself, I have a further suggestion. Our original memorandum came from Mr. Malcolm Crusius. He had obtained his facts from a Mr. Savaidis. Mr. Savaidis reportedly is very willing to be of any help he can to us, and has already given Mr. Crusius some

further facts about two of these men. Would it be possible for you to have Mr. Crusius renew his contact with Mr. Savaidis? Since he knew something about these alleged shipowners, it occurs to me that he may know more and that possibly we can get from him the facts that we want. I we interested in first names, companies with which they are affiliated, names of the boats they control, present addresses, and status of citizenship.

Heny thanks.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGH HATIONALITIES BR. OUT

INTEROFFICE MEMO Jun 18 10 55 AM '42

FROM: Margaret I. Wheeler coordinator of information

Mr. Benjamin Meritt

DATE June 17, 1942

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

BRANCH

UB-202

SUBJECT: Greek shipowners

To:

With reference to Rathinniz, Vergettis, and Papapakis, I requested the information you wished to have on them from Mr. Murray Gurfein of this office.

Mr. Gurfein transmitted the request to Mr. R. S. Young in Washington, and Mr. Young will send the information directly to you.

Tu. T. Whelek

REST AVAILABLE CUPT

Information obtained by T. Leslie Shear from S. Theophhides, Asst. Minister of the Greek Merchant Marine, according to covering letter, Meritt to Poole (2-11-42) with information on pre-war economic conditions in Greece (background file).

Merchant Marine

FOREIGN NATIONALIFIES
BRANCH
GR - 202

At the outbreak of war the fleet consisted of 459 ships (above 100 tons) with a total tonnage of 1,895,699.

Forty-five of 50 coastal ships were sunk, the remaining five escaping to Egypt. Some of these sunk in Peiraeus and other harbors may have been raised and repaired.

Seven coastal ships were sunk while being used as hospital ships.

About 800,000 tons of shipping still remain. All of this is leased to the British Government with the exception of ten in the ships, leased to the Swiss Government, to carry food for Switzerland.

The charter rate to the British is 15% shillings per ten, payable to the owners of the ships. All boats chartered to the British are manned by their Greek crews and fly the Greek flag, except the Nea Hellas which is manned by the British.

- D how much lost tennage has been replaced?
- (2) what is profile complement of men for a ship of say areo tens? (assume 200 such still existing, + we will get a fair estimate of number of seamen.)
- (3) no mention here of Panamanian companies.
- D what are the rates of pay, + how do they compare with those of other seamen, not British or American? For instance, with the Norwegian, also considered in

ns for Mr Theofanides -

This was handed to sue by Melas. It is his translation of the greek original It could rest in our files.

Rush.

Aug.

293 Ministery of Information, London

Original in greek. a travelation. FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
GR-203

Rov.

A Constitutional Decree has been signed by the King as

Return Tavaca or government to the constitution of the constitution of

follows:

"Constitutional Decree"

"Official interpretation of Article 3 of the Constitutional Decree dated October 22, 1941, concerning further the invalidation of the Decree dated August 4th 1936 suspending certain articles of the Constitution."

We George the Second , King of the Hellenes,

Taking in consideration the Greek Constitution of 1911 and its complementary decree of October 22 1941, as well as the Advisory note of our Cabinet, on the proposal of our Prime Minister, we decide and order:

Article one. The real meaning of Article three of Constitutional Decree dated October 22, 1941 is that the King appoints and relieves & the Prime Minister, and upn the latter's proposal the Cabinet Ministers, in accordance with the coresponding stipulation (provision) of the MINISTER ARTICLE 31 of the constitution.

Article two The Decree of august 4th 1936, which suspended Articles 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 20, and 95, of the Said Constitution is abrogated (repealed)

London, February 4th, 1942 (signed)

The Introductory report on the above Decree runs as follows:

Your Majesty, the Constitutional Decree of October 22nd, 1941, clearly aims to regulate the fuctioning of state authorities in those cases where the Constitution of 1911 cannot be followed owing to absolute necessity (force majeure.). This && Constitution was become absolute made again effective by the vote of the National Assembly &&&&& on October 10th 1935, temporarily, until the new Constitutional Charter is drawn up and

gravel

1,8

4,2

voted, as stipulated in the same decision .

Taking this into consideration, the Comst. Decree of 10/22/41 temporarily completes the Constitution, untill our return to as regards/
Greece, as stated in the force of circumstances, as stated in the force of circumstances.

Constitutional regulations were thus given to what was done up to then with nolegal base, as for instance the legislative powers, the functioning of tribunals etc.

Cosenquently to the above, The Const. Decree and the Constitution of 1911 complete each other: the latter has full play where circumstances do not prevent its application, whereas if an ommission or obscurrity exists in the said decree, it is clarified by the coresponding disposition of the Constitution, if such exists.

Thus Article 31 of the Const. says: "The King appoints and his/dismisses/cabinet Ministers." and Article 3. of the Const. Decree of 22/10/41 merely adds that the King appoints the Prime Minister, and on the latters proposal the Cabinet Ministers. The Const. is thus readjusted as to this point only, in accordance with Parliamentary customs which had prevailed in Greece during the later years. No mention is made regarding the dismissal of the Prime Minister or Ministers appointed in this way, as no relative alteration is made.

Although no doubt can exist as to the **ALGAL** Kings right to dismiss the Prime *Minister and the Ministers, we have the honour to propose that **ALGAL** Article 3. be authentically interpreted in order to raise any doubts left by its incompleteness.

Availing or reelves of this opportunity we submit to Your Majesty the following proposition:

On August 4th 1936 , in No324 of the First volume of the

Official Gazette, a decree was published, on the proposal of the Primr Minister at the time, according to which, in execution of the Constitutional Decree of May 4th 1935, the Articles 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 20, and 95 of the Const. were suspended and the country was governed for a few yers by under Marshal Law.

This decree, is essentially void, being based, as said on the above Const. Decree. which had quite a different object: the safe-guard of certain basic stipulations of the Const. of 1927, and the possibility of repealing certain stipulations of this Const. which had since been abgogated. Furthermore the Decree in suestion has no longer reasons for existing, the political view-point which had made it necessary (dictated&it) having disappeared.

We therefore beg to accept that by the accompanying Decree, (Act) the said Decree of Aug. 4th 1936 be considerd as null and void regarding/
&&/its suspension of the dispositions of the Const. on the rights of the citizen.

London Febr. 4th 1942

Your Majesty's most obedient servants

The Coucil of Ministers

The President, Emm. Tsouderos, the Members: Sakelariou, Varvaressos, Dimitrakakis, Michalopoulos, Simopoulos, Nikolaidis, Theofanidis,

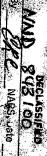
Dext of Decree: (4pp) Iwan hunstry of Intermity.

Souther rocid 3/11/42

Following the dismissal of Mr Dimitratos, the duties of Minister of Labour and Minister of Agriculture have been temporarily assumed by the P.M. Mr. Tsouderos

Mr. Evangelos Sekeris has been apointed Minister of Public Education and Cults, sent on a Mission to the United States, in order to follow the Greek @@@@@@ditte@g&@ Parishes, Churches and Schools there and report on their possible needs.

The Government has declared that it undertakes to pay all expences arrising from the transportation of 8.000 tons of wheat to Greece, and has guaranteed all expences relative to the expedition of foods to that same country from Turkey.



Greek Text of the Act of the Greek Government
Abrogating the Proclamation of the Fourth of
August.

(From the Greek Daily National Herald, February 0, 1942)

H voo Zigs Kußzevijozws aniewors Zoo Scalarpalos Dzei avaozojis Zoo Ejjyvinoù Eurzappalos

Novaivor, 5 φεβεουαείου. ('Educais Kyeug. 6 φεβεοααειου, 1942)

Ws eξqs:

"Συν λαπλική Πεάξις Φερί αὐθενλικής έρμηνείας λου αρθου 3 2ης αθο 22 'Οπλωβρίου, 1941 Συνλαπλικής Πράξεως και Φερί απυρώσεως λου αθο 4 'Αὐγούσλου 1936 Δια λάγμαλος Φερί ανασλημής διαλάξεών λινων λου Συνλάγμαλος."

Γεώθριος β. "Εχονδιε ύσο όψει δο Σύνλαγμα

δο 1911 και ζην συμοληθωμαλικήν δούδου Συνλαγμα

Πεαξιν ζης 22 κς 'Οκλωβείου, 1941, ως και ζην από

4 φεβεουαείου έ. ξ., εἰσήγησιν δοῦ Ἡμελίρου Ύπουεικοῦ
Συμβουρίου, δρολάσσει δοῦ Ἡμελίρου Πεοίδεου ζοῦ

Υπουερικοῦ Συμβουρίου, ἀπερασίσαμεν και διαλάσσομεν.

"Aedeor lor. Hangogs Érron Lo de de de o 3 lgs
de 22 'Onlugeiou 1941 Eurlandings Tedgeus siran
"Lo Bacyzis Scoeige nai Dave lor Tembronoueror,
ly Deoldose Si ailo lois inoverois oun finus of os
ly arlicloryon Scalager loi de de o 31 loi Eurlaphalos.

"<u>Aedfor Zor</u>. Το αθό 448 Ασρούσλου 1936 Διαλαγμα ωτρί άνασλοχης δων διαλάξεων ζων άρθεων 5.6,10, 11, 12, 14, 20 λαι 95 δο Συνλάγμαλος καθ' ο'ρου ζό Kéalos ziva: änueov.

Er Λονδίνω η 4η Φεβρουαρίου, 1942.

The Eiogryling "Enderes los Yourependo Συμβουρίου έδε 29, dvwliew Tex ξεως έχει ως dropoodus:

" Mepazziólale,

"H' doi 22 as Orluseion 1941 Eurlandung Teages rapis à Dorno Des dous end piry là lis juilonepias lier Kealiner Ezovoier zuzi évos és mos ailas Jorn Zür Beerzagenn arnsteas Bras Pen Boralar na Édachoodis ogéémes 2 Enrapha Bi 1911, li s'aoior Sià los 44 pionalos his Tinhs Educias Eurejeuteus, Pérentes 1000 joriar 10 Onluseion, 1935, ÉDANG DE Deormerons zv idyor prixers 6200 pyprodes 8 vros Zurlaphalinos Xaelys his xweas, wis look éérgélai is là Pypionale Zoilw. Toilou Zedévlos 4 Zurlanding Med gis oupoggeoù Deorweinns prexes lys Éwavodou pas sie Ejjasa lo Eurlappa sie les Scalafres los érrivas, di oboide en lier opappalos sivar asovalor và épaquor doiv, wis Zoilo rapiès Desnualer hai en hor er ly eisapurg ailys avapreourieur.

"Elidy o'Da Zorlaphalinos Codpos sie o', le épévelo pixer ble xueis vopinir lux ravora, évi Dacabeirpak o'oror apoeà lir dornoir lis Nopodelinis E zourias, his juloueriar Scharheims 2,10.

Kalà σονεδειαν λών άνω εμλοτρένων ή Σουλαπλική Πεάξις συμφοριλεύελαι με là Σουλαγμα λου 1911. ή δι δρώλον λουδο είν ωδάρχει δια λών δεριστώσεων άδουαμία εραρμορίς δου Σουλάγμαλος, λαι δεύλερον αν υδάρχει ασάρεια ή μενον ευ αυλή λή δράξει, αυλη ασέελαι επ λής εν λω Σουλάγμαλ σοναφούς Διαλάξεως, ερ' ώσον υδάρχει λοιαύλη.

Trei Davorus Zw. otilu Scoergopivur Teudu Douerod nai ú Douerwr Sir printar jopos, Stáli où Sir z'r Cyirir Djós Zoolo prla Bajji Zar.

i kailer in wary vrendlurer Sin Sinalar va i værenn de prosojie vrei les Sinacupales les Barrjeus d'aus dans les Tewdedoveron hai lois Yvouerous, ži boilors opos de oriv bo pear huos revos los de opos 3. Exouri hir Lugir và opolizionem ocos Eepyreodig auderlinus loss.

"En ly ady sonareia, Merajsvolar sosanjouser von ly unique of larer:

"Τη 4η Αυγουσδου 1936 εδημοσιεύδη είσ λο ύδος αριθμούν 324 φύρρον δρώδου λεύχους λης εφημερίδος λής Κυβερνήσεως Διάλαγμα παλά δρόλασιν λοδ λόλε

Πρωθυδουρουροῦ δυνάμει λοδ όδοιος, παλό επλήεσιν

ΚΔ΄ Συνλαπλιης Πράξεως λής 14η; Μαΐου 1935, άνεσλάρη ή έραρμορή λών άρθρων 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 20 παίο 95 λοδ Συνλάγμαλος λοδ 1911 παί ή χώρα έπυβερνήδη έδι λινα έλη βάσει λοῦ ελραλωλιος Νόμου.

Το Διαλαγμα δοῦλο σημενου εἰς λίν

μνημονευθείσαν Συνλαπλιην Πεάξιν, ἀροεωσαν

άλλο ζήλημα, λίν δροσλασίαν λών θεμηιωδών
διαλάξιων δο Συνλάγμαλος δο 1927 καὶ λίν
δυναλόληλα άνασληζς δρός δούλω Διαλάξεων
λίνων λοῦ παληργημένου Συνλάγμαλος λοῦ 1927,
δίν δύναλαι δαρά νὰ κριδή ως άκυρου. ᾿Αλλά δημο

λούλου λό εν γόρω Διάλαγμα δευ έχει οπέου γόρου υδάς ξεως, ένηι οδούτης λής δοριλικής άνλιγή ψεως, Η όδοία ύδη γός ευσε λούλο, λώι δας αλαμώ, δεχθήλε δ'δοως διά λής συνυδοβαρρομένης δράξεως άλυς ωθή λαὶ λό άδο 4ης Αὐγούσλου 1930 μνη μου ευθέν Διάλαγμα δες άνασλογής λών Διαλάξεων λού Συνλάγμαλος, αι όδοίαι δροσλαλεύουν λά λλομικά διλαμώμαλα λού δορίλου.

Er Λονδίνω Ig 45 Φεβρουαρίου 1942.

Tis 'Ypelipus Μεγαμειόζηλος εὐωτιθέσλαλοι
Οτράωσυλες

To Yvoverizion Euppoincer

O Trécisées

E. Tooosies

Ta payy:

Σαπημαρίου, Δημηλραπάτης, Μιχαροωουρος, Σιμοωουρος, Νιποραϊδης, Θεοφανίδης.

(The above signatories were named in the text as given by the Kripu &. Barbaressors also signed)

TO:

JAMES P. WAREURG

May 15- 1942

Here is an extract from a report being prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Branch, which I am passing on to you for whatever interest it may present.

Of the

(Initialed) J. C. W.

FROM: JOHN C. WILEY

C. O. I. - F. N. -WA TO TOPY

Document Sunday Original .. Copies

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

> MAY 181942 GR-204

4.10

Radio receiving conditions are fairly good in central and southern Greece and on the Greek islands. Conditions are less favorable in the northern provinces, including the city of Salonika. All the European short-wave stations are received satisfactorily in Greece, except when jammed by other continental stations. In 1939 Rome and Bari frequently jammed Cairo and BBC; Cairo can also be jammed from Libya, and London from DNB in Germany. Broadcasts from Syria would be most satisfactory because they could not be jammed. Reception from Moscow is excellent.

Broadcasts from the United States are best received in Athens between 5 A.M. and 4:30 A.M. Athens time. (2:00 P.M. Eastern Standard Time is 9:00 P.M. Athens Standard Time.)

Seasonal variation in reception in Athens is as follows:

April through July - be August through October - me November through January - pe February through March - me

best results medium

- poor - medium

4,13

Greece (Call Sign - SVA-SZZ) had but one important broadcasting station, owned by the Government and operated by the Radio Broadcasting Service, 38 Voulis Street, Athens. This station was opened in June, 1938, and operated on 601 kc. (499 meters) and 11,000 to 12,000 watts, with a 15,000 watt transmitter. If and when the Hontreux Conference is made effective, the station will operate on 645 kilocycles.

Two additional broadcasting stations of local classification were operated at Athens and Salonika on 8100 and 1500 kc. respectively. The Athens station has 50 watts power. The improvised

NNID SUBJECT ///

character of these transmitters, maintained by local organization, limits the quality of their service. Three or four amateur transmitters existed before the war.

In addition to propaganda broadcasts for local consumption, it is reported (London TIMES correspondent in Stamboul) that the Athens radio constantly broadcasts propaganda in Arabic to the Arabs.

(This section on radio is incomplete. Supplementary information will follow.)

Radio Stations in and broad cards to Greace axis hopogands Chias. (10 pp) hemo, when to warburg. 5715/4L

4

June 4, 1942

2 BHANCH HOLENTIES

GR - 204

Mr. James P. Warburg Office of the Coordinator of Information 270 Madison Avenue New York City

Dear Jimmie:

On May 15 I forwarded to you an extract from a report being prepared by the Foreign National-ities Branch, indicating at the time that the report was incomplete and that supplementary information would follow. I now enclose for whatever interest it may present the latest revision of our notes on radio in Greece.

Yours sincerely,

(Initialed) J. C. H.

John C. Wiley

Or Darburg Cop 8.C.P. F.N.B.

Enc. BDM:mfk

Bow

COAST RADIO STATIONS

24-Hr. Service	Location	KM	Type of Service	Name and Call Letters
A2 A1	230 481 23" E 370 491 22" N	1.3	CP See notes 2,3,4,6, 7,8	Athinai RadioFC Call Letters - SVA See Note 1
В	26° 05° 30° F 38° 20° 00° N	0.3	CP See notes 2,6,8	Chios RadioFC Call Letters - SVB See note 1
Al	22 ⁰ 591 5511 E 37 ⁰ 551 0511 N	0.05	CR See notes 5,8	Istime de Corinthe Radio. F.C. Call Letters - SYI
A1, A2 B	190 541 21" I 390 371 11" I	1.5	CP See notes 2,6,8	Kerkyra RadioFC Call Letters - SXK See Note 1

NOTES ON COAST RADIO STATIONS

- 1. Accounts settled by the Ministry of Communications, Athens.
- 2. For radiotelegrams exchanged through a Greek coast station between ships of any nationality on the one hand and Greek offices on the other hand.
- The station is linked directly with the telegraph offices of Athens and Piraeus, and its range covers during daytime a distance of 1500 km.
- 4. Listens on 143(2100) from 1000 h to 1015 h, 1400 h to 1415 h, 1800 h to 1815 h and 200 h to 2315 h for the long distance correspondence.
- 5. The station communicates with ships solely for the preparation of their entry in the canal.
- station between Greek offices on the one hard and ships of any nationality applying a ship charge of 0 fr. 20 or less on the other hand.

7. There is no coast or inland charge for meteorological radiotelegrams originating from ships at sea and addressed to the meteorological service on the Air Ministry (short address "Meteor") provided that they do not contain anything but meteorological observations.

Only Athinai Radio coast station is authorized to receive these radiotelegrams.

CP means the station is open to public correspondence; CR means the station is open to restricted public correspondence.

AIRCRAFT RADIO STATIONS

NAME OF STATION OR MARK OF NATIONALITY AND REGISTRATION	CALL SIGN	FREQUENCIES	TYPE EMISSION	KW	:
Thessaloniki	SXACB	333	Al A2 A3	0.022	
Athinai	SXACA	3 33	A1 A2 A3	0.022	
Ioannina	SXACD	333	Al A2 A3	0.022	
Patra1	SXACE	333	A1 A2 A3	0.022	,
SC-ACF	SXACF	272	A1 A2 A3	0.07	
SX-ACH	SXACH	272	A1 A2 A3	0.07	
SXACI	SXACI	272	A1 A2 A3	0.07	
Aconef de guerre hellenique	SXKAB	333	Al	ann stine niger angle	

BROADCAST STATIONS

NAME OF STATION	<u>KW</u>	FREQUENCIES	TYPE EMISSION	CALL SIGN
Athina1	15.0	601	A3	?
Thessaloniki	0.8	804	A3	?
?	-	98 25	A3	s v j
?		9935	м3	SVM

The location of SVJ and SVM is not known. The calls and operating frequencies were picked up by monitorings. The Athens station has already been described above.

MNID 843100

NNID 343100

FIXED AEHONAUTICAL STATIONS

NAME OF STATION	CALL SIGN	See Note	TYPE TANT	FREQUENCY	TYPE	ă	EXACT SEOCH
Agrinion Aeradio	SWD See Note 2	336	A1	250-500	A1 A2	0.002	
Athinal Fallron Aeradio FA See Note 1	See Kote 3	260 284 336	41	250-500	A1 A2	0.15	23 41 00 E 37 56 30 N
Athinai Faliron Aeradio FA See Note 1	SwZ See Note 3	4286 4687 5660 6522 12500	4	Airport Station for Athens. De- kella Fali- ron Nea	5 4 7	e.	23 43 06,8E 37 53 50,4M
Ioannina Aeradio FA	SwE See Note 2	336	4	250-500	A1 A2	0.005	39 43 00 M 20 49 00 E
Iraklion Ae- radio FA	Swii See Mote 2	333	4				Crete
Kerkyra Ae- radio FA	SWK See Note 5	256 256 2459 2459 2459 2459 2459		175-14286	T 8	0.2	19 51 30 E
Meg. Peffeo Ae- radio FA		2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007	4	175-14286	41	0.3	23 25 00 E 38 00 00 N
Palaton Faltron Aeradio FA		6522 46822 8822	4	14045-15480 See Note 6	T T		23 41 00 E 37 56 30 N
Thessaloniki Ae- radio FA	SWC	260 284 336 306 306	A &	50-500	A1 A2	0.45	22 57 56 E

NOTES ON FIXED AERONAUTICAL STATIONS

- (1) The Station is equipped with Direction Finder equipment.
- (2) Hours of service are fixed according to the ltinerary of the Aircraft.
- (3) The Station is intended to serve the airports of the region of Athens -- namely Dekelia, Faliron and Nea-Peramos.
- (4) This Station belongs to the "Company Ala Littoria" and serves its own aircraft.
- (5) This Station belongs to Air France and serves its own aircraft.
- (6) The discrepancy between the figures in column 3 and the range indicated in column 5 reveals an error in the record.

 However, the figures reflect accurately the notification of the Berne Bureau.
- (7) Columns 3 and 4 indicate customary usage; columns 5 and 6 indicate possible range.

The following additional information about Fixed Stations was published by the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, Revision of November, 1941. One should note that the occupation of Greece may have caused significant changes.

FIXED STATIONS

Location	Call Sign		Rcs.
Alexandroupolis	SXD	375, 425, 500 8	See Note 1
Chania (La Canee)	SXN	375, 425, 443,	500 See note 1
Iraklion Kritis (Candie)	SYC	75	
Kerkyra (Corfu)	SXK	375, 425, 472,	500 See note 1
Mitilini	syb /	92.3	
Rion	SXX	500	See note 1
Samothraki	SXR	400	See note 1
Spate	SYA	80.75, 103.8	
Thessalonika (Salonika)	SXC	375, 425, 500	See note 1

(1) Only frequency has been given for the stations performing Fixed Service. (It would appear from the frequencies used that the service was for ships.)

The Eastern Telegraph Company had a radio receiving station at Loutza on the east coast of Attica and a sending station at Charvati (Attica) as recently as 1941. This information comes from Mrs. Homer W. Davis, who had a summer home at Loutza until 1941.

The Federal Communications Commission reports that Rome broadcasts to Greece two ten-minute news programs daily (?) in Greek. These broadcasts stress Axis invincibility and Allied ineffectiveness, and are aimed to destroy Greek faith in eventual Allied victory.

The broadcasts are from 12:10 - 12:20 p.m., and 5:50 - 6:00 p.m., EWT (Athens time 7:10 to 7:20 p.m., 12:50 - 1:00 a.m.)

The specific propaganda lines for the sample period April fourth to eighth were, in order of frequency:

1. Axis successes in all theatres, Pacific, Mediterranean, Eastern Front.

- 4.90
- 2. Allied losses in all theatres.

 Ineffectiveness in attacks, fear of fighting.
- 3. Allied .ess in present material, failure of convoys.
 Allied success propaganda false.
- 4. British and American perfidy to their own forces in Australia.

 Disaffection of oppressed peoples in India, Eire, Palestine.
- 5. Dissentions within the governments and among the peoples of both Britain and the United States.
- 6. Axis invincibility and extension to new fronts in South America.
 Increased collaboration from Bulgaria and other puppet states.

The Axis as the defender of the common man against the communist plot for world control is the line receiving increasing attention most recently. The alliance of the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets is said to show growing Russian domination of the United Nations (See broadcast of April 20, 1942.)

Suspect you must have
this material in a
much more complete form,
with the possible exception of the
Greek Catholic Union
which is probably Greek
only in the sense of
being Greek Orthodox.

LT

月一 A -

Greek American Progressive Association 317 Meyram Avenue Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Anthony Marculis, Supr. Secretary 317 Meyram Avenue Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

, MAY 18 1942

6R - 205

M - M -

Greek Catholic Union of the U.S.A. h09 - 10th Avenue Munhall, Pennsylvania

John Masich, Secretary 409 -10th Avenue Munhall, Pennsylvania Cod-Acorda

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Order of Ahepa 8hO Investment Building Washington, D. C.

> / C. B. Johannides, Executive Secretary 8h0 Investment Building Washington, D. C.

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Sest of Seels organizations and their secretaries (1P) From Treasing Dept, 579/12

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GREEK NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Branch)

Papers considered especially important are starred. Significant corrections are underlined in red; comments and additional information are added in the right hand column.

The Common Council circulation figures appear to be large; note # 16, where the figure is over twice that claimed by the paper.

· (1) d - Atlantis Registered circulation. 16.037 (2) d - National Herald Registered circulation. 13.340 (Ethnikos Keryx) (3) bm-Ahepan Written in English (4) w - Ethnos Has recently suspended publication 3 a (5) bm -Kosmos Appears very irregularly 2: (6) sm - New Generation 1 = (Nea Genea) PI - California Claims circulation of 5,000: strongly Royalist and pro-Metaxas (8)Prometheus Publication suspended (9) bm - Southern Grecian & V Claims circulation of 5,000 Tribune Creek Star) 3. - Hellenikos Aster Saloniki Greek Press Claims circulation of 8.000: (Hellenikos Typos) (cautiously liberal in tone Hellenic World - 3.7 Written in English (13) w -Greek-American (14) sm - Ethniki Enosis - 5% Appears very irregularly; follows editorial policy of Atlantis 1 6 - Detroit Athens / (15) wClaims circulation of 6,800 (Athenai)

(16) w - Detroit Greek Tribune Claims circulation of 3,000;

appears very irregularly

-(17) w - Acropelis (IS) m - Consolation-Paregoria (19) sm - E. Scopia -3.7 30 (20) sm - Ahepa Messenger (21) bm - Anorthosis (22) m - Campana - Cathedral Echo (23) m - Crete 37 (24) m - Dodecanesian **ESTIA** (31) (26) m - Hestia 327(27) m - Estiator - Greek-American Tribune (89) a - Kphth 25)(30) sm - Nea Hemera (New Day) (31) - Voice (2 6) (32) sm - Satyros-(33) - Suburban Review - Graek-American News (35)- Parnassus

We have no knowledge of this; believe it does not exist

As above, # 18

Claims circulation of 1,000; written in English

Publication suspended

Claims circulation of 5,000

Official organ of the Lellenic Eastern Orthodox Church of N. Y.

Official organ of the Pan-Cretan Union of America; claims circulation of 2,5000

Publication suspended

Claims circulation of 2,000

Trade journal of Greek restaurant business

Communist

Appears to represent the Greek | spelling of Crete; same as # 24

Hmepa represents the Greek spelling; calls itself a semi-monthly; actu-ally appears very irregularly

Publication suspended

Satyrical and humorous

Publication suspended

Publication suspended

Not a Greek paper; was the organ of the College Art Association of America, and has suspended publication; only the name is Greek We note also the following, which do not appear on the above list:

Violently anti-fascist and anti-Hellas (CD Royalist; circulation figures (Chicago, Ill.) unavailable, but thought to have considerable influence Written in English; claims a PD sm Chicago Pnyx circulation of 3,000; liberal in (Chicago, Ill.) tone Strongly Royalist and pro-Metaxas: m Parthenon PD claims a circulation of 3,000 Canton, Ohio) Published by the Greek Orthodox Orthodox Observer Archdiocese; claims a circulation (New York, N.Y.) of 3,000 201 Appears very irregularly American-Greek Progress (Winston-Salem, N. C.) Athene Written in English; cultural 2 (Chicago, Ill.) PD Official organ of the Greek-Tribune of the Gapa American Progressive Association (G.A.P.A.)

> Green Lewspopers in U.S (3pp) Paprot tron FNB to Justice Dept 8/13/42

Officer and chapters of the Poor-Cretan Union. (Sp.) Seder: werth to Prole 3/8/42

Bomuitt

V.

PANCRETAN UNION IN AMERICA 266 West 41st Street, New York City

The Executive Board:

✓ Sophokles Eleutherios Venizelos Honorary Vice-President FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH
GR - 2 97

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Markos Mamalakis, Vice-President

Demetrios Phlemetakis, Treasurer

Evangelos Tsoures, General Secretary

Emmanuel Salevourakis, Legal Adviser

(English form of this name is John N. Marangos)
(editor of the monthly publication "Krete" - Crete
266 West 41st Street, New York City

VIoannes N. Volikos, General Supervisor (Charly wyoung)

Regional Supervisors
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1.1

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Georgios Kraniotakis, Secretary

(the tiest content Gets)

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"Adelphotis Kreton" = Brotherhood of Gretans 515-17 S. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.

/ Demetrics Betines. President

Demetrios Betines, President Antonios Kokologiánnes, Secretary

Jud A could now es

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Georgios Gavaletas, Secretary

"Epimenides"
463 Duncan Street, San Francisco, California
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Emmanouel Petrakis, President
Konst. Gianedakis, Secretary

"Pseloreites"
412 Jackson Street, Sioux City, Iowa
Sym. Bikakis, President
5. G. Dandoulakis, Secretary

"Adelphotis Kreton" = Brotherhood of Gretans
40 South Martha Ave., Akron, Ohio (akron- Centen Chapter)
Georgios Lampousakis, President
Antonios Kalamarides, Secretary

"Venizelos"

1515 1/2 Market Street, Wheeling, West Virginia
Nikolaos Stathakis, President
Panteles Vaonakis, Secretary

"Proodos"
914 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.
/ Elias Kaligiannes, President
Georgios Polites, Secretary

"Zeus"

140 Merchant Street, Ambridge, Pa.
Emmanuel Grampousakis, President
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"Stamation Volanes"
217 Avenue A, Weirton, West Virginia
Matthaios Manatos, President
Konst. Gypakis, Secretary

V V 74

"Therisson"
749 North Fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Charil. Kalochristianakis, President
Konst. Platyrrachos, Secretary

1

"Levka Ore" = White Mountains 1029 Fourth Street, Modesto, California Joseph Lykakis, President Ioannes. K. Tzitzikalis, Secretary

 $\sqrt{}$

/ \

"Knosos"
215 Second Street, S.E., Canton, Ohio
Emmanuel Papadakis, President
Antonios Kalamathianakis, Secretary

V154 W

"Ta Levka Ore" = The White Mountains 83 New Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey Michael Mountalexakis, President Char. Drakonakis, Secretary

 $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$

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Zacharo Pherarole, President
Katina Pateraki, Secretary

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Bretherhood of Cretan Women "Arkadi"

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Mrs. Maria I. Daskalogianne, Secretary

Adelphotis Kresson, "E Krete"

Brotherhood of Cretan Women "Crete"

219 East Savannah, Detroit, Michigan

Miss Aikaterine K. Demetriadou, President

Miss Eirene Daskalaki, Secretary

Adelphotis Kresson, "E Amaltheia"
Brotherhood of Cretan Women "Amaltheia"
6531 South Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Aik. A. Tzoumpanaki, President
Mrs. St. St. Mamalaki, Gen. Secretary

The statistics given above come from the February 1942 issue of <u>Krete</u>, which also publishes a **b**alance sheet for the period from July 1, 1940 to December 31, 1941 showing receipts of \$28,349.55 and expenses of \$25,988.23 for the society, leaving a balance for the 18 months of \$2,361.32 and a total balance of \$10,769.90.

In fact,

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

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Want a Free Press

George Seldes, Editor

(No. 89) Vol. V, No. 11 412

June 22, 1942

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One Dollar (52 issues) a year. Canada \$2.00 a year (Canadian money). Foreign \$3.00 a year.

Fascist Honored Here

KING GEORGE II of Greece is no less a Fascist than Hitler, Mussolini, Hirohito, Franco and the Clerico-Fascist trio ruling Portugal. The United States will risk the lives of millions of men to destroy the greatest enemy to civilization, which is Fascism. But meanwhile, thanks to the intripue of American Fascists in our State Dep't, one of the world's worst Fascists is invited to the White House and honored in America. (The State Dep't Fascists also approved Hungarian Tibor Eckhardt, and Fascist representatives from Poland and other nations, while refusing passports to men who had fought Fascism in Spain.)

who had fought Fascism in Spain.)

The American Hellenic Democracy League, of which M Stathy Pandiri is secretary, has put up a big fight to tell the American people that newspapers, the radio, and other forces are fooling them regarding Greek Fascism and Greek democracy. Greece is very much like Finland, with a bloody and tyrannical ruling class and a democratic people. The King established a Fascist government when the 1936 elections gave the democratic parties a victory. He appointed Metaxas, who collaborated with Hitler. In 1940 King George permitted the people to fight the Italians, and later the Germans, but this was a people's war against Fascism, and the King, Mayor Kodzias, and other Greek Fascists had no part in it.

Press, Radio, Fascists

EVER since Greece was overrun, Greek Fascists rather than Greek anti-Fascists, have been welcomed in America, thanks to our State Dep't policy which seems to be set by James Clement Dunn, Breckenridge Long, Avra Warren, Joseph Green and other friends of Franco, Mussolini, Mannerheim and reactionaries, rather than by Mr Cordell Hull, who is a genuine democrat.

Greek, Hungarian, Polish and other Fascist leaders have had the run of newspapers and radio here, while anti-Fascists have been redbaited or ignored. The Greek reactionary publication Atlantis almost put over the mayor of Athens, Constantine Kotzias, as spokesman for Greeks in America, but the Hellenic Democracy League exposed him. It also exposed Maniadakis, chief of Athens secret police, who was stopped in Buenos Aires.

However, the Hellenic League has had to protest to the NYTimes for its glowing interview with Aristides Dimitratos; whom it called a "Greek labor leader." The Times was told by the Hellenic League it had in its files the record of Dimitratos' betrayal of Greek labor, his

Vital Medicines Denied Soldiers, Go to Drug Men......p. 1

Dogfood and Banana Trade Endanger Seamen's Lives...p. 2

Nationwide Protest Against "Poison-Pen" Pegler.......p. 3

SUPPRESSED GENERALLY in America's newspapers, most of which make a large part of their crooked living from patent medicine advertising, is the astonishing story we have found in a few paragraphs in the Railroad Brotherhood's official organ, "Labor," and in the Washington Post. It is stated that lease-lend officials have been forced to protest to the War Production Board against the high priority rating given patent medicine manufacturers, a situation which has resulted in American and Allied soldiers in the field being denied several vital medical preparations.

There is absolutely no reason for the existence of the patent medicine industry. For about a hundred years the patent medicine industry has devoted most of its time and advertising to fooling the American people, cheating them, and at times killing them. Thanks to the 1906 Harrison Act the patent medicine industry was forced to stop manufacturing consumption and cancer cures, all frauds. A large part of the industry today merely overcharges the American public, and much of its advertising is still fraudulent, as the daily fraud orders of the Federal Traje Commission prove. If all patent medicines were abolished, America would be a healthier and a wealthier nation. Medical science is agreed on this.

Although almost nothing was printed about the scandal in the War Production Board over the diversion of needed drugs into patent medicines of questionable value, it is known that the Health Supplies Branch, accused of favoring patent medicine men, is headed by a dollar-a-year man named William H. Bristol. This Bristol is vice-president and one of the directors of Bristol-Myers Co, one of the largest advertisers of patent medicines in the newspapers and over the radio.

Nazi-American Cartel Holds Up Quinine

The American press for years has been suppressing the story of the attempt of the Federal Trade Commission, which is the American gov't's policeman trying to curb only the worst advertising, to end its case against Sal Hepatica, one of Bristol-Myers' main products. Sal Hepatica is handled by Young & Rubicam, one of the largest advertising agencies in America. If there are newspapers which do not take Sal Hepatica and other Bristol-Myers' ads, and which would therefore print the news about these gentlemen and their products, they are frightened away from doing so by the pressure of Young & Rubicam (and others of the big ad agencies, which handle a great part of national advertising).

In his brief for the U S Attorney Morton Nesmith of FTC wrote of Bristol-

In his brief for the U S Attorney Morton Nesmith of FTC wrote of Bristol-Myers' Sal Hepatica: "The misinformation promulgated by and emanating from the respondent in making exaggerated and excessive claims for its simple aikaline organic salts preparation with respect to its use in controlling or alleviating acid condition' has reached a new high. In fact, respondent or its advertising counsellors attribute nearly everything that commonly goes wrong with the human system to such acid conditions and imply, infer or directly represent that its product will alleviate such conditions by restoring the alkaline reserve. This theory . . . is nothing more than commercial prostitution of a none too well understood physiological mechanism." The gov't charges that Sal Hepatica has been keeping the case going for years.

Raymond Rubicam of Young & Rubicam, advertising big shot, has Bristol-

Raymond Rubicam of Young & Rubicam, advertising big shot, has Bristol-Myers among his clients. He was a participant with Robert Lund (maker of Listerine, against which the U S Gov't has issued several orders charging its advertised claims are falsehoods) at a certain meeting in the home of George Sokolsky (exposed by LaFollette Committee as secretly in the pay of the National Ass'n of Manufacturers). At this meeting Martin Dies' agent, Dr J B Matthews, presented a plan to smear consumers' societies and liberal organizations opposed to Hearst magazine methods later stopped by FTC. (Documentation in Witch Hunt, pp 145-149.)

(Continued on next page.)

Apament U.S. reception of Ren Score and experitorsia and Dumidactors. (3pp)

On Dec 8 1941 In Fact published an exposé of the Nazi interests in American drug business, headed "Powerful Drug Lobby Tied Up With Nazi Trust." In addition to being in a trust with I G Farben industrie, Sterling Products Co in America was being run by a lot of Nazis, who were eventually ousted. Tommy Corcoran had obtained a whitewash for this concern and while the newspapers could not suppress the big story about Sterling they did the corporation-owner of some of the biggest advertised products in the country-a good service by suppressing the names of these products, namely! Bayer Aspirin, Lyons toothpowder, Phillips Milk of Magnesia, Fletcher's Castoria. On another occasion, when the FTC told Bayer its advertising was fraudulent because most brands of aspirin are as good, the press suppressed the story.

Last Dec a Sterling official phoned IN FACT to take issue with the evidence given, but refused to put it in writing. Now we have evidence that the old Nazi contract still influences Sterling and as a result American soldiers are endan-

gered by a shortage of malaria medicine.

Quinine sources are now 90% in Japanese hands. Long before Hitler, German scientists invented plasmochin—In Fact's editor was an experimental case and was cured of malaria in 1927. Atabrine, another synthetic cure for malaria, also belongs to I G Farben, and Sterling had a monopoly in America.

American authorities now demand that Sterling give the patent rights to other American manufacturers in addition to Merck & Co, the one firm to which Sterling has issued an atabrine license. Dr J E Baker, who once directed the Burma Road, is quoted saying we must make malaria medicine not only for America but for all Allies, that "unless the flow of malaria combatting drugs to China can be maintained or a new remedy found, the Japanese soon may be able to let the mosquitoes do the fighting for them." He wants the process given the Chinese too. Sterling is playing a delaying game—for money, as usual. Alien Property Custodian Crowley now controls German majority stock in General Aniline & Film Corp, which controls Sterling, and could cut through red tape and perhaps uncover sabotage, but Crowley is reported holding the typical businessman's view of keeping property for "rightful" owners, in this case, the Nazis.

Footnote: FTC issued Order 4197, May 29, directing Sterling to stop misleading advertising in the sale of cosmetics, in this instance a cream made by its subsidiary, Vita-Ray. This cream, says the U S Gov't, "has no beneficial or therapeutic effect because of the addition of Vitamins A and D." Did your newspaper publish this, and other false advertising orders the U S

Gov't issues every day?

Footnote 2: The formerly Nazi-controlled Sterling Products is being sued by the 40-year-old American firm, Sterling Products Corp, which manufactured drugs long before the I G Farbenindustrie cartel invaded the U S, and used that name. The American company informs us it is circularizing tens of thousands of doctors telling them of the injustice done it by the confusion of names.

Bananas and dogfood endanger seamen's lives

VER since Hitler's submarines began sinking U S ships on the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf of Mexico, members of the National Maritime Union, who have risked and given their lives in the fight against Fascism equally with our soldiers, sailors and marines, have been looking into the cargoes they have been asked to move. According to a member of Local 206, Transport Workers Union, CIO, who was hauling cargo on the New Orleans waterfront, the biggest part of his load was choice dog food consigned to the Canal Zone (Federated Press,

May 18). This may have been an oversight. But the matter of United Fruit Co is something else again. This enormous corporation, which is notorious throughout Latin America for forcing labor down to the level of slavery whenever possible, and of instigating wars between nations when the banana empire would benefit from them, owned 58 ships when Hitler attacked. A U S Gov't official has made the statement that United Fruit carried more bananas in 1942 than in a like period in 1941. (Nevertheless banana prices are sky high). United Fruit, which claims it has cooperated with the gov't, replied that its figures show a decrease of 20%. Although gov't officials maintain its figures are correct—no statistics can be published in wartime—the company's admission it is still using 80% of its carrying capacity for bananas, when the fate of the whole world's democracy depends on ships carrying munitions, betrays a dangerous situation. On May 30 H Harris Robeson, an official of United Fruit who was director-gen'l of shipping for the War Shipping Admin, resigned. He had been accused of being the leader of the business-as-usual outfit in Admiral Land's organization.

On June 4 the War Production Board took over direct control of all imported

commodities, placing bananas among the least essential.

A few days later the United Fruit Co broke out with a radio program. It said (WABC, 6:45, June 9) that in the World War it had placed its great white fleet in gov't service, and was doing so in the Global War, adding that "bananas remain comparatively high priced for the duration of the war." (The news was given by Quincy Howe, who of course said nothing about the banana trust. Howe, known as one of the liberals among commentators, until recently spoke abolition of all liberties, and his sale of his country to Hitler.

The Hellenic League also protested to National Broadcasting Co the scheduled speech to the Greek people by NBC shortwave. "It is not enough that this country is giving the Fascists of Greece as well as of other countries refuge and hospitality," wrote Mr Pandiri to NBC, hospitality," wrote Mr Pandiri to NBC, "but must they also be assisted in continuing their nefarious work against the same liberties in their respective countries for which this country is fighting

Anti-Fascist Ignored

THE NYTimes refused to publish the Hellenic League's protest even after it was backed up by a similar protest from the Greek Legation in Washington. It published a second statement from Dimitratos in which Dimitratos said he was a labor leader. National Broadcasting replied, evading the question by saying that the manager of the Interna-tional Division was out of town. The Greek Legation intervened, so NBC canceled, but it refused to say who arranged or paid for this proposed Fascist propa-ganda. The canceled broadcast was delivered over a Boston station, sponsored by the same group of Boston Greek Fascists who organized a meeting for Kotzias and who publish Greek Star, a Chicago Fascist weekly. Elisabos-Aster

The newsweekly Time gave Kotzias a fine writeup, omitting his Fascist activities. To protests against such false reporting, Time replied:

"In the past few months we have learned a good deal more about Kotzias than we knew at the time of our August report and we admit that we may have given him more credit than he deserves. Within the next few weeks we shall undoubtedly have a detailed story on Greece in connection with the arrival of King George; with it I hope we shall be able to win back some of your faith in Time's reporting. Your two letters and the material . . . have been added to our files. . . . I promise you we shall do a more thorough job of researching." (Signed, "Elizabeth Schafer, For the (Signed, Editors.")

Time rarely admits, as this letter does, that its reporting is pro-Fascist, incor-rect and unfair. Under the laws in certain countries papers are required to print a correction, same place, same size, in cases such as this. Such a law is one of the cures proposed in America by persons interested in a free press. know of no newspaper at present which favors it.

Church and State

THE State Dep't has sent three-line formal acknowledgements of the Hel-lenic League's protests, Feb 10 1942 the League informed the State Dep't it had given R E Kehres of the FBI complete documentation on Kotzias and Greek Fascist organizations in NYC, Boston, Chicago and other cities. Also, Greek Fascist leaders and organizations in South America, notably Buenos Aires. The State Dep't was also told:

The Greek communities belong to the Orthodox Church, have no official connection with the Kingdom of Greece. Archdiocese of N and S America stands on equal footing with other Greek Orthodox churches. "Despite the status of the Greek Orthodox Church in this country, the interference of the Greek gov't in

Three on Pegler

HERE are three interesting statements regarding a public enemy who writes for 8,000,000 newspaper readers:

Dorothy Thompson: "I wish to plead with Mr Pegler. I wish to beg him to think more carefully. For if he does not, he will find himself one of these days landing plop in the camp of the totalitarian nation-states where he, of all people, least desires to be." (PS: Pegler may not "desire" to be there, but labor press—see wide column—says he follows Nazi line.)

Sec'y of Interior Ickes: "Pegler is . irresponsible. He jumps from false premises to falser conclusions. Pegler . . is the 'Mrs Dilling' of columnists. When invective and vituperation fail him, he flatteringly imitates Col McCormick by calling the object of his diatribes a 'Communist.' . . . According to Pegler's code, that man is a 'Communist' whom he does not like personally or with whose political views he is not in accord. Luckily, few columnists are as unstable in their thinking."

Matthew Woll, vice-pres, AFL: "While the ordinary labor baiter produces a picture of unionism that is merely misleading, Mr Pegler . . . succeeded in giving us one that is totally false. . . . Mr Pegler, having run out of minor abuses with which to smear the whole labor movement, has had to think up wholly imaginary ones. . . . The whole picture of the labor movement that he presents is not only misleading, it is utterly false." (PS: Both CIO and AFL in naming Pegler a liar, produce the documentary evidence; Woll accuses Pegler of "sweeping statements without giving any evidence." It is therefore a quesany evidence." It is therefore a question of facts, of truth, and not opinion.)

They Agree

AND here are four more estimates, including Pegler's own:

Pegler: "I am a reactionary, that is what I am." (Source: column of Oct 31, '41.)

Mussolini: "Fascism . . . did not fear call itself reactionary." (Source:

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for Hanscom bakeries. He kept on speaking when the bakeshops were being picketed by union labor.)

LABOR'S PROTESTS AGAINST PEGLER INCREASE

N the issue of June 1 IN FACT noted the beginning of the movement among liberal and intelligent men and organizations against the hoodlum-minded labor-baiting, distorted and sometimes absolutely false writings of columnist Westbrook Pegler. Six instances were detailed: 1, Alabama State AFL resolution branding Pegler a Sixth Columnist; 2, Conn Labor's Non-Partisan League request to all state publishers to drop the column; 3, Colorado Building Service Union's protest to Roy Howard to drop column from Denver Rocky Mountain News; 4, protest of National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) which NYWorld-Telegram refused to print after Pegler smeared Negro press; 5, protest of NYC membership, Newspaper Guild, against "colleague" Pegler's appearance in U S Army paper, Stars & Stripes; 6, Western Mechanics Union, Los Angeles, protest to Roosevelt against Fascist activities of McCormick, Patterson and Pegler. To these instances can be added:

7. CIO News, speaking for 5,000,000 (paper which printed documentary evidence March 9, p 1, under heading "Pegler Lies") declares editorially Pegler

is doing Nazi work in America.

8. City-wide campaign in Fort Wayne obtains thousands of signatures to petition headed "Silence the Noisy Traitor" asking Congressional investigation of Pegler.

9. United Steel Workers (USW-CIO)—the great new union with 660.000 members-presented delegates to constitutional convention, Cleveland in May, with copies of an article denouncing Pegler, written by Edwin Lahey, Chi Daily News labor editor, one of (perhaps) halfdozen writers on labor in commercial press fair to labor.

10. National Maritime Union, CIO, one of the most patriotic organizations in America, which has suffered hundreds of deaths in torpedced tankers, accuses Pegler of sabotage for Axis. Resolution, passed by 3000, read: "Westbrook Pegler and his ilk are sabotaging our war effort by their foul blasts against President Roosevelt, labor and the Negro people. America at war cannot afford to handle such defeatists and appeasers with kid gloves. . . . We demand that Scripps-Howard (19 papers in 18 cities, which also syndicates Pegler to another hundred papers, giving him a salary over \$65,000) Pegler's publishers, stop their vicious attacks on the war program and national unity."

11. United Transport Service Employees in convention, Cincinnati, May 28,

voted nationwide boycott against SH papers carrying Pegler column.

12. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, AFL, Local 147, Chicago, telegraphed Roosevelt: "Eliminate defeatist and anti-labor column from AEF paper Stars & Stripes." Local 848, NYC, also urging removal, declares: "Pegler's general tendency has been to parallel the philosophy expounded by Hitler and his Fascist cohorts."

Pegler Scandal Stirs Whole Town

Labor's fight against the poisonous anti-labor news, views, half-truths and falsehoods it charges to Pegler has reached a high in Fort Wayne, where a citywide canvass is being made by the Industrial Union Council which has obtained thousands of signatures to a public appeal to the News-Sentinel to drop Pegler, and to Congressman Gillie to ask a congressional investigation of Peglerism. IN FACT has received a sample petition which reads:

SILENCE THE NOISY TRAITOR

WHEREAS, the United Nations are in a life or death struggle against

WHEREAS, our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, has declared that our war effort must not be impeded by a few bogus patriots and noisy traitors who use the sacred freedom of the press to echo the sentiments of the propagandists in Tokio and Berlin, and
WHEREAS, the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel, according to its editorial

chief, Bill Gross, pays a huge amount of money for Pegler's poisonous attacks on labor and the nation, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we the undersigned citizens . . . in our effort to win the war and silence the noisy traitors within our borders, hereby petition Congressman G W Gillie to ask for a congressional investigation of Pegler, and we further petition the FWNews-Sentinel to immediately stop publication of Pegler's fifth-column filth.

This notoriously anti-labor newspaper replied with an editorial headed "The Pravda Park-Way" which said two things:

1, that Pegler was syndicated, so that he did not cost much money;

2, that the head of the FW CIO Council had "leftward leanings," and that his wife had belonged to the American Peace Mobilization. Also, that the Peace Mobilization once picketed an America First meeting. (In all the history of Mar-

tin Dies smearing few such lows were reached as this paper touched May 21.)

The Fort Wayne campaign finally got under Pegler's hide. June 9 he devoted his column to it, saying: "I have been honored lately with demands from several unions and groups of unions that these dispatches be suppressed." All labor unions which have been unable to get corrections and retractions in the newspapers every time Pegler smeared them, and which have as a last resort advo-

cated a boycott, are branded Reds, Communists, corruptionists, by Pegler. Of the boycott, Pegler writes: "Of course, if such a campaign could be put over, a newspaper could be put out of business or compelled to trade its editorial independence for its life." Among big papers, there are not 6 which are independent. There are not 6 which faced with a choice of supporting the National Association of Manufacturers or labor would not choose the side of the manufacturers, advertisers, Big Money and Big Business. Pegler concludes by redbaiting Ft Wayne Parke Kreachbaum, but failing to answer labor's documented charges that he is a divisionist, defeatist, redbaiter, labor-baiter, and agent of disunity in war time. CIO Sec'y Frisbie has submitted to Att'y Gen'l Biddle for investigation charges that FWNews-Sentinel follows the 15 lies which Hitler spreads in America, as exposed in a U S pamphlet, and charged that "this newspaper is never far from sedition and frequently close to treason,"

Labor's Answer Which Pegler's Papers Always Suppress

Pegler has got a big reputation among native American Fascists for his attacks on three or four racketeers in the labor movement—a number no greater in proportion than there are racketeers among columnists, or in the medical profession, or among lawyers, Wall St brokers, and even among preachers. Whenever labor protests to the papers publishing Pegler the protests are suppressed or buried, and the halftruths and falsehoods are continued. The native Fascists who applaud Pegler never get a chance to read the other side. Here, for instance, is a reply from CIO News, organ of 5,000,000 patriotic Americans:

"We have most of the press opposing any measure of union security—with all the age-old arguments of the open-shoppers—as if their private war against American labor were more important than the life-and-death struggle of our whole civilization against Hitlerism.

"Most notorious—and most obvious—of today's newspaper divisionists is Westbrook Pegler. War or no war, he continues almost daily his calculated campaign to breed hatred and dissension between different sections of the Ameri-

can population.

"The screeching and scurrilous abuse which is Pegler's stock-in-trade follows the style similar to that of the Nazi press. It is also similar in content, specializing in stirring up national, racial and class prejudices. His recent slanderous attack on the Negro press is a good example. But, like the European Nazis whose style he follows and whose game he plays, Pegler's first and most consistent purpose is to do a job on the labor movement. [Like the Nazis] Pegler similarly exploited some instances of graft and racketeering to use as a spring-board for his general campaign against all labor unions. More recently, however, Pegler has dropped all pretense of being a reformer of union abuses. He has written column and column attacking the whole labor union movement and all its principles. . . .

"Labor must mercilessly expose the Peglers and other labor-baiters for what they are—conscious or unconscious tools of the enemy whose divisionist activities are a stab in the back of our country's war efforts."

The Pilot, official organ National Maritime Union: "Westbrook Pegler is the closest thing to an American Fascist that we have in the newspaper field. Pegler is to the newspapers what Martin Dies is to Congress or Charley Coughlin is to the Catholic Church."

Minneapolis Labor Review: "It is doubtful if there are many or any members of organized labor who would permit Westbrook Pegler to desecrate their homes by his presence. . . . He has villified you. . . . You wouldn't let Pegler in your home, but you let his column in. . . . Think this over."

The Connecticut CIO, probably the first to start the boycott move, reports (News of Conn, May 22) that Hartford Central Labor Union officially went on record against Pegler's anti-unionism. AFL and CIO delegation consulted Hartford Courant editors. Delegations later received letter from M S Sherman, editor, saying that he has never seen evidence of Pegler attacking labor.

Waterbury American printed CIO protest but ran main editorial saying it would publish Pegler until readers expressed indignation to such an extent it would have to be withdrawn.

These are two examples of venal smalltown papers which publish every columnist who is an enemy of the general welfare of the American people and no liberal columnists. Reactionary columnists now influence the millions, whereas the editorial page has ceased to do so.

Mussolini's proclamation against democracy and liberty, Gerarchia, issue of March 1923; reprinted in Sawdust Caesar, p 398-400.)

The Nation: "Pegler's distemper, combined with a lack of any coordinated point of view, much less understanding of the world he writes in, must drive him farther and farther into reactionary attitudes." (March 5, 1938; by Margaret Marshall.)

New Republic: "Westbrook Pegler, who got the reporting (Pulitzer) Prize, is one of the men responsible for turning the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain away from the liberal ideas that were represented by E W Scripps, and the NYWorld-Telegram away from all the ideals of the old (NY) World." (May 12. 1941).

NYTimes Goes Neutral

READER H G M telegraphed radio station WMCA: "I protest NYTimes systematic use of enemy Nazi reports to throw doubts on Russian reports." He received following reply from Times owner and publisher A H Sulzberger:

"Station WMCA has passed on to me your telegram in which you protest.... It is difficult to get anything like a proper picture of what is going on these days if one were to deliberately handicap oneself in the manner you suggest. It is the nature of all nations at war to magnify their own successes and minimize their defeats. Only by reporting both sides of the case can anything like a fair picture be given."

The NYTimes continues to give the British rather than the Nazi side of the British-Nazi war; it gives the Chinese rather than the Japanese side of the Sino-Japanese war; it plays up the American truth rather than the Jap falsehood regarding Midway, Alaska and the Pacific war, but when it comes to the main conflict, in which 2,000,000 or more men have died, it continues, by its own admission, to place as much reliance on Nazi reports as on reports of America's ally. It goes suddenly objective—after 25 years of lying against Russia, three years of pro-Fascist Spain news which got precedence over Loyalist news and the worst faking in its history when it reported the Finnish war.

In the NYTimes forum of journalist-prisoners, Messrs Matthews, Denny, Cyrus Sulzberger and Cianferra (WMCA, June 9) told interesting experiences. Times columnist Anne O'Hare McCormick who presided, distinguished herself by three following questions: "How's my old friend Mussolini, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha." "How's the Pope, is he getting any thinner?"

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Princeton, New Jersey April 8, 1942

4.1.1

Subject: Occupation Spheres in Greece

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A special telegram to the Greek National Herald (April 6th) from Jerusalem, gives the spheres of occupation in Greece. The Evros region is held by the Germans; northeast Greece to the Strymon River is held by the Bulgarians; from the Strymon to Clympos and Florina is held by the Germans, and controlled by them through the Greek civil authorities. Lemnos, Chios, and Mitylene are also held by the Germans. Epiros is held by the Italians, and governed by the Governor of Albania; the rest of mainland Greece is held by the Italians, and controlled by them through the Greek civil authorities, which take orders directly from Rome. The Italians hold also the Cyclades and Samos. Crete is under a mixed German and Italian occupation.

The same issue of the National Herald prints telegrams from London, and from Ankara, describing conflicts between the Greek population and the occupying troops. Thus, collisions between Greeks and Germans are reported from Drama and Cavalla, in the Bulgarian sphere; and Greeks are reported to have been shot by the Italians at Komotine - also in the Bulgarian sphere.

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H18/42

D. C. Poole Dr. William L. Langer April 15, 1942

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GR-209

You may be interested to know that a special telegram to the Greek National Herald of New York from Jerusalem, published in its issue of April 6, gives the following information respecting spheres of occupation in Greece:

east Greece to the Strymon River is held by the Bulgarians; from the Strymon to Olympos and Florina is held by the Germans, and controlled by them through the Greek civil authorities. Lemmos, Chios, and Mitylene are also held by the Germans. Epiros is held by the Italians, and governed by the Governor of Albania; the rest of mainland Greece is held by the Italians, and controlled by them through the Greek civil authorities, which take orders directly from Rome. The Italians hold also the Cyclades and Samos. Crete is under a mixed German and Italian occupation.

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Initialed - D.C.P.

D. C. Poole

April 15, 1942

Najor David K. E. Bruce

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BYANGH

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Initialed - D.C.P.

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cc: Mr. Kimbel

DCP:CPC:mfk

April 15, 1942

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES
BRANCH

GB-209

Harold Hoskins, Esq. Department of State Washington, D. G.

Dear Harold:

Probably George Allen will be interested in this.

Yours sincerely,

Initialed - D.C.P.

DeWitt C. Poole

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GR-210

MENORANDUM

February 5, 1942

From a good source it is reported that the King of Greece, in exile in London, has had his Prime Minister Tsouderos telegraph through the Legation in Washington to ask for the resignation of A. Dimitratos, Minister of Labor and Agriculture in the Free Greek Government, and that Dimitratos has returned a long cablegram refusing to resign, saying he prefers to be dismissed.

Dimitratos is understood to be a self-made man from the Ionian Islands, ambitious and active. During his earlier career he was a trade union leader and Communist. He reversed himself and joined the Metaxas Government as Minister of Labor in August 1936. He fled from Greece with the King and the present Government.

Last autumn he came to the United States as the Greek delegate to the International Labor Conference which was held in New York. Since that time he has apparently been brawing trouble. He was frequently summoned back to London but found excuses not to go.

The present effort to get rid of Dimitratos is understood to be part of an effort by the King and the Government

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION: FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

in exile to purge themselves of former members of the Netaxas dictatorship, who have become increasingly unpopular among Greeks at home and abroad.

Dimitratos, whose career throughout has been opportunistic and unscrupulous, has made himself particularly
objectionable by his recent activities in this country. It
is reported that without the previous agreement of his
Government or of the other Greek officials in this country
he has sought centact with various American labor organizations and has shown a strong tendency to develop a political
line of his own. In doing so he has apparently come into
close association with Kotzias, who is regarded as one of the
most unreliable of the prominent Greeks in the United States
and as having a strong Fascist tendency.

It is thought that Dimitratos has been planning to create such a political turmoil that he could impose his views on the Cabinet and perhaps become Prime Minister himself, with the aid of other survivors of the Metaxas dictatorship. His ultimate aim would be to return to Greece as a leader and establish a new dictatorship, either Fascist or Communist, depending upon the turn of events.

The cablegram requesting Dimitratos resignation was dispatched February 1 and as yet no response has come to

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION: FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Dimitrates' refusal. A source close to the Greek officials in this country believes that if Dimitrates resigns and then remains quiet the matter will be dropped so far as the Greek Government is concerned. If, on the other hand, Dimitrates creates an issue, a statement to be ascribed to an authorizative and official source will be given to the press, stating that Dimitrates is no longer a member of the Government and setting forth at least some of the reasons. It is understood that the text of such a news release has already been cabled to the Greek Minister in Washington.

The expectation is that Dimitrates will certainly continue his activities here in one way or another. He has intimated to friends that he is already in touch with British and with American intelligence officers.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION: FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

SECRET

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conditions in Greece

February 5, 1942

GR-211

after recent arrival in this country. He escaped from
Athens as a Portuguese subject, through the forgery of his
records. He is a surgeon and is considered to be a young
doctor of great promise, but no Greek authority will say
privately that Andrianopoulos is entirely clear of suspicion, due to the remarkable circumstances of his escape.
The tendency is to believe him, but without full confidence.
A report of an interview with Andrianopoulos was cabled to
the Greek Prime Minister in London.

The gist of Andrianepoulos' report follows:

- 1. The Motaxas regime is hated in Greece as are all persons connected with it.
- 2. Especially resented is the presence in the Cabinet of Dimitratos and Admiral Sakelariou and the Appointment of former Minister for Press and Propaganda, Nicoloudi as Minister to South Africa.
- 3. The prospect of the return of the King after the war is not viewed with as much disfavor as before. The people in Greece, however, hold the King responsible for

COORDINATOR BY LIFORMATION

FOR IGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

the Metaxas dictatorship, on which they blame much of their present misfortune. Due to the advertised present pro-British attitude of the King and the services he is reported now rendering, looking forward to the deliverance of the Greek people, the sentiment against the King is now abating.

- 4. Despite physical danger, people in Greece listen to radio broadcasts, though the addresses of Dimitrates from Egypt and England were not liked. The people say that the Metaxas dictatorship should not be mentioned unless in connection with a promise to punish those former members who still live.
- 5. A secret organization has been formed with the purpose of protecting "wanted" Greeks and fugitive British soldiers.
- 6. The only political party presently functioning in Greece is the Communist Party. The other parties are lying low, but the Communists are working at full, though undercover, pressure. There is a danger that revulsion from the Metaxas dictatorship will swing public sentiment sufficiently to permit the Communists to seize power when the occupation troops are withdrawn.
- 7. The Free Greek Government is warmly approved except for the inclusion in its ranks of Metaxas adherents.

 (see above)

GR-212

ebruary 6, 1942

MEMORANDUM

The Greek publicity office about to be established in the United States, as previously reported, will be entitled (it is understood) - "Kingdom of Greece, Office of Research and Information". Mr. Stavros Theofanides, Minister for Mercantile Marine, now in the United States, will be Director-General. The functions of the new office will include the gethering and analysis of all information of interest to the Kingdom of Greece and in general to substitute on the North American continent for the Ministry of Press and Propaganda, which is operating in London.

SECRET: In connection with the establishment of this office it is understood that Mr. Theofanides has been endowed with plenary powers as the deputy of the Prime Minister of Greece in the Western Hemisphere. The Prime Minister has cabled orders to the Greek Minister in Washington to notify all Greek consuls to that effect.

It is rumored that the Greek Minister, Mr. Diamantopoulos, welcomes this action on the part of the Prime Minister as relieving him of prime responsibility in the face of the tense political situation.

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION: FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Coordinator of Information:

Foreign Nationalities Branch

No. 1

February 13, 1942

Notes from the Greek Press in the U. 5.

GR- 213

From the Greek Daily National Herald of February 9, 19

Statements attributed by the press to the Honorable George H.

Earle, formerly United States Minister to Bulgaria, that the Bulgarians, from Boris down to the lowliest peasant, are grieved that Bulgaria is among the enemies of the United States, have aroused considerable ire in the Greek-American Press.

The Herald points out to Mr. Earle that Bulgaria voluntarily served as a springboard for the attacks on Jugoslavia and Greece, that in both countries the Bulgarians have been guilty of the most fearful outrages of plunder and slaughter, and that the Prime Minister has declared that Bulgaria will do everything to secure a victory for Hitler.

"What injustice, Mr. Earle, toward those of us who have stayed fast by America's side, in deed as well as in word --- How you wound the rights due to the people who today quiver beneath the Bulgarian sword!"

Indignation among Greeks in the U. S. over the question of food for Greece

The Detroit Athens of February 5, 1942, has a 6-column editorial entitled "Whose fault is it?" in which it blames the Allied Governments and the Government of Greece in London for failure to

send food into Greece to aid the starving people.

This represents a very general and widespread point of view among the Greeks in the United States. The Boston Ethnos is very outspoken, as is also the Greek Daily National Herald of New York.

Reference is constantly made to the appeasement of VichyFrance and Spain with food, "with boats that are loaded every day
with thousands of tons of food from Africa, and from North and South
America." The Detroit Athens accuses the allies of fearing France
and Spain and hence relaxing the blockade, but of not fearing Greece
and hence not relaxing the blockade.

The mounting indignation, it is the report, may crystallize into a strong political sentiment against the leaders of the present Greek Government in exile for not having more success in arranging for shipments of food.

Arab propaganda from Athens, Greece

Athens is reported by the London Times correspondent in Stambul to be a center of Arab propaganda, with many Syrian, Iraq, and Egyptian paid agents of the Axis active there. An Arab newspaper will be edited in Athens, according to the report, and the Athens radio broadcasts constantly in Arabic.

The former Prime Minister of Ireq, Gailani, and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem have gone, or are going, to Athens, the report adds.

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MEMORANDUM

Conditions in Greece

February 17, 1942

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GR-214

The substance of an interview with Dr. Andreas
Andrianopoulos was contained in a memorandum from this
office dated February 5, 1942. Two further interviews
with Dr. Andrianopoulos by persons having no official
position but unusually well informed respecting Greek
affairs may be summarized as follows:

Dr. Andrianopoulos left Greece on November 9 after having been a prisoner of the Germans for six months. As the Greek armies retreated from the north and Isolakoglou surrendered, Andrianopoulos made his way down to Naupaktos, where he crossed the Gulf of Corinth to Psathopyrgos. The German armies were to the north of him when he left Naupaktos, but by the time he reached Psathopyrgos they were to the south of him, having captured Corinth by parachute attack. Andrianopoulos was made prisoner and then demobilized.

Conditions in Greece are unbelievably bad. At the time Andrianopoulos left, 400 or 500 people were dying every day in Athens from hunger. He estimates that there were about 5,000 British still in hiding in and around Athens. They and their friends are trying to maintain an organization within the country which will be ready to strike if ever an Allied offensive begins. The strategy, according to Andrianopoulos, is not to invite reprisals by useless, even though brave, forays at the present time.

Great respect was expressed for the thoroughness of German occupation. What Germans want to protect, they protect well; and that means that they control the big centers and all transportation. They bother very little about country towns and out-of-the-way places. Here, from time to time,

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a few people succeed in surprising a small garrison and killing a few Germans. But the retribution is always severe and Andrianopoulos considers these outbursts unfortunate. In his judgment the useful work is being done within the country by patriots who are maintaining contact with one another as best they can, and who are trying to keep an organization like a fifth column ready for united action everywhere when the signal is given and there is some chance for success.

The effectiveness of this organization depends on keeping up morale, and to this end Andrianopoulos believes that food should be let in for the civilian population.

In Dr. Andrianopoulos' opinion, the effectiveness of guerrilla warfare in Serbia is much overrated. He reports guerrilla warfare also in Crete to a lesser degree but thinks here that its importance is not so great as news dispatches make out. There are attempts to keep in communication with Egypt and with friends in Turkey in which the British give help. Asked how secret arms could best be sent into the country, Andrianopoulos replied, "by small boat from the shores of Turkey."

Dr. Andrianopoulos left Greece on a forged Portuguese passport. He spent four days in Rome, travelled north to Turin, was given a pass through France into Spain, and worked his way to Lisbon, from Where he sailed on one of the Greek boats chartered to the Swiss Government, landing here at the port of Baltimore.

In Spain Dr. Andrianopoulos passed through Madrid. He reports that the country is poverty stricken. He did not see many Germans, though he reported that Germans in uniform were known to be in Southern Spain near Gibraltar, and he was quite insistent that he had good evidence that Cape Finisterre was being used for refueling and restocking with supplies the fleets of German submarines.

In coming through Italy, Dr. Andrianopoulos gained some impressions about Italian morale. The Italians hate the Germans and are tired of the war. Andrianopoulos gave it as his opinion that sustained bombardment of large Italian cities, including Rome,

would break morale completely and cause enough of a revolution to take Italy out of the war. He expressed his belief that in this way the German war machine would be deprived of the ærvices of Italian garrisons in Belgium, Serbia, and Greece; that the Germans would have to garrison these places themselves and that they would have to garrison Italy too.

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Confidential

GR-215

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

No. 6

March 6, 1942

Notes on Greek Politics in the United States

The Greek-language press in America serves as the political forum of the Hellenic groups outside of Greece. Together with the Greek-American societies and groups it reflects today a struggle for control of sympathies, for power in the exiled government and the new Greece-to-be after the war.

The main issue appears to be settled. Only those who fought Fascism before or during the war get a favorable hearing. But division is still noticeable, tending toward the creation at present of three movements.

First, there are the ex-Metexas men, who with a few wealthy supporters are very energetic in writing and speaking. They have the backing of "Atlantis", one of the two principal Greek papers with national circulation. They once cooperated with the Nazis and their opponents wage a bitter campaign of accusation that they still are doing so. "Atlantis" and its supporters have always been conservative-royalist.

Apparently accepting the present government in exile, even with the king included for the time being, the next group is largely recruited from once anti-royalist liberals. Their speakers and paper in America (the Greek "Daily National Herald") are trying to force the last Metaxas elements out of the London Cabinet and to prevent war-made Metaxas "heroes" from establishing personal followings in American-Greek circles.

The "Tribune" (Vime) is the organ of Greek Communism in the world. The Communists follow the line of the world party, but they are reported to be working very actively with Greek seamen in every port, and their opponents charge that they control one of the branches of the Greek furworkers in the United States.

In its issue of February 27, the "Tribune" reports the enthusiastic reception giving to 'rving Potash and John Vapheiades on their release from jail. These leaders of the United Council of Fur Workers were welcomed back by a huge crowd, among whom were Allan Haywood, national representative of the C.I.O., Harry Ritz, representative of the A. F. of L., and Michael Quill of the Transport Workers. The president of the Shipworkers Union sent a telegram of congratulation, and there was a speech by Ben Cold, President of the International Union of Fur Workers and Dyers. The "Tribune" officially expressed its own congratulations. The same issue carried a 3-column appeal for the release of Earl Browder.

The Greek-language newspapers and speakers of every complexion are frantic now in their demands that food be shipped to Greece regardless of all other considerations.

The relaxation of the "enemy alien" regulations, permitting Dodekanese to be treated as Greeks instead of Italians, has been favorably received.

Distributed to: The Department of State
The Department of Justice
Office of Facts and Figures

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GR-216

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Number 10

March 23, 1942

Notes on the Greek Press in the United States

Food for Greece

The Greek Daily National Herald of New York in its issue of March 7 carries a news item, dated March 6 from Washington, on a conference held between officials in Washington and representatives of the Greek Press. Previously, the Herald, together with the Boston Ethnos, had been campaigning for the shipment of food to Greece.

"So far as we are informed," says the article, "the Governments of England and the United States have already made definite decisions for sending substantial quantities of food and drugs to Greece. The only thing that disturbs officials is the possible confiscation of the food and drugs for their own use by the armies of occupation of the Axis."

An editorial in the same issue repeats the problem: "How to keep the food from strengthening those monsters to whose inhumanity and wickedness the present situation in Greece is due." The editorial expresses the hope that proper steps are being taken to get food over anyway, thanks the Argentine Government for its gift of 20,000 tens of grain, and also thanks the American and British Governments for food already sent, for their active concern, and for the assurance that everything possible will be done for the country which did so much for the Allied cause. A letter written to the editor of the <u>Herald</u> by L. Ganiares published on March 9, returns to the need for concerted action among Greek-Americans to arouse and concentrate the feelings of affection, respect, and sympathy of the American people and the American Government with a view to relieving the famine in Greece.

The Atlantis of New York, in an editorial on March 7, states that the first duty of the Greek Government in Exile is to get food to Greece. There is no mention of blame for Germany as the cause of the famine. The Atlantis editorial of March 11 is very restrained and amounts principally to a quotation from the New York Herald Tribune. It explains the difficulties of getting food to Greece with sufficient guarantees that the Axis powers will not sieze it for their own use and recounts the way in which Greece has been looted by the Axis during the past year, but there is emphasis on the claims which Greece has upon the United Nations for all the help they can now give her.

The <u>Parthenon</u> of Canton, Ohio, in its issue of March 6, devotes almost its entire news space to the famine in Greece and to the plea that all Greeks should make sacrifices in order to support the efforts of the Greek War Relief Association.

The <u>Greek-American Tribune</u> of New York, in its issue of March 13, carries front page editorial entitled "How Long Shall We Build Towers of Cards?" A cartoon satirizes the editors of the other Greek newspapers in New York and chides them for debating such problems as post-war politics in Greece when the only real problem now is to win the war. The article refers particularly



to a letter published in the <u>Greek Daily National Herald</u> on March 9. The Greek-American Tribune insists that the British and American Governments are already disposed to give food to Greece, that the problem is how to get it there without having the Axis confiscate it, and that the Greek people of America must exert themselves in every possible way for the complete annihilation of the present conquerors of Greece.

The Detroit Athens for March 12 carries a four column, front page editorial urging support of the Greek War Relief Association, "which has been empowered by the American and British Governments to undertake the provisioning." The February issue of the Southern Grecian Tribune of Atlanta, Georgia, reports at length upon the pillaging of Greece and on the need for help. It quotes an opinion expressed in the Binghamton Press, of Binghamton, New York, that in the end the Allies are bound to recognize "the great contribution of Greece to the common struggle and will give honorable satisfaction to this country of heroes when peace is made".

Bulgarian Occupation of Macedonia and Thrace

The <u>Greek Daily National Herald</u> reported on March 2 that thousands of Bulgarian farmers are being settled in Eastern Macedonia and Thrace as part of the Axis scheme for the systematic Bulgarization of northern Greece. Thirty thousand have been settled between the Strymon and Nestos rivers.

The National Committee for the Restoration of Greece, in its seventh bulletin "News from Greece," describes the expulsion

and killing of the Greeks to make way for the Bulgarians.

Tsouderos and the King as Leaders of the Greek People

In the <u>Hellenikos Typos</u> of Chicago, issue of March 5, a long article written by Andreas Vlachos urges Greeks all over the world to back Emmanuel I. Tsouderos as the leader of the Government in Exile, and eulogizes him as a man dedicated to the liberation and restoration of Greece.

The <u>Herald</u>, in an editorial published on January 19, points to the promise made by Tsouderos that "the Government of which the Greek people is worthy and which the King and his councillors wish to restore is a free government". This evidently refers to the elimination from the ministerial council of certain elements left over from the dictatorship of John Metaxas.

It is the opinion of a well-informed observer that all the Liberal democrats among the Greeks of the United States will support Tsouderos. However, this must be balanced against the opinion expressed by Mr. Gonatas in a letter written in December, 1941, to George Roussos in Egypt. Mr. Gonatas, writing as the Liberal leader who remained in Greece, declared that the people of Greece were not disposed to welcome back the King, or for that matter Mr. Tsouderos either, for they find it hard to dissociate them from the Metaxas regime.

According to some observers, the King seems to have no real popular support and has in fact now lost what little support he once had. Nevertheless, a disposition is evident in Greek

circles to suppress until after the war any open expression of sentiment against the King. There has been no criticism of the King in the Greek press so far, although the Communistic Greek-American Tribune of New York occasionally refers to the reconstruction of Greece after the war in a way which implies that the King may have nothing whatever to do with it. On the other hand, the Atlantis, in its Sunday issue, March 8, devoted a whole page to praise of the King and of his democratic disposition.

It is evidently the hope of the Liberal Greek press in the United States that Tsouderos will get rid of all his Fascist elements. Then if Tsouderos could work in harmony with Gonatas, the Liberal party would have a united front, both inside and outside Greece.

The <u>Hellenikos Typos</u> gives in its issue of March 5 a brief biography of Tsouderos. He was born at Rethymno, Crete, in 1882. He was elected Senator in Crete in 1905 at the age of 23, and continued to hold that office until 1913, after which he represented his district as a member of the Senate in Athens until 1924. He had studied economics in Paris and London and had been a member of the Greek delegation at the Peace Conference in 1918.

According to another source, he was after 1915 a protege of Venizelos. He was Minister of Economics in 1924-1925. He had become well known in financial circles in London, and from 1915 to 1928 was Deputy Governor of the National Bank of Greece. He was

Governor of the Bank from 1929 to 1939, when he was expelled by Metaxas. In politics, although he was of course Venizelist he collaborated with Mr. Tsaldaris from 1933 to 1935 and was then kept on by Metaxas from 1935 to 1939. He was brought back in the desperate days of the occupation to form a Government, and he has been Prime Minister since April, 20, 1941.

The Chicago Pnyx of January 15 reported that Mr. Tsouderos has an 18 year old son, John, who is a sophomore in Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota.

The Greek Press of Egypt

The Greek newspaper <u>California</u>, of San Francisco, carries a column of excerpts from the Greek press of Egypt. In the issue of March 13 the papers quoted are: <u>The Anatolian Leader</u>, <u>The Ephemeris</u>, <u>The Keryx</u>, <u>The Daily Telegraph</u>. The excerpts concern the development and training of the Greek armed forces in Egypt, stories of Nazi oppressions in Greece and the nonetheless continuing guerrilla warfare and sabotage, and criticisms of demands in the Bulgarian press for more territory in the direction of Turkey.

These Bulgarian claims are looked upon by the Greek press in Egypt as attempts to goad the Turks into some unfriendly gesture that might serve as a pretext for a German attack. COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

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Number 13

April 9, 1942

Notes on the Greek Press in the United States

Food for Greece

Mr. Panos E. Kolybares, editor of the Boston weekly Ethnos, devotes four columns on the front page and half of the second page ... his issue of March 13 to the Wachington meeting of the State Department and representatives of the Greek press.

After commenting on the bad impression made by the Greek press because only three newspapers were represented, Mr. Kolybares gives a detailed account of the proceedings and of his own arguments urging the shipment of food to Greece. He refers to the indignation felt by the Greeks in America because "at the very moment when England was forbidding the shipment of food to Greece, she was sending food and millions of barrels of gasoline into the Spain of Fascist Franco."

The article concludes with remarks directed at the conservative New York Atlantis for its general lack of interest, and with an appeal to Mr. George Allen of the Department of State to promise that the Government will send food so that the Greeks here at home can stop worrying and give their whole attention to helping win the war.

On March 20, the Ethnos returns to the subject in a long editorial. The Lowell, Massachusetts weekly Greek-American carries on March 20 an appeal for aid to Greece and cites Edward Kennedy's newspaper account, sent from Cairo, of starvation in Greece.

The New York Greek Daily National Herald, issue of March 19, insists editorially that the United States has food and the ability to send it to Greece, and that the issue depends on the insistence of the Greek people in the United States.

Orthodox Chaplains for the Army

The Chicago Pnyx of March 21 publishes two articles by Archon Polites urging that chaplains of the Orthodox Church be appointed to the army. He points out that unless the appointments are made, many young Greeks serving in the army will become alienated from the church, that numbers of letters from soldiers ask why there are no such chaplains, and that Orthodox chaplains would serve not only Greeks but also Russians, Ukrainians, Serbians, Rumanians, Albanians, and Syrians now enrolled in the army. Two Orthodox priests who are both capable and willing to serve as chaplains are the Reverend C. Glynos of St. Constantine Church and the Right Reverend Basil Lokis of San Francisco.

The American Panhellenic League

Two long articles, written by Pan Charisiades and N. Oikonom-akos, and an editorial, all published in the Greek-American Tribune of March 27, urge Greek organizations throughout the country to enroll in the American Panhellenic League. The Tribune bitterly attacks the Atlantis, the Greek Daily National Herald, and Vlavianos personally for ignoring the League, for playing politics, and for

using their influence to prevent any real unity of feeling among all the Greeks of America. The League wishes all Greeks to work in unison against Fascism and for the liberation of Greece, and to remember that they are first of all Americans. It urges that all Greek colonies take their part in the work of Civilian Defense.

The Tsolakoglou Government

The Greek Daily National Herald for March 26, relays a report from Stockholm through London concerning a current government crisis in Greece. The Minister of Interior, Labor, and Agriculture, and the Minister of Justice, according to this information, will resign.

These ministers recently visited Patras and were greeted by the populace with hisses and cries of "shame."

Two Patras newspapers, the Telegraph and the Phos, were reportedly suppressed because they accused the Government of feebleness in dealing with the situation.

The Atlantis on March 24 published a telegram from London, the source of which was the Berlin radio, according to which three ministers of the Tsolakoglou Government have already resigned. These were General Bakos, Papadopoulos, and an unnamed third. Their portfolios were given to Livieratos, the Minister of National Economy, who now holds in addition the posts of Supply and Agriculture.

According to the Greek Daily National Herald and the Atlantis
of March 18, the Ankara correspondent of the Londor Times reports

that the Italians have been trying to get Tsolakoglou replaced by someone like Ioannes Ralles, but that the Germans insist on having Tsolakoglou in any cabinet that may be formed. No Greek statesmen of first rank could be found to take part in a Ralles cabinet, though some second-rate men would agree to take part if (a) the occupation would be limited to certain military centers, (b) there would be no interference with local affairs, and (c) the occupying forces would stop confiscating food in the country. The occupying forces would not agree to these conditions, and Tsolakoglou remained in office.

King George and Greek-American Opinion

The Atlantis, in its issue of March 20, carries a three-column portrait of George II and the news item from London that the King and Premier Tsouderos have arrived in Egypt to inspect the reconstituted Greek forces in the Middle East. The leading editorial of the same issue praises the "heroic" King, and states that he and his Premier want to be near the scene of action in the critical days ahead.

The Greek Daily National Herald for March 23 points out that there are still Fascist-minded officers, left-overs from the Metaxas régime, among the Free Greek forces in Egypt. The Herald warns that the actions of the King and Prime Minister Tsoudero. I Egypt will be regarded as tests both of the sincerity of promises they have made and of their ability to carry them out.

Mr. Eleutherios Konstantopoulos, one of the editors of the Hellas, has a long article in the February issue entitled "Royal Repentance Futile," in which he castigates King George for allowing the abrogation of the constitution in 1936 and for aiding the Metaxas Government. He asserts that the King's demagogic gestures and his reaffirmation of the constitution could not change the fact that he had betrayed the Greek people. After peace was won, the people, and not King George, would decide what government they wanted in Greece.

Another article in the same issue refers to the "betrayal of Greece" by the King.

The Greek Government in Exile

The February Hellas also carries an article called "Toward a General Housecleaning," which argues that all Metaxas elements must be eliminated from the Tsouderos Government. The article greets the dismissal of Dimitratos with satisfaction, and insists that Kotsias, Maniadakes, Angeletos, and Nikoloudes ought also to be removed. These men now travel about at will, are paid by Greek money and guarded by Greek police and other scum who make up the Gestapo of Athens. The article points out that Stratekos, after having been thrown out of the army, was sent over to the Greek consulate in New York to organize a Fascist youth movement in America, and still draws his pay.

The Chicago Greek Star nevertheless continues to champion

Kotsias in the issue of March 13 with a two-column photograph captioned

"Greek Patriot, Statesman, Philanthropist, and Mason." The accompanying article quotes in full the biography given by Thomas C. O'Donnell

in the New York Masonic Outlook. The owner of the Greek Star, Mr.

P. S. Lambros, expresses his pride at having supported Kotsias from the moment of his arrival in the United States, and looks forward with hope "to a better tomorrow, to the service of the beloved Fatherland, under the deft direction and leadership of Kostas Kotsias, who is the foremost Greek statesman, in body, soul, and spirit, with all the endowments of the brilliant service which this democratic altruist had made to Greece and to Hellenism."

The newly appointed Minister of Education, Sekeris, is accused by the Hellas of wanting "to teach the Greeks of America the wonderful properties of castor oil as a democratic tonic."

The Hellas also publishes an account of Kostas Maniadakes, whom it terms the notorious leader of the Greek Gestapo. He is said to have been in South America since October, 1941, with his Director of Public Safety, Angeletos, and twenty-one other "brave officers" and seven women. He travels about the Greek communities of South America selling patriotism like a real patriot, comments the Hellas, though he was himself the assassin of the Greek people and the oppressor of all popular freedom. He filled the barren isles of Greece with political exiles under the pretext of fighting Communism. The Hellas intimates that the fact that Maniadakes was a notorious collaborator with the Germans in Greece would perhaps have some connection with the choice of South America as his field of action.

In its March 20 issue, Ethnos complains bitterly of expenuitures made by the Government in Exile for pay to Greeks in various parts, which it lists as follows:

Stratakos, "Military Attache at the Greek Consulate in New York,"
\$450 a month: Nikoloudes, in Pretoria, \$1000 a month; Sekeris, Minister of Education, \$1300 a month in return for making rounds of inspection of the afternoon schools run by the Church; Theophanides,
Minister of Merchant Marine, \$1300 a month; Maniadakes, with 24 hangerson, in South America, "royal envoys" supported by the Government, although
their pay is not given; (The Hellas reports that the Maniadakes party
draws \$180 a day.) Dimitratos and many army offic . drawing "hundreds
of dollars" have not been retired from the payroll.

Bruce

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

GR-218

Number 16

April 13, 1942

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

Notes on the Greek Press

Greek Seamen in the United States

The Atlantis of New York (March 28) and the Ethnos of Boston (March 27) both comment on the Attorney General's order for the rounding-up of foreign seamen who have deserted their ships in the United States. The Atlantis merely advises Greek deserters (whom it estimates at about 3,000) to return to their ships and patrictically contribute to an Allied victory by serving in the Greek Merchant Marine.

when they can obtain better pay on ships of other nationalities or in defense factories. The paper says that the Greek consular and shipping authorities in Boston have taken a fair stand, but that in the New York Consulate, the authority competent to deal with this matter is Kourbelis, a "fanatical Fascist." In former times, Greek seamen who complained of bad living and working conditions on their ships were arrested and sent back to Greece by the very authorities who are still in New York; on their arrival home they were sent into island exile by the Metaxas Government. The editors of Ethnos charge that when Dimitratos, formerly Minister of Merchant Marine, recognized the seamen's union through its New York branch, he was made to resign from the Government. The paper recommends the establishment of a union for all foreign seamen similar

to the Pan-American Division of the Maritime Union of the C.I.O. Greek shipowners, it maintains, should man their ships with Greek crews, fly the Greek flag, and pay their taxes to the Greek Government, not, as some do, to Panama. Greek seamen must be guaranteed decent pay and working conditions, and Fascists left over from the Metaxas regime in the New York Consulate and elsewhere should be eliminated.

Greek Fascism and the Metaxas Government

The March 27 Ethnos comments on a Saturday Evening Post editorial which characterized not only the Metaxas Government but the whole of Greece as Fascist. While this, according to the Ethnos, is not only harmful but false, it is equally harmful and false to try to deny the existence of Greek Fascism, as many Greeks in America try to do. The editors of the paper declare that they will continue their policy of showing not only that the Metaxas Government was in fact Fascist, but also that it represented only a very small minority of the Greek people, and they will hold up to public notice those Greeks who still entertain Fascist sympathies. The Ethnos advises all patriotic Greeks to do the same.

Generoso Pope and Count Sforza

The same issue of the Ethnos criticizes the propaganda activities of both Generoso Pope and Count Sforza, who, it says, alike maintain that the Italian people are innocent of aggression, that Mussolini alone is to blame for the attacks on the Ethiopian, the Spanish,

and the Greek peoples. The Ethnos points out that Pope praised the Fascist regime for years and accepted decorations from Mussolini, and that he had a change of heart (which the Ethnos does not believe to be sincere) only after December 7. While Sforza, on the other hand, has always been anti-Fascist, this left-wing paper describes his whole movement as "Stinking of Catholicism," and his writings as an attempt to absolve the Vatican of implication in Mussolini's crimes. The paper charges that these two Italians, "wrapping themselves in the American flag," write for important American periodicals and do great harm to the just claims and interests of Greece.

Greece under the Occupation

The New York National Herald for March 28 publishes a long dispatch from Alexandria which gives an eye-witness account of the short British occupation of Castellorizo in the Dodecanese and the return of the Italians. Men who escaped from Castellorizo and are now serving with the Free Greek forces in Egypt are quoted as reporting that on the arrival of the British the population of the island turned out with British and Greek flags to welcome them. Later, on the return of the Italians, many of those who had demonstrated were arrested; some were beaten, others put in concentration camps, and still others, most of them men between 16 and 60, were deported to prisons in Rhodes and elsewhere. According to this account, the demonstrators were identified by Italians with the help of Greek Quislings, eleven of whom are listed:

- Ioannis G. Lakerdis, for 20 years Mayor of Castellorizo with Italian support.
- 2. Cavalliero Dr. Constantine Christodoulos, refugee fr Asia Minor.
- 3. Emmanuel Phoundas, policeman, refugee from Asia Minor.
- 4. George Portoglou, refugee.
- 5. Spyros B. Savvas, customs officer of Castellorizo, recently appointed food rationer by Italians.
- 6. George Manettas, Harbor Master of Castellorizo, refugee from Smyrna.
- 7. Antonios Gikas, Albanian, official of the Italian Government in Castellorizo.
- 8. Vasileios Karayannis, refugee from Asia Minor.
- 9. Agapitos X. Xanthis.
- 10. George K. Myriklis, shepherd.
- 11. Michael K. Michelakis, delegate from the church in Rhodes, known as the "scourge of Castellorizo."

The celebration of Independence Day in Greece is described in telegrams from London and Cairo which the New York Atlantis published on March 31. The Tsolakoglou Government, it is reported, issued a proclamation ordering everybody to go to work as usual in order to get ahead with the program of fitting Greece into the New Order, and threatened reprisals against those who failed to comply. People turned up for work at the proper times and places, but refused to work, saying that the day was not only a national holiday but a religious holiday as well, since it was the Feast of the Annunciation. Churches were reported to have been full everywhere, and the priests unanimous in speaking out against the invaders.

In parts of Greece under Bulgarian occupation all demonstrations of any sort were strictly forbidden, the Atlantis declared.

Nevertheless, there was a procession in Salonica which was fired upon
by the Bulgarian troops; ten persons were killed and twenty were wounded.

In Athens the police and agents of the Gestapo were busy all day telling people to take down Greek flags which they had hung from their houses. As soon as the police went away the flags were hung out again.

On March 30, the New York National Herald, in a special telegram from its correspondent in Jerusalem, estimates that deaths in the Athens area alone between November and January were 40,000. Since the arrival of food ships from Turkey, it is reported, the situation has improved slightly and two public soup kitchens have been opened. The cost of supporting a family of three is now reckoned at 150,000 drachmae a month. A few things can be found in the black market at fantastic prices: coffee, the oke (2.8 pounds), 11,000 drachmae; sugar, 5,000 drachmae; and bread, 1300 drachmae the oke.

Greek patriots are reported to have killed Admiral Portaros, a Quisling serving as an agent of the Gestapo.

The cost of the Axis occupation is now reckoned at four billion drachmae a month.

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Number 19

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April 18, 1942

FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

Notes on the Greek Press

2500 Tons of Food -- A Union for Greek Seamen -- Greek War Aims -- Personalities and Invective -- From Occupied Greece

2500 TONS OF FOOD

The shadow of starving Greeks still falls across the Greek press in this country.

The generally "reasonable" New York National Herald, which for some time has refrained from urging its readers to bring pressure on the United States Government to send food to Greece, publishes (April 2) a letter signed by Anargyros Anargyrou, from Detroit, calling for a "crusade" backed by the Orthodox Church and all the Greek organizations in America for the relief of occupied Greece.

On April 3, left-wing Ethnos of Boston publishes a long article on the subject. It points out that the flour and other foodstuffs sent on the Sicilia were given by the United States Government under lend-lease, and that the proper authorities have not yet thanked the American Government for this shipment. In Greece the Tsolakoglou Government announced that it was responsible for the food sent from Turkey, according to Ethnos, but nobody there believed that propaganda. Everybody should know the truth about the food being sent from America, and the

Greek newspapers should publish it -- do they imagine, the paper asks, that "they fool the government, which has an accurate translation of every article that appears in them?" Furthermore, the War Relief Association chartered the ship Sicilia at the exorbitant cost of \$200,000; Ethnos suggests that it is obviously the duty of Greek shipowners to offer their own ships for the transport of food to Greece at a more reasonable rate.

Berne is the source of dispatches published in both the New York Atlantis and National Herald according to which Athanasios Agnides, Assistant General Secretary of the League of Nations for 22 years, has been given indefinite leave of absence so that he may devote himself entirely to the problem of food for Greece.

The National Herald (April 7) continues the discussion with a long letter signed by Th. Kazantzis, a retired captain in the Greek Navy.

Everybody is to be congratulated, writes the captain, because after a full year, a ship with 2500 tons of food has at last been sent to the starving people of Greece. Now we may relapse into comfort and apathy, having done our bit, until a year from now; then we may send another ship with 2500 tons of food, which by that time will be quite sufficient for the few who will have survived. The editor of the Herald replies by pointing out the difficulty of obtaining shipping; but he urges that two Greek steamers, assigned exclusively to the transport of food to Greece, would not be so great a loss to Allied shipping as to lose us the war.

A UNION FOR GREEK SEAMEN

The Communist Greek-American Tribune of New York reports (April 3)

that the Greek Seamen's Union of New York, now recognized by the Greek Government, has been engaged in negotiations with the Union of Greek Seamen in Cardiff, with the Argentine section of the Cardiff Union, and with committees of Greek seamen in various harbors. The purpose of these negotiations is to bring pressure on Greek and Allied authorities for the recognition of the rights of Greek seamen and the formation of a central union of all Greek seamen. This project, said the Greek-American Tribune, has the approval and active assistance of Theophanides, the Minister of Merchant Marine. At the same time negotiations have been started with the International Transport Workers' Federation, which represents in the United States the transport workers of the Allied European countries.

A Detroit reader of the National Herald writes in (April 3) to inquire what the aims of Greece in the war must be, and what the rewards of Greece after it is won. In answer, the Herald says that there can be no doubt that after the war Greece will have all the lands which are historically and ethnically Greek -- Dodecanese, Cyprus, and North Epirus. Greece has no desire to enslave foreign countries and foreign people; nevertheless, the Herald says, if it is found necessary after the war to occupy and control the defeated Axis nations, it would be suitable, as Westbrook Pegler suggests, to send Greeks to civilize the Italians.

PERSONALITIES AND INVECTIVE

The American-Greek press continues to provide a noisy forum for

for the settling of personal and political scores. The Greek
Minister to the United States, Mr. Diamontopoulos; the Minister
of Merchant Marine in the Tsouderos Cabinet, Mr. Theophanides;
Irchbishop Athenagoras; and the former Greek Minister of Labor,
Mr. Dimitratos; these have suffered the most scorching denunciations in recent issues of Greek newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. Dimitratos presented himself as a target by giving to the New York Times a statement accusing the Greek Government in Exile of being responsible for the sudden cancellation of a speech he was to have made over NBC on April 1; he blasted the Cabinet further as being illegal, anti-labor, and unrepresentative of the Greek people in general. His outburst brought him no supporters in the Greek press. The Atlantis (April 3) contented itself with a translation of parts of his statement. The National Herald (April 4) says that it turns the stomach to listen to former Fascists make anti-Fascist speeches, because they are never sincere and the Fascist mentality never changes. Dimitratos, as well as other former Fascists, if they are sincere, would do well to realize, admonishes the Herald, that the best way for them to demonstrate true patriotism is to fade unobtrusively from the picture of their own free will.

On April 5 the New York Times published a reply to Mr.

Dimitratos issued by the Royal Greek Legation, denying that "the former Minister" was ever "the leader of any party" and declaring

that "contrary to his assertion, the Constitutional Act of October 22,

1941 restored the working Constitution of Greece, which had been suspended on August 4, 1936 by a dictatorial Government of which Mr.

Dimitratos was a member for a number of years." The present Government,
the Legation's statement continued, was "the lawful Government appointed by the King"; it "follows policies most favorable to labor and has restored the rights of labor unions, which had been abolished by the Government of which Mr. Dimitratos had been for a number of years a member as Minister of Labor."

The Atlantis (April 6) also printed the reply of the Greek Legation to the protests of Dimitratos, and the National Herald returned to the attack on April 7, calling Dimitratos a "pseudo-leader" of Greek labor.

Archbishop Athenagoras was pilloried by the Greek semi-monthly

Parthenon of Canton, Ohio (April 3). A long and fiery letter signed by

Dimitrios Manolopoulos, editor of the Parthenon, declares that his Church

failed to issue instructions to the Greek communities to give their sup
port to the Greek War Relief Association. Mr. Manolopoulos witheringly

describes the new Episcopate: "a most luxurious palace on Fifth Avenue,

containing a marble staircase, columns of the Ionic order, and decorated

with tapestries, paintings, furniture of the period of Louis XIV, and

silver and gilt dinner service, not to mention crystal ware imported

from Belgium and Czechoslovakia." This, cries Mr. Manolopoulos, at a

time when people in Greece are starving....

By comparison, the treatment meted out to Minister Diamentopoulos was mild censure. Not only, says Ethnos, is the Minister a relic of the

Metaxas regime; he is incapable of representing the true interests of Greece in Washington at a time when the whole future of the nation may depend on decisions taken there. The Ethnos is grateful to those who invited him to Boston for the celebration of the Greek Independence day, because the speech which he made on that occasion publicly demonstrated his incapacity.

"Yanni," columnist of the Chicago Pnyx, devoted his column in the issue of April 7 to an attack on Mr. Diamantopoulos, together with Mr. Theophanides, Minister of Merchant Marine, because Mr. Diamantopoulos did not attend the recent Ahepa banquet in Washington but sent "an underling": "According to press reports, Mr. Diamantopoulos at the time of the Ahepa banquet was in the Astor or the St. Moritz in New York attending a family reunion with Minister of Merchant Marine Theophanides, whose duties at present are to go around pretending something or other for which he receives the modest salary of \$1,300 a month from the Greek Government in Exile, while our patriots in Greece die by thousands from starvation.

"For Mr. Diamantopoulos we only hold a deep contempt for not attending the Ahepa banquet, although we can assure him that no one missed him as a person but only as the official representative of our motherland."

FROM OCCUPIED GREECE

The National Herald (April 2 and 3) publishes special telegrams from Ankara, London, and Jerusalem describing acts of Axis oppression in Greece. Educated Greeks (journalists, schoolteachers, artists, writers) have been arrested. Schoolteachers have been forced into the labor corps,

with the result that only a few secondary schools remain open. The Italians have set up concentration camps at Larissa and Florina; two journalists, Karvounis and Stournas, have died in these camps. Educated Greeks, refugees from the Metaxas Government, and Greeks who succeeded in fleeing from Greece to other parts of Europe after the German occupation have been gathered from all parts of occupied Europe and sent to concentration camps in Germany.

In Athens, according to the National Herald, German and Italian officers in restaurants and hotels laugh at hungry Greeks who gather before the windows, and make a game of throwing them morsels. Axis propaganda disseminated through the Athens newspapers blames the famine on the British blockade.

The low esteem in which the Government of General Tsolakoglou is held by the people of Greece is indicated by recent dispatches. The National Herald (April 4) says that several attempts have been made on the life of Tsolakoglou, who is now protected by a detail of German soldiers; his house has been stoned and the windows broken. The Atlantis (April 4) publishes an editorial based on information taken from the Greek press of Egypt, which states that students in the University of Athens have several times attacked German and Italian soldiers, members members of the Gestapo, and the secret police of the Tsolakoglou Government who have attempted to enter the university buildings to make arrests. Blood has been shed on several occasions, and Vice-premier Logothetopoulos has threatened to close the university.

A special telegram from Jerusalem to the National Herald (April 6) gives the spheres of occupation in Greece. The Evros region is held by the Germans; northeast Greece to the Strymon River is held by the Bulgarians; from the Strymon to Olympos and Florina is held by the Germans, and controlled by them through the Greek civil authorities. Lemnos, Chios, and Mitylene are also held by the Germans. Epiros is held by the Italians, and governed by the Governor of Albania; the rest of mainland Greece is held by the Italians, and controlled by them through the Greek civil authorities, who take orders directly from Rome. The Italians hold also the Cyclades and Samos. Crete is under a mixed German and Italian occupation.

The same issue of the Herald prints telegrams from London and Ankara which describe conflicts between the Greek population and the occupying troops. Collisions between Greeks and Germans are reported from Drama and Cavalla, and Greeks are said to have been shot by the Italians at Komotine. Both localities are in the Bulgarian sphere.

Another change in the Tsolakoglou Cabinet is announced by the National Herald (April 11) in a cable from London. The Minister of Justice, Livieratos, has resigned, and the cabinet is now reduced to three members, with Kotzamanes holding six portfolios.

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FOREIGN POLITICS

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

UNITED STATES

Number 22

April 25, 1942

Notes on the Greek Press

L'Affaire Dimitratos Continued -- Other Personalities, More Invective -- Whitewash for Bulgaria? -- The Food Situation in Occupied Greece

L'Affaire Dimitratos Continued

More editorial voices are being raised against ex-Minister Dimitratos. In the chorus of denunciation now reaching a crescendo in the Greek press, left-wing Ethnos (April 10) leads off with an attack that embraces also the editors of the National Herald and the Greek-American Tribune.

Until recently, says Ethnos, the National Herald and Greek-American Tribune recognized Dimitratos (here spelled Dimoutratos, "double faced") as Under-Minister of Labor and published his statements and views. But now, and only now, they repudiate him. When the Tsouderos Government decorated Dimitratos and sent him to this country as its special representative, why did the Herald not enlighten the Greeks of America as to the nature of this great enemy of labor of the Metaxas régime? At that time only the Ethnos and the Hellas of Chicago raised their voices against him. The Herald and the Tribune now agree that men like Dimitratos and Kotzias should not be allowed to set foot in this country, or at least that they should be known for what they are. But why did they not say so sooner? Was it because they feared

disunity among the Greeks of America? The Ethnos takes this opportunity to reiterate its stand for truth, complete independence, and freedom of speech.

On the ex-Minister himself Ethnos zestfully vents its customary sarcasm: "Imagine the unimaginable cynicism of the man who dares to want to speak to the workers of Greece; who, with the help of the henchmen of Maniadakis, muzzled them, imprisoned them, dissolved their unions, confiscated their funds, banished them, murdered them. And when the Fascists and the Nazis seized Greece all the Dimitratos's, Kotzias's, Maniadakis's, and Nikoloudis's got out as fast as they could, without letting their victims out of jail, leaving them to die at the hands of the invaders."

Ethnos then cites the names of some of the prominent men who have died: Karvounix, Stournas, Zachariades. And those who remain "are invited to risk their lives to hear Dimitratos speak to them, promising to return to govern them!"

In the same issue Ethnos takes note of the radio speech in defense of Dimitratos which was delivered by "another Greek Fascist," Demos Kakridas. It is a pity that America should be repeatedly reminded that there was once a Fascist regime in Greece, particularly at a time when all efforts are being made to induce the Allied Governments to send food to Greece. It is time for this anti-Greek and anti-American activity to stop, says Ethnos sternly. It is treason of the worst sort for such men to be presented by means of the radio as martyrs, and allowed to influence public opinion.

The Greek-American Tribune (April 10) for its part contributes an editorial repeating the story of Dimitratos's participation in the Metaxas dictatorship. Only after the regular leaders of the working classes had been imprisoned did Dimitratos gain for himself, according to the Tribune, the position of General Secretary of the Federation of Laborers of Greece.

There is no doubt, the editorial continues, that the purging from the Government of all elements of the Metaxas regime would be the most effective proof that the present Government intends to sever all connection with it. But so far such action has been confined to the dismissal of Dimitratos. It is imperative, the *Tribune* concludes, that the purge should be complete, and that it should extend to the consular harbor offices where elements of the old regime constantly create difficulties in the matter of cooperation between representatives of the Greek seamen and representatives of the Government.

The only paper not participating in the wholesale j'accuse directed against Dimitratos is the Chicago Greek Star. This pro-Metaxas paper prints (April 10) on its front page, without adverse or other comment, the text of the cancelled broadcast of Dimitratos, together with Dimitratos's statement on the cancellation of that speech, reprinted from the New York Times of April 3.

Other Personalities, More Invective

Ethnos's well-named "Purgatorio" column favors a number of personalities with its caustic notice. In the issue for April 10, it

remarks in passing on the salaries Mr. Stratakos, Military Attache of the Consulate in New York (\$450 per month); Mr. Sekeris, Minister of Education (\$1300 per month); and "the fifteen higher Greek officers" in this country who are drawing princely salaries. As to these last, asks "Purgatorio" of Minister Diamantopoulos, what are they doing here now that the Greek army is being organized in Palestine?

"Purgatorio" also reminds Archbishop Athenagoras of its open letter to him. It remarks that doubtless he will not answer at all, since it is of no concern to him that every day thousands are dying from hunger in Greece; he is, after all only the head of the wealthy church in America, whose members, according to "Purgatorio," live in luxury and sing the praises of the "poor in spirit."

Whitewash for Bulgaria?

An editorial in the Greek-American Tribune for April 10 warns that Bulgarian propaganda is gaining ground steadily at the expense of Greece, both in England and in America. Many articles, says the Tribune, are being devoted in both the English and the American press to the whitewashing of Bulgaria's conduct and position in the war. The general tenor of these articles is that the Bulgarian people are not at fault: they are honorable, peace-loving, and devoted to agricultural pursuits rather than to politics. They simply found themselves faced with a superior force which it would have been suicidal to resist. The Tribune points out that the Yugoslavs and the Greeks found themselves in a similar or worse situation, but preferred to fight for their freedom;

besides, no one can justify the opportunism and barbarism of the Bulgarians now policing parts of Greece for the Axis.

If this growing propaganda is not combatted, the editorial continues, the Greeks may find themselves in a situation similar to that in which they were placed after the first World War. At the Peace Conference British and American political leaders championed the rights of Bulgaria at the expense of Greece, in spite of the fact that then as now Bulgaria was on the side of the Germans.

The Food Situation in Occupied Greece

The problem of Greek relief is never absent from the Greek

Press. The Acropolis for April 10 prints an article from a Geneva paper

of February 11, 1942, in which the food situation in Greece is again

described. In Athens the shortage has been intensified by the influx

of refugees from the North. Only bread is rationed, because there is

no other food for sale. The bread ration is one-tenth of the normal

consumption. The death rate is steadily increasing, having reached 1,000

a day in Athens and the Peiraeus for December.

According to this account, Turkey continues its praiseworthy attempts to help Greece, and the *Kurtulus*, which was sunk, has been replaced by another ship. The International Red Cross has succeeded in sending some milk, vitamins and medical supplies; through its intervention 6,000 tons of grain have been allowed to be shipped from Egypt. There are rumors that some help may be sent from Rumania.

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

UNITED STATES

Number 24

May 1, 1942

ORGANIZATIONS FOR POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION IN GREECE

There exist in the United States two committees organized by Greek-Americans to study the problems of post-war reconstruction in Greece.

One of these is the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece, with offices in New York City, and the other is the Pan-Hellenic Federation, with offices in Chicago. Both now have the official benediction of the Greek Archepiscopate of North and South America, and both have as their purpose doing all that can be done for the mother country.

The National Committee for the Restoration of Greece was conceived first. With the consent and approval of the Greek Minister, Mr. Kimon Diamantopoulos, announcements were sent out from New York inviting representatives of many groups to participate in the organization meeting. Both American-Greek fraternal orders, Ahepa and Gapa, were invited to send representatives. (The rivalry of Ahepa and Gapa is of long standing. Ahepa (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association) was organized in 1923; it now has chapters all over the United States and in Canada. Gapa (Greek-American Progressive Association) was organized several years later by secessionists from Ahepa; although its membership now extends through the country it is not as large as Ahepa's.) President Gavaris of Gapa attended the meeting, but President

Nomikos of Ahepa did not. Nevertheless, Mr. Nomikos was named as a member of the Executive Committee to represent Ahepa on the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece. This organization took place in the summer of 1941 and it followed a series of editorials on the subject in the National Herald of New York. Shortly after the conquest of Greece in April, the owner and editor of this Greek paper, Mr. John Basil Vlavianos, had begun to urge united action by the Greeks in America looking toward the restoration after the war.

Whether by intention or accident the core of the National Committee turned out to be made up of college professors, wealthy editors and publishers, wealthy laymen who were close to the Archepiscopal See in New York, and wealthy or official Greeks who were not American citizens, together with the Gapa contingent. For various reasons, all such groups had long been subject to the criticism or hostility of other elements in American-Greek society.

During the same summer, Ahepa was making preparations for its convention which was to be held at Cincinnati in August, and its officials conceived the idea of calling a Pan-Hellenic Congress to meet in Cincinnati at the same time. At this point Mr. Nomikos, the president of Ahepa, is said to have telegraphed Mr. Vlavianos urging that the newly formed National Committee be incorporated in the new still-to-be formed Pan-Hellenic Federation arguing that the Federation would be more truly representative and that it would not have the appearance of an outlet for foreign propaganda from which the National Committee suffered by virtue of the approval given it by the Greek Minister. In effect, the National Committee was asked to give way before the new organization.

Leaders of the National Committee feel that Mr. Nomikos was probably influenced to take this action by the Supreme Vice-President of Ahepa, Mr. George C. Vournas, who lives in Washington and who is reported by some to have had past disagreements with both Mr. Diamantopoulos and the Archbishop.

Important members of the National Committee begged Mr. Nomikos during the summer of 1941 to support the National Committee and to drop the idea of a Pan-Hellenic Federation. By the time this correspondence had passed. Mr. Nomikos replied that it was too late because a great many invitations had already been sent out and that many organizations had agreed to come to Cincinnati. On the other hand, many organizations did not accept the invitation because the representation would obviously be heavily weighted in favor of Ahepa: there would be a strong temptation for local societies to save money by appointing as delegates members who also happened to belong to Ahepa and who would therefore be in Cincinnati to attend the Ahepa convention. For example: the Rhodians, the Chians, and the Cretans are reported to have held themselves aloof from the Pan-Hellenic Federation, and Mr. Gavaris, president of Gapa, has openly expressed his disappointment over Ahepa's insistence on its proposal. Not a single chapter of Gapa belongs to the Federation and, under the circumstances, it is extremely unlikely that one will ever join it. Even some chapters of Ahepa refused to follow the national policy.

When the convention of Aphea met in Cincinnati, the Pan-Hellenic Federation was set up; this Federation, according to Ahepa's rivals, became an Ahepa annex.

Newspaper publicity was sought for the new Federation from the important Greek newspapers in the United States. The director of the Greek daily National Herald of New York, Mr. Vlavianos, and the editor of the Greek daily Atlantis in New York, Mr. Constantinides, were both members of the National Committee, and neither one of these papers called public attention to the Federation. They do not give it publicity now but simply ignore its existence. On the other hand, the Ahepan of Washington, D. C., official organ of the Ahepa fraternal organization, and the liberal democratic press of Chicago, which includes the left-wing monthly periodical Hellas, have played up the Federation and played down the National Committee. The Ethnos of Boston has played down the National Committee without supporting the Federation. When these newspapers failed to win for the Federation the support of Atlantis, which they could hardly expect because of this paper's known conservative tendencies, and of the National Herald, which they had thought might stand by them, the Federation turned for its New York publicity to the only remaining paper of any consequence, the Communist Greek-American Tribune. The Tribune, under the editorship of Mr. Christophorides, is delighted with this alliance and carries on a constant running fire of editorial comment belittling the National Committee and in particular denouncing Mr. Vlavianos.

There seems to be at present little hope for a reconciliation between these two groups set up to study problems of post-war reconstruction in Greece, unless it can be effected through the Greek War Relief Association. The president of the Greek War Relief is Mr. Spyros Skouras; his tenure of office has been marked by considerable intramural disputes. However, it is understood that Mr. Skouras is withdrawing from the active

direction of the Association, which will be assumed by Mr. Homer W. Davis, recently appointed executive vice-president. Mr. Davis's record as president of the American College in Athens has made him a figure respected by American Greeks of all factions except outright Fascist circles. It is possible that under his direction the Greek War delief Association may succeed in healing the breach that has arisen between the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece and the Pan-Hellenic Federation. Both organizations, after all, are dedicated to the purpose of doing all that can be done for the motherland.

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

UNITED STATES

Number 31

May 16, 1942

NOTES ON THE GREEK PRESS

The reorganization of the Greek Government in Exile -- Where does Bulgaria stand? -- A new director for the Greek War Relief Association -- The Greek-American Iribuhe outlines its policy -- Recommendations for the problem of deserters from Greek ships.

The Reorganized Greek Government

The reorganization of the Greek Government in Exile is hailed by the National Herald (May 4) as a great step forward in the direction of

purging from the Cabinet the last traces of Fascist elements. The paper specifically welcomes the removal of Sakellariou but is even more enthusiastic about the appointment of Professor Panagiotis Kanellopoulos as Vice Premier.

On May 7 the Herald editorially objects to the lack of frankness in the announcement of the resignation of Sakellariou for "reasons as yet "nknown." The reason, the Herald insists, is simply that the Greek people consider the participation of any member of the Fourth-of August regime in present affairs an insult.

The appointment of Kanellopoulos will no doubt please the Ethnos of Boston, whose comment has not yet been received. This left-wing, pro-labor paper calls Kanellopoulos (April 17) one of the most eminent of the younger statesmen of Greece, a man who has always been known for his democratic leanings; in fact, he was forced to leave Greece early in the Metaxas regime. At the outbreak of the Greek-Italian war he sent word from Paris to the Metaxas Government, asking to be allowed to serve at the front. He was wounded there, but after the German occupation he stayed in Greece, leading the guerilla warfare until his recent escape.

The arch-conservative Atlantis has so far not expressed its opinion of the reorganization, although it printed (May 4) the Cairo dispatch which announced it, and later (May 7) quoted extensively the recent speech of Tsouderos. In an editorial the Atlantis called attention particularly to the Prime Minister's statement that he would be ready, at the close of the war, to hand over his power to a new

government which would have the complete confidence of the people, and that until then he asked for unity and trust, saying that only disunion can rob the Graeks of the fruits of victory.

The Communist Greek-American Tribune accepts the reorganization with pleasure tempered by caution. It states (May 9) five points it expects Tsouderos to make clear: 1) whether he will name for the portfolios of Navy, Air, and Army people who are clear of the stigma of Fascism; 2) whether he will cease to propagandize through the prestige of the Government for a royalist form of Government in post-war Greece; 3) whether he will purge from the diplomatic, consular and shipping services those remaining elements with Fascist mentality; 4) whether he will purge the high command of the Army, Navy and Air Forces in the same way; 5) whether his Government will cease to discriminate against the Soviet Union.

Pro-Dimitratos

The Chicago Greek Star has abandoned its non-committal position to espouse openly the cause of Dimitratos. It deplores (April 17) the injustice of depriving an individual of his freedom of speech, particularly one who "belongs to the ranks of the creators of glorious Greece, who has won the esteem of the whole Greek nation." On April 24, after some introductory paragraphs about America as a land of freedom (among the exponents of which are mentioned Kostas Dotzias, Aristeides Dimitratos and Colonel Vergis), the Greek Star delivers a eulogy on Dimitratos and on the Metaxas regime. It expresses surprise (May 1) that Tsouderos renounced this regime, thus dishonoring the memory of the creator of an honorable Greece, prepared for war and full of glory. In the same issue Kotzias receives similar praise for his patriotism, his devotion to duty, and his share in the present struggle.

The Chicago Pnyx (April 21) reprints from the New York Times the statement of the Greek Legation which denies Dimitratos's charge that the Tsouderos Government does not represent the Greek people. It is perhaps significant that no comment is made by the paper.

Where Does The attitude of the United Nations toward Bulgaria Bulgaria Stand? is worrying the Greek press into fears that Bulgarian propaganda is finding a willing audience in the United States. The Atlantis (April 14) discusses what it believes to be the prevailing opinion in Washington: That the peoples of Hungary and Rumania do not share the political views of their Germanophile Governments. This may be true of Hungary and Rumania, declares the Atlantis, but the case of Bulgaria is quite different. The Bulgarian people, it states, have always been politically minded and intent on pursuing their

own interests.

An editorial in the Greek-American Tribune on the same subject (April 17) compares the resignations in the Bulgarian cabinet with the reorganization of the Vichy Government. The National Herald (April 25) quotes extensively a dispatch from London by Helen Kirkpatrick to the Chicago Daily News which says that the cruelty of the Bulgarians toward the Greeks in the areas they occupy is "beyond description." The Saloniki Greek Press of Chicago (April 23) comments with satisfaction on an article which appeared recently in the Yeni-Saba of Istanbul on the subject of Turkey's relations with Bulgaria and Greece. Turkey, according to this article, cannot countenance Bulgaria's occupation of Thrace, the bad treatment of the Turks in this area, or Bulgaria's desire to see the end of Great Britain, Turkey's ally, as a great power.

The National Herald devoted more space to the Bulgarian question on April 29 and May 3. An article signed by "G.A.G." calls attention to the systematic propaganda which Bulgaria has been handing out for decades -- a propaganda which achieved so much success before 1920 that Venizelos had considerable difficulty at the peace conferences in Bucharest and Paris in saving for Greece certain Greek territories claimed by Bulgaria. Many reporters, both English and American, have come under the sway of Bulgarian propaganda, according to G.A.G., who ends with the prophecy that after the war Bulgaria will be regarded as a "victim of Naziism."

On May 3 the National Herald published an open letter to H. V. Kaltenborn from Androcles Andreades on the subject of Mr. Kaltenborn's justification of Bulgaria in a recent broadcast. Kaltenborn, he says, assumes that Bulgaria is still neutral. The facts are quite otherwise. Of course Bulgaria tries to avoid sending armies to the Russian front since she has gotten what she wants -- large parts of Greece and Yugo-slavia -- without fighting. It was through Bulgarian treachery that Hitler was able to invade Greece so successfully last spring, and yet Bulgaria was able to convince many that she was a victim of Hitler even while she was occupying vast areas of Greece and Macedonia.

The Greek War Relief Association

The appointment of Homer Davis as director of the Greek War Relief is greeted with hearty approval in an editorial in the National Herald

(May 4). Hope is expressed that this may be the occasion for a general reorganization of the Association, with the appointment of other distinguished Americans to the more important positions. The most important matter before the Association, the editorial continues, is the sending of food to Greece. Although this is a question for governments, being far beyond the financial powers of the Greek War Relief, it is nevertheless the duty of the organization to do everything it can to see that food is sent quickly and without waste.

The Position of the Greek-American Tribune

The self-assertive Greek-American Tribune, organ of the Greek Communists, has published a large anniversary number. This paper was

first published two months before Germany attacked Russia, and since then has been the chief organ of unity (so it says) among the anti-Fascist powers against the Axis. The present aims of the *Tribune* are summed up as follows: 1) unity of all anti-Fascist powers and support of President Roosevelt's war program; 2) the uncovering and relentless pursuit of all Fascists under whatever guise they appear; 3) furnishing aid by all means -- economic, political, educational, and military -- in the task of freeing Greece; 4) opposition to all attempts at arbitrary change of the form of government in Greece by outside powers; 5) systematic efforts to bring about cooperation in American war production.

Greek

The Ethnos (April 17) prints a letter from N. I. Kassavetis

in answer to an article published in the Atlantis (March 28)

on the subject of Greek seamen leaving their ships. The

letter is reported to have been sent originally to the Atlantis but not accepted for publication.

Kassavetis maintains that although the Greek seamen should, and do, have a sense of obligation to their country, it is natural that they should also have a feeling of responsibility to thier dependents. In speaking of the problems and obligations of the seamen it is not enough to make easy statements about their national duty; the underlying causes which make them leave their ships must be sought, and a positive and reasonable solution must be found.

The letter makes five recommendations:

- 1) that two committees (one for the ship owners and one for the seamen) be formed to work out a new scale of wages on the basis of present conditions;
- 2) that life insurance be issued to all seamen: \$5000 for ordinary seamen and \$10,000 for machinists and officers; the premiums to be paid in equal parts by seamen and owners;
- 3) that periodic vacations in America be given all seamen operating in war zones;
- 4) that two-thirds of the monthly wage be paid directly to the seamen and the remainder be deposited for them in some American bank, to be paid after the war:
- 5) that the committee have the responsibility of seeing that the United States immigration officials do not bother Greek crews who accept the terms of the committee.

The Ethnos publishes the letter with the comment that it does not agree in full.

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FOREIGN POLITICS in the UNITED STATES

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANC

May 26, 1942

NOTES ON THE GREEK PRESS

More comments on the reorganization of the Greek Government in Exile — Kanellopoulos — The Metaxas regime upheld by the Chicago Greek Star — Food for Greece — Turkey

The Reorganized As more Greek papers comment on the recent Greek Government reorganization of the Greek Government in Exile, it becomes increasingly clear that the new Cabinet will receive the wholehearted support of all but a few papers; in any case, it is probable that the changes made will not be the subject of openly adverse criticism. The appointment of Kanellopoulos as Vice-Premier remains the most popular feature of the reorganization.

The very conservative Atlantis (May 7) prints two dispatches from Cairo which quote press comment in Egypt and London on the appointment of Kanellopoulos; all of the comment reported is favorable. Although the Atlantis still reserves its own comment, it heads one of the Cairo dispatches "Kanellopoulos Reported as Paragon." The more liberal National Herald (May 10) carries another editorial praising the new Government. It says that the Tsouderos Government until recently included so many members of the Fourth of August regime that it created the unfortunate impression in some Greek and Allied circles that official Greece was still Fascist. Now the Government in Exile is gaining the confidence of those who believe in and fight for democratic freedom.

The Saloniki Greek Press of Chicago (May 7) devotes a column on its front page to Kanellopoulos, praising his devotion to political freedom and his opposition to all autocratic systems of government. The paper stresses above all Kanellopoulos' plea to all Greeks everywhere to unite themselves around the King because that is what is

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demanded by the highest interests of the country.

The Communist Greek-American Tribune quotes at length (May 15) from the recent speeches of the Premier and Vice-Premier. "he Tribune's comment is for the most part favorable, particularly on Tsouderos' denunciation of the dictatorship, but the paper finds his promise that the Greek people will choose their own form of government too vague, and it insists once more that a coalition Government must be formed immediately after the cessation of hostilities to conduct an election or a referendum. Meanwhile the Tribune urges all Greeks to support the Greek Government in Exile but not to yield their right to make constructive criticism. Kanellopoulos, according to the Tribune, represents a valuable new voice in Greek government inasmuch as his escape from Greece is recent and he must therefore be much closer to sentiment within Greece than anyone else: "One can tell that he...feels the character of the post-war issues not just as a liberal, but as a man conscious of the deep changes already brought about, and others which are latent in the national and international situation."

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The Lowell, Massachusetts Greek American (May 15) also calls the attention of its readers to Tsouderos' plea for unity, pointing out that unity is no less important for the Greeks in the United States than it is for the Greeks still in the mother country.

The Greek Star on the makeof Chicago up of the Greek Government in Exile now tends to
arouse another political controversy in the press. The Star is the
only paper which has openly espoused the cause of Dimitratos. In defending this ex-member of the Tsouderos and Metaxas Governments, this
right-wing paper stands alone today. Thus, the May Day manifesto of
Dimitratos was ignored by all the Greek-language papers which appeared
during the week May 1-8, but the Greek Star printed it in full. Going
even further, the Star (May 8) bitterly attacks the editor of the National
Herald because of some recent editorials in that paper against the men
of the Metaxas regime: "According to the statement of the Herald, Metaxas
of blessed memory, the patriot Kotzias, Dimitratos, the head of the
Labor Party, and all their colleagues who accomplished the miracle of

modern Greece were Fascists and the Fourth of August was a day of ill omen." The Star insists that if Metaxas had been a Fascist he would be alive now, and it cites the military successes of the Greeks against the Italians as additional proof that the Metaxas Government was not Fascist. The Star expresses its grief to see so much division among the Greeks in America and proclaims its eagerness "to lay down its arms and turn to the common cause"; at the same time, the paper declares itself "ready to march out in full armor against Vlavianos, Paul Nord and other worthless creatures."

As for the reorganized Government, the Star reaffirms (May 15) its complete support of Tsouderos' Cabinet but points out that the Prime Minister does not live up to his own plea for unity when he even mentions the dictatorship, as he did in saying that Kanellopoulos was "distinguished for his struggles against the dictatorship." The Star complains again that in the reorganization of the government men who had accomplished great things have been pushed aside. As for Kanellopoulos, the Star feels that because he came back from exile to fight the Italians the new Vice-Premier's "eyes were opened and he established himself on the side of Metaxas."

dom absent from the Greek press. The Atlantis (May 9) comments on the rise of petty thievery in Athens and points to the injustice of the situation which permits the Germans and Italians, who have caused the famine, to sentence Greeks to prison for stealing a piece of fruit or chicken. An article by John Leivadites in the National Herald (May 11) finds fault with the slowness of relief measures. One of the reasons for delay, according to this article, is the ignorance of the basic needs of Greece which prevails in this country.

Meanwhile the appointment of Homer Davis as Executive Director of the Greek War Relief Association is praised by the right-wing Chicago Pnyx (May 7) which has criticized severely the management of the Association up to now. The Pnyx hopes for a complete reorganization of the

Association and says that if that is not forthcoming the only course for those who want to help Greece is to make their contributions through the Red Cross.

Turkey and Greece The Atlantis finds the current attitude of Turkey heartening to the cause of democracy. Editorially (April 21) the Atlantis refers to the recent speech of the Turkish Prime Minister in which he reiterated his faith in the English alliance. In a later issue (May 3) the Atlantis praises Turkey for its refusal to hand over to Germany Greek officers who had escaped there. The Greeks, says the Atlantis, will not forget this act of friendship.

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OREIGN POLITICS

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

UNITED STATES

Number 35

June 8, 1942

THE VISIT OF KING GEORGE II OF GREECE

The visit of King George II of Greece to the Greek troops stationed in Palestine and Egypt has, according to a variety of reports, been successful in allaying the anti-royalist disaffection of these troops and has restored their confidence in the King. This success was no doubt as much the result of British aid to the Greek army and navy, on which the King was able to report, as it was of the King's personal efforts. Whatever the reasons for its success, his visit has contributed substantially to the unity and determination of the Greek war effort.

A somewhat similar result may be expected from the King's visit to the United States. Here too he will face many types of disaffection, but with suitable backing for the needs of his people (if not for himself), it is probable that he will be able to stand as the symbol of a united effort in a common cause.

The Greek Bureau of Research and Information in New York City has recently distributed a number of press releases emphasizing the liberalization of the Cabinet of the Greek Government in Exile. The Greek Government which went into exile as a result of the German invasion was the partial heir of the regime established on August 4, 1936, when royal decrees dissolved Parliament and General John Metaxas instituted a personal dictatorship during which laws were enacted by royal decree. Metaxas died in late January of 1941, during the war against the Italians, and was succeeded by M. Koryzis, who rejected the German ultimatum which preceded the German attack. On April 1, 1941, when it became clear that Athens would fall to the Germans, Koryzis committed suicide. In the great peril of that moment, the King experienced difficulty in appointing a new cabinet, but on April 21, Emmanuel Tsouderos, known as a liberal with London banking connections, became Prime Minister of a Government

which included some ministers who had been in the Metaxas Government. It was with this Government that the King escaped first to Crete, from there to Egypt and finally to London, where the cabinet was formally constituted on September 24, 1941.

So long as members of the Metaxas regime were included in the Government, there was great opposition to it among Greeks in all parts of the world, and particularly among those in the United States. The Bureau of Research stresses the fact that the appointment of Mr. Panagiotes Kanellopoulos as Vice-Premier has done much to eliminate the criticism of the Tsouderos Government. The new Vice-Premier, spoken of as one of the most eminent of the younger statesmen of Greece by the left-wing Boston Ethnos (April 17), was exiled by Metaxas in the early days of the dictatorship. He returned to serve at the front at the outbreak of the Greek-Italian war. Because he stayed on after the German occupation to lead the guerrilla warfare until his recent escape, it is felt that he is in the closest contact with the Greeks still within the occupied country. Kanellopoulos replaces Admiral Sakellariou, who had been retained from the Metaxas regime.

Other changes in the cabinet of the Greek Government in Exile include the resignation of Mr. Nikoloudis, who was Minister of Propaganda and Tourism and who was responsible for the Greek "Youth Movement," and the recent dismissal of Mr. Dimitratos, who was Minister of Labor. Mr. Dimitratos was originally sent to the United States as a special emissary of the Tsouderos Government, which had decorated him. All but a very few of the extreme right-wing papers greeted his dismissal with joy, but the ex-Minister himself vigorously protested against being charged with pro-Fascist sympathies and insisted that in Greece he was still regarded as the rightful leader of the laboring classes. The retirement of Admiral Sakellariou is the most significant cabinet change inasmuch as it removes the last member who belonged to the dictatorship of August 4, 1936.

It is reported that the King of Greece will be accompanied by his Prime Minister, Mr. Tsouderos, on his trip to the United States. The schedule calls for his arrival in Washington on June 10, where it is expected that during his stay of approximately six days he will address the

Congress. From here he will go to New York, where he will remain for approximately six days more. It is understood that the King and his party will then leave the United States.

This visit is anticipated with mixed feelings by the Americans of Greek descent in the United States and by Greek citizens who are residents of the United States. In the eyes of some, the King is contaminated by his association with the former dictatorial regime of Metaxas. Some of the liberal Greek newspapers in the United States find it difficult to overlook this connection and there is a danger that the arrival of the King in this country will serve to arouse the political controversy which has more or less died down in recent months. On the other hand, the King and his Government have been making gestures obviously designed to placate the liberal democratic element. In addition, the fact that the King will be received by the American Government as the Chief of State of a country taking part in the war as one of the United Nations may serve to make criticism of him appear untimely even in the eyes of the most untractable Greeks.

The news reports from Palestine, Egypt, and London continue to emphasize the renewed leadership of the King as titular head of the Government which waged a heroic fight against both the Italians and the Germans and which has reconditioned its army and navy to resume an active part in the fight of the United Nations. There is the ultimate hope that the King by his visit to the United States may serve to unify the various divergent political factions, that he may in his person be a symbol of unity, and that the Greeks, inspired by his presence, may remember vividly the glorious days of their fight in Albania. In this way they may be impressed by the gravity of the present situation in Greece itself, and may take a new resolve to carry on without internal dissension.

Some preliminary reaction to the visit of the King can be noted in the Greek press. The powerful Atlantis of New York, which has always been a supporter of the Monarchist party, comments editorially (May 19) that "The visit will have a symbolic character and will serve purely national purposes. However short it may be, it will certainly strengthen the bonds between the land of our birth and the land of our adoption and will remind the American public of the tremendous sacrifice of the Greek nation on the

altar of the common struggle against Hitlerism and Fascism. In addition, it will give the Greek Premier an opportunity to bring the American Government up to date on the Greek share in the common war effort and on the plans for future action of the Greek forces fighting in the Middle East. Greeks and Americans of Greek extraction will feel patriotic emotion and justifiable pride because in a little while the leaders of the Greek struggle will be among them and, we are sure, will demonstrate the feelings of love, devotion and reverence which they cherish toward those who in the face of great obstacles and in trying days direct the fight for the liberation of Greek lands from the abominable invaders."

The California of San Francisco declares (May 29) that "it is the duty of all Greeks to unite, with the heroic George II as their symbol, and not to waste time on political questions."

The other powerful Greek daily, the National Herald, will apparently do what it can to preserve unity during the visit of the King. This will be an important contribution, for the Herald has consistently been outspoken in its rejection of everything connected with the dictatorship of Metaxas. Most of the other Greek papers, though their attitude is of less importance, will probably look with favor upon the royal visit. The Pnyx and the Star of Chicago and the Canton, Ohio, Parthenon are among this number.

The position which will be taken by the Communist Greek-American Tribune of New York is problematic. In the past it has taken the position that partisan politics outside Greece make very little difference: when the war is over the Greek people inside Greece, who have borne the brunt of suffering and privation, will decide for themselves what kind of Government they want. The visit of the King and his Minister may therefore seem to the editors of the Tribune to have relatively little significance. The Boston Ethnos may be critical, and there is apt to be a flare-up of indignation in the sometimes irresponsible Hellas of Chicago. News of the King's visit came too late for any but perfunctory comment in the last number of Hellas. Since it is a monthly publication, its sentiments, whatever they may be, will play no direct part in conditioning the reception given the King by Greeks in the United States.

Organizations other than those predominantly Greek are also preparing to welcome the King and his Minister. The Near East organizations which

have done educational and philanthropic work in Greece, together with the American Friends of Greece, will give a dinner in honor of King George on June 22. It is safe to say that all these are anxious to make the King's visit successful.

Regardless of the procedure of restoration in Greece when the war is ended, and regardless of the Greek people's decision for a continuation or discontinuation of the Monarchy -- there is evidence from sutside Greece that the King is not held in favor by the great masses of the people at the present time -- there is a general belief that the successful prosecution of the war will be best served if all Greeks and all friends of Greece can remain united now around the King and the Tsouderos Government. It is possible that the visit may open up old wounds and aggravate political differences among the Greeks in this country; but it is more probable that the visit may achieve a sufficient unity of emotion and purpose to permit the Greeks to concentrate their energies on pressing problems of relief and on the conduct of the war with a minimum of disagreement among themse 'ves. If it is a success, it will be heartening encouragement to the Greek forces in the Near East and even (in spite of opposition to the King personally) to the people within Greece.

FOREIGN POLITICS n the

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATADA FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

UNITED STATES

Number 37

June 13, 1942

THE ATTITUDE OF GREEKS IN AMERICA TO THE VISIT OF KING GEORGE II

The great majority of Greeks and of Greek-Americans in the Middle West and in Northern New York are well disposed to the visit of King George II of Greece; they believe that the future of royalty in Greece depends largely on how far the King is willing to go to restore a free and democratic form of government; they would oppose a return to dictatorship in Greece; and they are convinced that the best hope of Greece lies in a closer cooperation with the United States.

This is the considered judgment of an American observer just returned from an extended tour of the Middle West and the North Atlantic states. Because he speaks Greek perfectly as a result of having spent many years in Greece, and because he has many friends among the Greeks in this country, he is a competent judge of Greek-American opinion. His report on prevailing sentiment, based in particular on visits in St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo, as well as in neighboring cities, is substantially as follows:

Prominent members of all the communities visited express sentirents generally favorable toward the visit of the King. They feel strongly that existing political differences should not be allowed to stand in the way of national unity and cooperation. Absolute unity of purpose, they believe, is necessary for the winning of the war and for the reconstruction which will follow.

Even those who are opposed to royalty on principle think that the expression of opposition to the King at this time would seriously injure the cause of Greece. They eagerly desire closer cooperation between Greece and the United States, and hence it seems to them that for Greeks to cry out now against their King -- who is being officially received in this country as the representative of the Greek people -- would be more than bad taste: it might impair the cordial relations between the two countries.

At the same time, little sympathy is being shown for the late dictatorship. Whether or not the King will eventually return to Greece they believe will depend on his willingness to restore political freedom and parliamentary government; but in any case the decision must be made at home by the Greeks who have fought and suffered. The fact that the former associates of Dictator John Metaxas have been dropped by the Tsouderos Government and that men of more liberal views have taken their places seems to be an important factor in determining the attitude of the American Greeks. Vice-Premier Kanellopoulos and -- to a lesser degree -- Minister of Justice Demetrakakis are repeatedly rentioned as very acceptable additions to the Government.

Some are inclined to question whether the Greek Minister in Washington, Mr. Kimon Diamantopoulos, can handle the situation properly. In the Middle West the fear is expressed that the Minister might be influenced by powerful individuals and interests in the Greek colony along the Eastern seaboard, and some resent what they consider his arbitrary organization last summer of the "National Committee for the Restoration of Greece." This particular difference of opinion is of very little significance in relation to the visit of the King except that it emphasizes the natural rivalries between the Greeks of the Middle West and the Greeks of the East.

Occasionally in the Middle West a recent arrival from Greece who lived under the Government of the King and the Dictator speaks in favor of a democratic Government without a King; in spite of this, satisfaction is generally expressed over the King's visit, for almost everyone thinks it will help the cause of Greece. It is suggested that in the future Greece ought to cooperate more closely with the United States and allow her policies to be shapel along lines laid out in Washington. There may thus be some hope of avoiding the old jealousies and suspicions in connection with the Great Powers of Europe that in the past have caused Greece so much trouble.

Feeling is much more clearly divided in the East. The editor of the New York National Herald, Mr. Basil John Vlavianos, is opposed to the King but he plans to maintain a "correct" attitude. Mr. Vlavianos seems to fear that the official reception of the King will be interpreted as an American stamp of approval upon the character of the Greek Government between 1935 and 1941. Those who have anti-royalist sentiments share his regret that the visit of the King has come at just this time, but their loyalty to Greece and to the United States will probably prevent any overt indication of their real feelings.

The daily Atlantis is outspokenly royalist. Mr. Vladimeros Konstantinides, who is now Vice-President of the Atlantis Publishing Company and editor of its paper, has been and still is an ardent admirer of John Metaxas, whose portrait is prominently displayed in his office along with those of President Roosevelt and King George. He is quite evidently sincere in his belief that Metaxas was a truly great Greek. He is convinced that the Metaxas form of government -- which he declares was not a dictatorship -- probably "saved" Greece and he hopes that it will be reestablished after the war.

Princeton, New Jersey Mune 9, 1942

To: Benjamin D. Meritt From: Oscar Broneer

Subject: The Attitude of the Greeks in America toward the visit of King George II.

The following report is based emtirely on information obtained through conversations with Greeks and Greek-Americans residing in the United States. The cities visited to date are: St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Buffalo, N.Y., New York, N.Y., Trenton, N.J., and New Brunswick, N.J.

On a visit to St. Louis, June 2 and 3, I received the active support and cooperation of Professor George Mylonas of Washington University. Mylonas has been an intimate friend of mine for eighteen years, and I have absolute confidence both in his discretion and in the sincerity of the views expressed by him. He is exceptionally well informed, and a respected and very active leader in the Greek community in St. Louis. In the evening of June 2 he arranged an informal gathering of representative Greeks in the Parish house. We discussed the political situation freely, and many of those present expressed their views. Among the more prominent members were: Gus Theodoro, President of the Community; Bill Boudoures, President of the East St. Louis Community; A.D. Pappas, wealthy theater owner and former partner of Spyros Skouras; Andreas Ralles; John Leontsinis; and Professor George Mylonas.

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The political views expressed varied to some extent, but the prevailing sentiment toward the king's visit was favorable. They felt strongly that at this time such political differences as exist should not be permitted to stand in the way of national unity and cooperation. Absolute unity of purpose, they felt, is necessary both for winning the war and for the reconstruction to follow after peace is restored. Even those who are on principle opposed to royalty as such felt that any opposition toward the king at this time would seriously injure the cause of Greece. Everyone is eager for closer cooperation of Greece with the United States both now and in the future, and for the Greeks to cry out against the king who is officially received in this country as the legal representative of the Greek people, would be not only in bad taste but could only impare the cordial relations between the two countries. This is the opinion expressed by the majority of those present and by Professor Mylonas, who is a former refugee from Asia Minor and in the past an ardent adherent of the political party of Venizelos. He is now an American citizen.

I received the impression in St. Louis that there is almost no opposition toward King George as a person. On the other hand, all are strongly opposed to dictatorships of any kind. Whether the king will be restored to his throne in Greece they think will depend on his willingness to restore political freedom and parliamentary government. The decision will in any case be made by the Greeks at home who have fought and suffered. The fact that most of the former associates of Metaxas have been dropped by the



Tsouderos Government and new men of more liberal views have been added, they think is an important factor which may, if followed by other similar appointments, prove to be decisive.

The name of Kanelopoulos, and — somewhat less so — that of Demetrates, are constantly mentioned as most acceptable additions to the government.

Some doubt was expressed about the ability of the Greek Minister in Washington, Kimon Diamantopoulos, to handle the situation properly. He is inclined, they feel, to be influenced by certain powerful individuals and interests in the east and does not take into account the desire of the majority. organization of the "Committee for the Restoration of Greece" was cited as the result of arbitrary methods employed by Diamantopoulos. Instead of uniting the Greeks in a common cause it has merely added a new organization. Because of certain infelicitous manoeuvers a second organization, the American Panhellenic Federation, has come into being intended to serve much the same purpose. There was not a little criticism > expressed against Vlavianos, the National Herald, who is accused of political intrigue for his own purpose. It seems to be a matter of common opinion among the Greeks that Vlavianos, with the active support and financial backing of shipbullders and other poerful interests, is seeking to build up a following among the Greeks in America which will be used as leverage for making him the political leader of post-war Greece. The Greeks here resent it, for most of them are American citizens, whose interest in Greece is philanthropic and cultural, certainly not political.

From Mylones I received the names of prominent Greeks in Chiago. One of these, Professor Kostis Argoe, was notified of my coming. He has lived in Chicago a long time and represents the opinion of the cultivated Greeks of moderate views. In the evening we went to a Greek restaurant, where I spoke to a large number of Greeks, among them Dr. Christos Petroulos, physician,. Demetrios Athanasopoulos, Secretary of AGAPA, Paul Zavaras, editor of the Greek Press, Dr. Karaphlos, Vassos Kanellos and his daughter Kenea, dancers, Stavron Kouneliotes, a newspaper man from Los Angeles, and others.

The views expressed were much the same as those spoken at St. Louis. No strong opposition twoard the king was voiced, even by those of decidedly democratic leanings. They thought the king was sincere, and that his coming would make for unity of opinion. One Karavasiles, who had come from Greece within the last couple of years, was the only exception. He spoke in favor of a democratic government without the king, but did not advocate active opposition here and now.

The next day I had a long conversation with Andrew Kanellos, wealthy owner of some fifty candy stores. He has been active in the Greek War Relief in Chicago. He thought at least seventy or eighty percent of the Greeks felt friendly toward the king and wished to see him in Chicago. As far as the future of Greece was concerned, he did not think that the king's visit would be significant, since only the Greeks in Greece and and will decide the form of government best suited to them.

In the evening I met Mr. Kanellos again in another Greek restaurant, together with a group of will-to-do and influential business men and professional people. They included John L. Mantas, President of the American Panhellenic Federation, Mark P. Mamalakis, cousin and intimate friend of Demetrakakes, the new Minister of Justice, Milton P. Baldji and George S. Porikos, both Chicago lawyers. All present hold or have held prominent positions in the various Greek organizations. Political views were freely expressed. All voiced their satisfaction at the king's coming, thought it would help the cause of Greece. So far no steps had been taken to invite him to Chicago, but they would be very happy to see him there. They were quite unanimous that there must be no return to the type of government established by Metaxas.

In Detroit I was greatly helped by Anargyros Cambouranes, from Corinth, whom I have known since 1924. He has spent only two years in America. He is well informed and very active among the Greeks. Every Sunday night he speaks in Greek for the Greek War Relief over the local hook-up. He is passionately patriotic, and would welcome any movement that would aid the Greek cause, and he thinks the king's visit, if managed properly will be a good thing. He does not believe in royalty per se, and is most emphatically opposed to regimentation of any kind. He hopes that Greece will be able to cooperate more closely with the United States in the future. The old jealousies and suspicions towards the great powers of Europe on the part of Greece cannot be eradicated entirely, he thinks. Hence the policies of Greece should

and will be shaped along the lines laid out in Washington. This cooperation, he believes, will have an influence on the future form of government in Greece and may even determine whether or not the king is to return to his throne.

Through Yambouranes I came into contact with other prominent Greeks in Detroit, among them Epaminondas Andrianopoulos, President of the Greek Community, Vasilios Dritsa and Kostas Tsangadas, lawyers, two priests Matheos Papavasiliou and Jaachim Doulierakes, Louis Christopoulos, President of the Greek War Relief Association in Detroit, and others. With one exception they expressed the moderate views held by the majority of Greeks in St. Louis and Chicago. Kostas Tsangadas, however, is violently opposed to any form of royalty and will have nothing to do with the king's visit. But if he should decide to come to Detroit, one of the large Greek centers in the United States, neither Tsangadas nor anyone else whom I met would wish to make any public demonstration against him.

In Buffalo I was received most cordially by George Phillies, a prome ent and well informed Greek lawyer who introduced me to a large number of prominent Greeks. Their views were similar to those of the majority of Greeks in the three cities visited before. On Sunday morning we attended the service in the Greek church. The priest announced the expected arrival of the king, and arranged for delegates to be sent to the meeting in Philadelphia. In the evening we went to a community dinner at the Greek center, where I listened to some discussions about the king's visit. No voice of criticism or opposition was raised.

Summing up the impressions from my visits to St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo, I can safely state that the opinions expressed by the great majority were favorable toward the king's visit. The other points emphasized were: There must be no return to dictatorship; the future of royalty in Greece is quite uncertain and will depend on how far the king is willing to go to restore a free and democratic form of government; the hope of Greece lies in a closer cooperation with the United States.

In addition to this longer trip I have visited New York twice, and I have spoken to a number of Greeks in Trenton and Princeton. The contacts I have made so far are too few for a general statement.

The editors of the <u>National Herald</u>, Messers. Kallimachos and Vlavianos, are opposed to the king and to the restoration of the crown, but in order not to harm the cause of Greece they are disposed not to raise pay active opposition. They feel that it was a mistake on the part of the government to invite the king to come to Washington as the official representative of the Greek people who never had the opportunity to vote freely on the question of manarchy. They even suggested that the government in London is trying to force the king upon the Greek people and against their will, and they fear that the official reception given him here will be interpreted as a stamp of approval upon this policy on the part of the United States. They feel that the democratic, anti-royal sentiments of the Greeks should be supported by Washington.

Summing up the impressions from my visits to St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo, I can safely state that the opinions expressed by the great majority were favorable toward the king's visit. The other points emphasized were: There must be no return to dictatorship; the future of royalty in Greece is quite uncertain and will depend on how far the king is willing to go to restore a free and democratic form of government; the hope of Greece lies in a closer cooperation with the United States.

In addition to this longer trip I have visited New York twice, and I have spoken to a number of Greeks in Trenton and Princeton. The contacts I have made so far are too few for a general statement.

The editors of the <u>National Herald</u>, Messers. Kallimachos and Vlavianos, are opposed to the king and to the restoration of the crown, but in order not to harm the cause of Greece they are disposed not to raise pay active opposition. They feel that it was a mistake on the part of the government to invite the king to come to Washington as the official representative of the Greek people who never had the opportunity to vote freely on the question of manarchy. They even suggested that the government in London is trying to force the king upon the Greek people and against their will, and they fear that the official reception given him here will be interpreted as a stamp of approval upon this policy on the part of the United States. They feel that the democratic, anti-royal sentiments of the Greeks should be supported by Washington.

These views, which do not appear in the printed columns of the <u>National Herald</u>, are the most violently anti-king sentiments that I have encountered anywhere. They should be appraised in the light of what has been said above concerning the reputed aspirations of Mr. Vlavianos.

On my return from the Middle West I visited the editorial office of Atlantis, where I had a lengthy conversation with the editor, Constantinides. He is a Cretan who has lived in America a long time. He is outspokenly in favor of the king and of the continuation of the monarchical form of government in Greece. Moreoever her is an ardent admirer of Metaxas, whose portrait with those of Roosevelt and King George is prominently displayed in his office. He considers Metaxas the greatest Greek since Pericles and the savior of his country, and he feels certain that the form of government established by Metaxas -- which he says was not a dictatorship -- will be established after the war. He openly defended the pro-German commercial policy of Metaxas as being the necessary result of the unwillingness on the part of Great Britain and the United States to purchase the products of Greece. He expressed violently chauvinistic views about the activities of foreigners in Greece, suggesting even that the American Schools in Greece, including Athens College, should be closed. The Greeks, he said, have no need of indoctrination by foreing teachers. The presence of such shhools places Greece on the same footing as Turkey, Bulgaria, and other backward nations. Nowere, on my recent trip, did I encounter any other Greeks who held such views. This fact goes far to explain the statement

which was made repeatedly that the Greek press in this country represents only the views of the editors and the owners of the papers.

By invitation from some members of AHEPA, I attended a banquet of the New Jersey District of Ahepa, held at New Brunswick on June 9. It is difficult to engage in political conversations at such an occasion, and the Ahepans empahsize the non-political character of their organization. The reception of the king was mentioned in the program, but if action was taken with regard to representation, it was obviously done at one of their business sessions.

In conversations with Greek shop keepers in Princeton and Trenton I received the impression that many of the Greeks here are opposed to monarchy; but feel no strong entipathy toward King George. Their attitude was one of indifference rather than opposition. It will be necessary, however, to interview a larger number of active and prominent Greeks, before it is safe to draw any definite conclusion regarding the political leanings of the majority of the Greek population in the East.

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FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Number 46

July 3, 1942

GREEK PRESS

Greek Seamen

In connection with the prosecution of the war, the Communist Greek-American Tribune of

New York (May 29) continues to protest against the conditions under which Greek seamen are forced to work. When the American Government is forced to intervene, the Tribune declares, something must be wrong. The Greek authorities in American harbors refuse to hear complaints and refuse to recognize the Greek Maritime Union, although it is recognized by the Tsouderos Government. A later article (June 19) asserts that the Greek Government, although engaged in a war for democracy, has not accorded its seamen the democratic rights and protection enjoyed by British and American seamen. According to the Tribune, too many of the Greek Government's representatives in this country are either reactionary or simply incompetent to deal with the seamen's problems. The seamen are not asking for luxuries but only for things that their allies have in abundance. But since Greek shipowners are interested only in their own pocketbooks, it is the duty of Prime Minister Tsouderos to examine the whole situation carefully and to take appropriate measures.

Denunciation of Bulgarian propaganda cre-Bulgarian and Italian Propaganda scendoed in the Greek press during the week

preceding the United States' declaration of

war on the Axis satellites. Both right and left wing papers continue to warn the American people not to be duped into placing all the blame on Bulgarian leaders. The people, it is said, are fully as guilty; witness the character of their occupation of Macedonia and Western Thrace. Bulgaria must not escape unpunished after the war.

The formation of a Balkan Federation under United Nations supervision will be one of the first political moves in the Balkans after the defeat of the Axis, according to the royalist Atlantis of New York (May 25), and the Bulgarian bait of a "Union of South Slavs" must not be allowed to entice Yugoslavia away from cooperation and friendship with Greece, Turkey, and

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Rumania. Another article (May 28) states that a consideration of the consequences of Bulgarian policy leads to only one conclusion: Bulgaria must disappear. Similarly the New York liberal National Herald (May 30) concludes that the hour will come when the Greeks, the Yugoslavs, and all civilized peoples will ask whether Bulgaria should not be put under some sort of guardianship as a state unworthy of political freedom.

The National Herald and the Boston Ethnos are concerned also about Italian propaganda. Both warn the American people not to believe in the innocence of Italy until the Italian people have thrown out Mussolini and the Fascists. Both agree that the "Italian innocence" propaganda is spread by "so-called anti-Fascists." The Ethnos (May 22) thus names specifically Count Sforza, as well as the "pro-Fascist" newspapers like Il Progresso Italo-Americano and Corriere d'America.

The National Herald (June 4) and the Atlantis (June 11) commend Turkey for its rejection of the efforts of Von Papen to bring about a rapprochement with Bulgaria, which would have been simply a device for Bulgaria to seize more Greek territory. But the Atlantis is not overly enthusiastic about Russia. Relaying a report from Ankara that Russia, grateful to Greece for being indirectly responsible for the failure of last year's German attack, is eager to share in Greek relief, the Atlantis observes that a share in this year's particularly rich wheat crop would be the most practical manner for the Russians to express their admiration for Greek heroism.

Food for Greece

The desperate urgency of relieving the famine in Greece remains the one point on which the Greek press is able to maintain unanimity. Differences of opinion crop out on the question of procedure, and there is some disagreement in assigning responsibility for the present inadequacy of relief measures. The Atlantis would solve the problem by simply giving more money and expressing more devotion to the King and his Government. The National Herald (June 11) sees in the visit of the

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King an opportunity for the United States Government to put into immediate effect its decision to send food to Greece under the Lend-Lease Act. The most serious difficulty, the Herald admits, is transportation; but since Greece has placed all its merchant fleet at the disposal of the United Nations, surely three or four Greek ships could be spared for this purpose. Two editorials (June 13 and 18) demand immediate settlement of the dispute over whether supplies are to be distributed by the Swedish or by the International Red Cross. The left-wing Ethnos (May 29) believes that Greek-Americans, as United States citizens, have both the right and the duty to urge President Roosevelt to send food to Greece.

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FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Number 53

July 14. 1942

THE GREEK MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

The Minister of Information of the Greek Government-in-Exile, Mr. Andreas Michalopoulos, arrived in the United States from London over the last weekend. The purpose of his visit is said to be to reorganize the Greek information service in America with a view to explaining to the people of the United States the hopes and the democratic character of the new Greek regime.

During the past few months, the official Greek agency for the release of news about Greece has been the Greek Bureau of Research and Information (30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City) which has been under the direction of the Greek Minister of Merchant Marine, Mr. Stavros B. Theophanides. For some time the Greek-language press has complained that the operation of this bureau has not been as effective as could be wished. The left-wing Ethnos of Boston, for example, in its issue of June 12, 1942, deplores the "medieval practices" of the Bureau of Information, not in giving out news to the public, but in preparing lists of Greek seamen who by one device or another are persuaded to present themselves to the harbor authorities only to be lodged in jail if their leave on shore has been overstayed.

The activities of Mr. Theophanides, whether in his capacity as Director of the Bureau of Research and Information or in his capacity as Minister of Merchant Marine, have not met with universal approval among the Greeks. Certainly the problems of the Greek Merchant Marine in the United States are still far from any satisfactory solution.

Now that Mr. Michalopoulos will take over the responsibilities for news distribution, the Minister of Merchant Marine will have more time to devote to the duties of that office. It is understood, however, that the Greek Bureau of Research and Information at Rockefeller Plaza will still be maintained under the direction of Mr. Theophanides. It is expected that this office will confine itself principally to the study of post-war reconstruction and that it will cooperate closely with a joint committee of Americans and Greeks which is now being

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formed in New York City.

An organization meeting of this committee is reported to have been held on Tuesday, July 7. Those present included Mr. Laird Archer, of the Near East Foundation; Mr. Robert Monks, of the Ulen Company; Mr. Homer Davis, of the Greek War Relief Association; Mr. Harry Hill, a British citizen but long associated with the American Express Company; Professor Theodore Leslie Shear of Princeton University, who is a member of the American Friends of Greece; Mr. Rodney Young of the American Friends of Greece; Mr. John M. Kokkins, a New York architect, Mr. Stephen Ladas, a New York lawyer and Secretary of the American Friends of Greece; Mr. Alexander Loverdos, a New York economist; and Mr. Dimitris Tselos, professor of art and archaeology in New York University.

It is understood that Mr. Michalopoulos will establish his head-quarters in Washington and that the Greek Government-in-Exile intends to look upon him as its print all representative in the capital. Mr. Kimon Diamantopoulos remains, as Minister of Greece, the accredited representative of the Greek Government, but many quarters have criticized Mr. Diamantopoulos' ability to represent his country adequately. This has found expression in the Greek-language press. It is also reported that King George II and his Prime Minister, Mr. Emmanuel Tsouderos, saw for themselves, during their visit to the United States, some of the difficulties of their official representation and expressed their dissatisfaction with it. Many important negotiations in which the Greek Government will be interested in the future will probably be handled by Mr. Michalopoulos rather than by Mr. Diamantopoulos.

Until quite recently, it had been generally expected that Mr.

Theofanides would establish his headquarters in Washington. The expectation now is that he will maintain no office other than the Bureau of Research and Information in New York City. In a measure this will probably relieve some of the tension which has been noticeably developed within recent weeks between Mr. Theofanides and the Greek Minister. It

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

is said that the Greek Minister has not been happy over the prominent part played by Mr. Theofanides during the recent visit of the King and on other occasions. Attempts by the Minister to discredit Mr. Theofanides in various quarters have also brought about complications. It was even reported at one time that Mr. Theofanides had some thought of resigning his position entirely because of this conflict.

Whether or not Mr. Diamantopoulos will receive the newly arrived Minister of Information with better grace, it seems that both Mr. Michalopoulos and Mr. Theofanides enjoy the complete confidence of their Government, which does not seem to be the case with the accredited Minister.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

August 5, 1942

MEMORANDUM: Greek Press in the United States

The Problem of The controversial monthly Hellas of Chicago reviews Greek Shipping in its issue for June the role of Greek shipping in the war and emphasizes the long series of abuses which Greek seamen have borne. Greek consuls and harbor officials, according to Hellas, have always sided with the shipowners in labor disputes. When the Venizelos Government imposed taxes on the vast profits of Greek ship-owners the latter transferred their ships to the Panamanian flag. They usually lived abroad and often changed their citizenship. The Metaxas Government, the article continues, cooperated with them, so that the shipowner Goulandres, who lived in England and had become an English subject, was able to buy the 16,000 ton Nea Hellas with money from the public treasury.

The shipowners, the Hellas concludes, still think of nothing but money, and it charges that the National Herald of New York -- bought, Hellas says, with shipowning money -- cooperates with Mr. Theophanides, Greek Minister of Mercantile Marine in New York, to discredit Greek seamen.

In reply the Herald (June 23) brings up the frequent arrests of Greek seamen charged with desertion and violation of the American immigration laws, and declares itself unsatisfied with the answers given to its previous protests. The Herald admits that the treatment meted out to Greek seamen is general, and that the difficulties imposed by the strict immigration laws of this country are great. Nevertheless it insists that a solution is possible.

The Communist Greek-American Tribune of New York (June 26) asks

Prime Minister Tsouderos to give the problem his personal attention

since the Minister of Merchant Marine, a landlubber, cannot understand

it. If Tsouderos would interest himself in the affair, says the Tribune,

a solution would be forthcoming.

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In a later issue, the editor of the *Tribune* comments on the news that an American shipowner has provided a Seamen's House in Canada to which Greek sailors held by the immigration authorities may be brought while under detention. The *Tribune's* editor finds this no solution. The great majority of the Greek sailors charged with desertion, he asserts, want to sail -- but they also want better living conditions, proper and sufficient food. They also insist that an end be put to the discrimination against those who work inside the ships.

Sarakoglou The appointment of Sukru Sarakoglou as the new Prime Minister of Turkey has been greeted with approval by the American Greek press. The royalist Atlantis (July 14) calls Sarakoglou a frank open-hearted friend of Greece and recalls his past diplomatic triumphs in maintaining the neutrality of his country.

The republican National Herald (July 8) declares that Turkey's refusal to yield to German pressure is inspired by the presence of two million excellently armed troops in a position to defend Turkish independence. At the same time, the Herald notes, the present crisis in the Near East has rendered Anglo-Turkish relations less stable.

In its July 13 issue, the *Herald* bestows editorial praise on Sarakoglou, a proponent of the Greco-Turkish Alliance who understands Greek and in whom both the English and Americans rightfully place their confidence.

Italian Propaganda The Atlantis (June 19) cites the New York Times review of Count Sforza's The Real Italians to show that the really democratic Italians number only about 800, nearly all of whom are to be found in the United States. The "unreal Italians" (non-democrats) are the forty million at present allied with the Axis. Greek opinion on this question, the Atlantis says, has been long known, and hence it welcomes a neutral, non-Greek judgment of the Italians, which may carry more force.

Italian propaganda techniques are analyzed by the liberal Boston Ethnos. (June 12), which declares that Count Sforza portrays the Italian

people as wholly without responsibility for the crimes of Italian Fascism. This line has been so successful, says the Ethnos, that even responsible American journalists would have us alieve that the Italians in Italy constitute a Fifth Column for America, even while Italy is pitting her full strength against the United Nations. Such success for Italian propaganda, the Ethnos fears, threatens the future of Greece, which stands to lose not only the chance of acquiring the Dodecanese Islands but also the return of the Ionian Islands and Northern Epirus, seized by Italy in 1941.

The Atlantis (July 3) returns to the subject to insist that although Americans of Greek extraction regard those of Italian origin as friends, they are fully aware that the outrages in Greece are committed not by "Blackshirts" but by representatives of the Italian common people.

Axis Satellites: The people of the Balkan satellite countries must not be permitted to shift the blame for their participation in the war onto a few leaders, asserts the rightwing Canton, Ohio Parthenon (July 3). The peoples who were really anti-Hitler, it says, chose to fight, to be massacred, and to starve, rather than to yield. The Bulgarian atrocities in Thrace have shown the real sentiments of Bulgarians, and we must remember at the close of this war that a jury of the best representatives of the United Nations should sit in judgment and deal out justice without compromise to Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Italy as well as to Japan and Germany. They all must be crushed into such helplessness, the Parthenon urges, that they can never again double-cross the civilized world.

Russia The editor of Atlantis (July 7) comments on a recent broadcast from Moscow in which the announcer congratulated the
Greeks on their magnificent stand against the Italians and Germans.
The editor is encouraged to hope that Russia's admiration of Greece
will continue as warm up to the hour of final decision.

Under the heading, "Dangerous Propaganda," the Stalinist Tribune editorially notes the tendency in some American circles to undermine

the existing amity and close relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. These circles spread the fear that after a Soviet victory, Russian troops will set up Communistic governments everywhere in Europe. This talk, says the *Tribune*, emanates only from Goebbels. After the war the U.S.S.R. will want only peace to heal its wounds.

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#63
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

August 22, 1942

MEMORANDUM: Greek Press in the United States

Greek Sailors: Greek newspapers of every political color publi-Calls for Action cized widely the story of the twenty-nine-destitute Greek sailors, put ashore in Baltimore from a torpedoed ship, who were unable to obtain prompt attention from Greek officials either in New York or Washington. The New York liberal National Herald (July 29) inveighs against the indifference displayed towards men who are actually on the firing line, and insists that official arrangements must be made for their care. The royalist Atlantis of New York (July 30) warns that the general interest now expressed in the plight of Greek sailors will soon develop into dissatisfaction with the responsible Greek officials. The Greek authorities should promptly conform to the standards of the American merchant marine, as so many of the other United Nations have already done. A seamen's home, the Atlantis believes, will certainly tend to relieve the trouble.

As a step towards solving the problems of Greek seamen, the National Herald (July 27) joins in urging the Greek Government to establish a seamen's home in New York similar to the one already established in Canada. Such homes, it is argued, can take care of the sailors who have been, or might otherwise be, under detention. It is essential to secure freedom for these heroic seamen who have served the United Nations well and without ostentation, and who wish to serve again.

The New York Greek-American Tribune (July 31) adds its voice to the general condemnation of the Greek authorities, and repeats the demands for a seamen's home. It is fortunate, this Communist journal observes, that the Committee for the Protection of Greek Seamen has been organized under the chairmanship of Mr. Christopher S. Stephano. The Tribune cites concrete cases of the abuse of seamen, and notes that despite the claims of the Minister of Merchant Marine that the problems have been solved, such solutions exist only on paper. Relief will be assured, the Tribune maintains, only when the recommendations of the Greek Maritime Union are put into effect.

Minister Diamantopoulos answers the Herald's attack in a letter of explanation published August 1. He states that the incident of the twenty-nine seamen was easily straightened out, and that the sailors were turned over to the Greek priest and the Greek community of Baltimore. But the Herald argues that this letter clearly shows the Minister's indifference to the situation, which came to his attention solely through the efforts of Mr. Stephano. In any event, the Herald is indignant that Greek seamen shipwrecked in the United States should have to rely upon charity.

Fifty Greek seamen, held on immigration charges, have been released for service in the American merchant marine. This is interpreted by the Atlantis (August 5) as a sign that the trials of Greek sailors will soon be over.

The Common The closing of the Finnish consulates is applauded by the Cause Atlantis (July 18) and by the Saloniki Greek Press of Chicago (July 16). The Greek Press hopes that the United States will declare war on Finland: we owe this to the Russians who are fighting our battles, and to our common sense. The National Herald (July 20) editorially admires the wonderful support England continues to give the other allied nations, particularly to Russia, in spite of its own pressing needs.

Italy, Bulgaria The formation in Greece of "a league to promote and Albania Greek-Italian friendship," on the grounds that Italy attacked Greece for the sake of shaking off British domination, was announced in the Athenian News (Athens, May 20). The editor of the Atlantis (July 26) remarks that this is simply another proof of Italian stupidity: who else would suppose that Greeks might swallow such feeble propaganda?

The Atlantis (August 2) agrees with Count Sforza to the extent of admitting the truth of his recent statement that Italian-Americans are loyal Americans; but it dissents when he claims that Italians in Italy are praying for the victory of the Allies. Quoting from an Ankara (2670)

French-language paper an article describing the starvation of Greek children, the *Atlantis* (August 6) asks Count Sforza how the "innocent Italians" justify this situation.

The efforts of Bulgaria to cement its possession of Thrace and Macedonia have been called to the attention of Washington and of the United Nations by the Greek Government, according to an editorial in the National Herald (August 4), which reveals further that inhabitants of these regions have been ordered either to declare their willingness to become Bulgarian subjects, or else to leave the country and forfeit their property. This measure, it is said, is intended to cover all persons born in these regions, and the Herald points out that it could be interpreted to mean that Greeks from Macedonia who now live in America could not return home unless they signified their intention of becoming Bulgarians. These measures are taken, the Herald says, so that at the peace conference Bulgaria can claim Macedonia and Thrace on the grounds of nationality.

The Atlantis (July 28), noting that the twelfth of April was celebrated in Bulgaria as the anniversary of the liberation of Thrace and Macedonia, comments that it is well known that not a single Bulgarian lived in those two provinces of Greece. The Italians likewise celebrate the day of the union between Italy and Albania. The Albanian paper Tomori, edited by Albano-Italians in Tirana, reported a speech made by the Albanian deputy Krougia before the Supreme Council of Fascist Corporations in which he referred to sections of Yugoslavia and Greece -- among them Epirus -- as properly part of Albania. Scornfully the Atlantis (July 29) comments that the mercenary deputies of Albania continue to act as mouthpieces for Italian shamelessness to a degree that should disgust the Italians themselves.

Retribution There can be no more talk of post-war appeasement or of clemency towards Germans and Italians, the arch-conservative Atlantis declares (July 28). George Generalis, writing in the republican National Herald (July 20), outlines with approval (2670)

the suggestion made in the Daily News, that after the war Germany be occupied for a year, not by Allied armies, but by "special bodies" of the enslaved peoples of Europe. Mr. Generalis remarks that a few thousand Greek "educators" from Crete, the islands of the Aegean, Macedonia, Thrace, Epirus, and the Peloponnesus could "teach" the Nazis and Fascists many things in less time than a year.

The Chicago monthly Hellas in its July issue contin-Exile tinues its general attacks on the present Greek Government. It charges that the Government's efforts to relieve suffering in Greece are inadequate and that the Government furthermore is unwilling to allow the Greek people to decide for themselves the form of their post-war government. Individual representatives in this country are accused of extravagance, and Constantine Maniadakis, former head of the secret police in Athens who is now in Buenos Aires, is charged with pro-Fascist activities. Entirely too much American publicity, as Hellas sees it, has been given to such men as Dimitratos and Kotsias.

Kotsias is proposed by the strongly royalist *Greek Star* of Chicago (July 10) as a possible future Prime Minister. In a letter of reply printed by the *Star* (July 24), Kotsias declares emphatically that he desires to keep strictly out of politics while he is living as a refugee in the United States. He rejects with scorn the very idea of organizing outside of Greece any political system or party formation that can be imported into Greece like merchandise. In this same issue, the *Star* varies from its usual editorial policy by joining in the liberal papers' attack on the extravagance of maintaining a large diplomatic corps in this country.

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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Сору

September 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM: Greek Press in the United States

Atlantis

New York daily; conservative; registered

circulation, 16,037; influence, very

considerable.

National Herald

New York daily; liberal; registered

circulation, 13,340; influence, very

considerable.

Greek-American Tribune

New York weekly; Communist, circulation

about 5,000; influence, considerable in

labor circles.

Hellas

Chicago monthly: leftist-liberal:

influence, limited.

Greek Star

Chicago weekly; royalist, pro-Metaxas;

influence, limited.

Saloniki Greek Press

Chicago weekly; cautiously liberal;

circulation, about 8,000; influence,

limited.

Free Italians The Atlantis (August 18) assails the reported intention of South American Italians to declare war on the Axis whether or not the countries in which they reside consider them "Free Italians." The editorial doubts that the United States authorities will accede to the "absurd" plan to train South American Italians in the United States with equipment purchased here. Four-fifths of the Italian immigrants in this country, it is said, are citizens, a great many of whom are fighting on the side of the United Nations; those who are not citizens should of course not be trusted in anything connected with the war effort. In any case, the Atlantis concludes, it is not likely that Count Sforza's followers are so credulous as to believe that five hundred soldiers sent to Egypt from South America will transform Italy into an ally of the United Nations.

In a later issue (August 30) this conservative daily continues its crusade against Count Sforza. Simultaneously with the announcement that Sforza has left Montevideo for the United States as the representative

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Greek Fascism The Hellas of Chicago continues its attacks on Greek Fascism in an article condemning the activities of Maniadakis (former head of the Secret Police in Athens under the Metaxas regime), the Konialides clique, and other Fascist elements now in South America. Maniadakis, the July issue of Hellas reports, has been acting under special orders from King George II, and E. Demetriades, a Greek engineer attached to the German Legation in Buenos Aires, is said to have studied and worked in Germany and to have belonged to the Nazi party.

Maniadakis has one newspaper at his disposal, the Athenai of Skarpathiotis, and a paper called the Patris, expressing the sentiments of the Konialides clique, attacks the Tsouderos Government whenever the latter makes any concessions towards liberalism. A South American weekly called the Hellas serves exclusively to further the personal interests of Dendramis, Greek Minister to Brazil, charges the Hellas of Chicago. The only progressive Greek paper in South America is the Neos Kosmos, published by a group of energetic republicans under Peter Dandalos.

The activities of Greek fascists in South America are not, the Hellas concludes, confined to the Argentine. The consul in Montevideo, Gregory Paulazoglu, is listed as a Fascist; and in Rio de Janeiro there is a Greek-Brazilian League which spreads Fascist propaganda among Brazilian Greeks.

Food for Greece In connection with the sailing of five more ships with food for Greece, the Atlantis (August 29) expresses its appreciation of the efforts of all concerned, including the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, the Greek War Relief Association and its president, Spyros Skouras.

Basil Vlavianos in the National Herald (August 14) offers assurances that the food sent to Greece reaches the Greek people, since it is being distributed there through the International Red Cross.

Vlavianos charges the Greek Government with neglect of this vital issue

and urges that a new ministry be set up immediately for this definite purpose.

In a later issue (August 17) the Herald publishes a report of German offers of food to Greeks who will work in Germany and points out that the sending of food supplies by the Allies will do much to counteract this scheme.

Greek Seamen A letter published in the Atlantis (August 14) commends the American Government for having released some Greek seamen who were held because they lacked proper credentials. In the future those who apply for the legitimization of their status will no longer be denied entrance to the country, according to the letter, which urges the sailors to take the necessary steps and gives them instructions on procedure.

The Atlantis editorially (August 29) declares that the release of Greek seamen to serve with the American merchant marine will prove a most valuable contribution to the Allied war effort.

British Advice A speech recently delivered by Sir Michael Palairet, Ambassador from Great Britain to Greece, is the target of a bitter attack by Basil Vlavianos in the National Herald (August 21). Vlavianos prefaces his remarks with a reminder that both Sir Michael Palairet and his predecessor, Sir Sidney Waterlow, supported the Metaxas dictatorship in Greece. Vlavianos resents particularly the advice that "all the Greeks in Greece and outside of Greece, whatever their political opinion, should rally around King George and their Government for the prosecution of the war and the liberation of Greece" and should refrain from "every act or expression which would undermine the unity and consequently servé the purposes of the enemy, who desires to see the Greek people disunited and embroiled in quarrels." The Greeks have sacrificed themselves in the common cause, says Vlavianos; they must now maintain their right to freedom of speech and they do not need advice from the British. Vlavianos' position is approved by Sophocles Venizelos in a letter to the Herald (August 26) but no other criticism of Sir Michael's speech has been noted in the Greek press.

The "Myth" of Phil Nax (Elias Janetes), writing in the National Albanian Revolt Herald (August 25), undertakes to explode the "myth" that the Albanians are sympathetic to the Allies. The reports that there are 20,000 guerrillas in the mountains fighting the Italians are invented, he asserts, in the entourage of King Zog in the hope that the British will create an Albanian "government-in-exile" with King Zog at its head. But Albanians, according to the writer, have sold out to the Italians; they have proved themselves completely bereft of any spirit of national independence. King Zog's men could have changed the tide of battle in the entire Balkan area had they offered resistance to the Italians; instead they chose to fight alongside the Italians in the Greek-Italian war. Under the circumstances, the article concludes, the other Balkan peoples who have attained their independence through bloodshed will not tolerate in the future an Albania ready to be the base for attacks on their own country.

German Guilt

The National Herald (August 15) also publishes Phil

Nax's discussion of a movement to exculpate the

German people. He cites specifically an article by J. B. Priestley which

urges that instead of condemning the people as a whole we should show

sympathy to all Germans who fight against the Nazis inside Germany. The

Greek writer attempts to show that all Germans are united around Hitler.

Having made a strong demand that all organizations, Governments and churches exact punishment from the Axis for atrocities in occupied countries, (August 20), the Herald notes with satisfaction President Roosevelt's warning to the Axis that these crimes will be avenged (August 24).

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

CONFINENCIAL

September 30, 1942

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MEMORANDUM: The Chicago Hellas

The Greek-language monthly Hellas of Chicago carried in its issue of August, 1942, an attack upon the Greek Government-in-Exile and, in particular, a long and bitter personal attack upon the Prime Minister, Mr. Tsouderos. Some of the personal charges against Mr. Tsouderos were so serious that, it is reported in some quarters, there was thought of taking official action through the courts against the publisher of the magazine. The Hellas is of itself not particularly influential. It is published by the Hellas Publishing Company of 821 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois. The president of the company is Athanansios J. Salapatas and the business manager is Timotheos Papaicannou. The editors of the magazine are Dimitrius Nakopoulos, Eleutherios Konstantopoulos (Editor-in-Chief), George Brilies, and Athanansios J. Salapatas. It is thought that the total printing of each issue amounts to about 3,000, and that perhaps the greater number of these are distributed without benefit of subscription. The subscription price for those who pay is advertised as \$5.00 a year.

For some time the Hellas, which was founded only in October of 1940. has failed to show a profit as a business venture. Its chief source of support has been Mr. Makopoulos who is reported to have put some of his private funds into the enterprise in order to keep it going. In politics, the magazine has been outspokenly anti-Fascist, anti-royalist, and anti-Government-in-Exile. Its contents are almost entirely political. One of the charges laid against the magazine. even by those who read it, is that it continues to publish and

republish the same political material and to print variations on the same political theme month after month. It is said that quite recently even Mr. Nakopoulos has been losing his interest and, since no other member of the editorial board has any money to put into the venture, that the magazine is in danger of facing forced suspension.

Mr. M. S. Pandires, who has been until this summer with the Greek War Relief Association in New York and who has had experience as a journalist, is reported to have been interested in saving the magazine for the sake of its political point of view, which he thought might be made more effective if properly regularized and controlled. When he left the service of the Greek War Relief this summer, he went to Chicago and studied the prespects but after a short time returned to New York and is reported to have said that nothing could save Hellas from a fairly early demise. The editors seemed too irrespensible, not devoted enough to the business of running the magazine, inclined to too much speculation and discussion of Greek polities, and interested too much in presenting them to the public in a spectacular way. Apparently there have been almost no new subscriptions in a long time. The paper has maintained its appeal in large part by the theatrical character of its attacks on people prominent in Greek political life, notably members of the Metaxas regime who had been discredited long ago, members of the Governmentin-Exile, and rival newspaper editors.

Well-informed circles in the Greek-American community have known for many months of the disagreement between editors of Hellas and the officials of the Greek Government-in-Exile. It is reported that representations were made against the Hellas as long ago as the spring

of 1942, but it was felt that any public action against the paper would merely serve to bring it to the attention of more people. It was thought that such action might indirectly defeat its own purpose and either increase a dwindling subscription list or, if the magazine should be suppressed, lead to the creation of additional magazines of a similar nature so that an interested and aroused public might follow a continuation of the fight. Informed and concerned members of the Greek-American community, while they deplore the irresponsible statements published by Hellas, pay very little attention to them and point out that within a short time external circumstances will probably cause the paper to cease publication anyway.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

October 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM: Greek Press

Four Greek-language newspapers published in South America are of interest to Greeks in the United States who are actively concerned with Greek politics. The sensational Chicago monthly Hellas, for example, has published material of an "exposé" nature on the Fascist connections of Latin-American Greek journals (See Memorandum #69). The following notes are compiled from information obtained in the United States from a reliable Greek journalist who has spent five years in the Argentine.

All four South American Greek papers are published in Buenos Aires. They are:

- 1) Patris, described as the organ of the extreme pro-Fascist elements among the South American Greeks;
 - 2) Hellas, generally conservative and pro-democratic;
- 3) Atemas (formerly called Acropolis), pro-Royalist, with reactionary tendencies;
- 4) Neos. Rosmos, a liberal organ, considered to be the only reliable journal of the group.

The semi-weekly Patris, founded in 1924, is the oldest of the South American Greek newspapers. It was edited successively by Neocles Triantaphyllides and George Paraskevaides, under whom the paper exercised considerable influence; both of these editors were Venizelists and the editorial policy of the Patris was therefore liberal and democratic. In 1933 financial difficulties obliged Mr. Paraskevaides to sell his interest in the paper to Athanasios Bairakliotis, a native of Volo, Greece. Bairakliotis has been described as a thoroughly irresponsible person whose interest in money dominates all his activities. Although he once belonged to the Venizelist group in Buenos Aires, he joined a reactionary group of businessmen who, it is said, tried to gain control of Greek affairs in Buenos Aires and Montevideo. The

Greek consulates of Buenos Aires and Montevideo are reported to be controlled at present by a group centered around Aristoteles Onassis, a wealthy ship owner, and his cousin, Nikolaos Konialides, both of whom are alleged to be Fascist in sympathy; Onassis, it is said, spends most of his time in New York, leaving his South American interests to be handled by Konialides.

- 2 -

The Patris has taken to task the Greek Government-in-Exile each time personalities connected with the Metaxas Fourth-of-August regime have have been removed from office. Mr. Bairakliotis apparently became an admirer of the Metaxas dictatorship after its advent to power in 1936, and the paper he edits is still pro-August Fourth. The Patris openly supports Maniadakis, the former head of the Greek Secret Police who is now in Argentina and considered pro-Fascist.

The semi-weekly Hellas, owned and published by Demetrios G. Logothetes, is said to be the mouthpiece of the Greek Legation and, even more, of Demetrios Dandolo, the former Honorary Consul, and of Mr. Dendramis, the Greek Minister to the Argentine. According to the Hellas of Chicago, the Hellas of Buenos Aires will support the Greek Government only as long as such a policy serves the personal aims of Mr. Dendramis.

The weekly Atenas, in its third year of publication under this title, is successor to the Acropolis and numerous other papers published more or less irregularly in the past. The present publisher of the Atenas is a printer named Skarpathiotis, a native of Naxos; neither he nor his paper are said to enjoy any prestige in the Argentine. The circulation of the Atenas is reportedly much smaller than that of the Patris, which was about 2000 in 1936. Skarpathiotis is now openly supporting Maniadakis; in fact, it is reported from a trustworthy source that at the moment Atenas is being written entirely by Maniadakis and his aide, Vassiliou. The Hellas of Chicago has also asserted this to be the case.

The only reliable paper in South America, according to the abovementioned Greek journalist now in the United States, is the one most Number 75

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October 7, 1942

recently established, the Neos Kosmos. The editor of this weekly, Pedro Dandolo, is a nephew of the former Honorary Consul, Demetrios Dandolo; he apparently does not share the political opinions of his uncle as these are voiced in the Hellas of Buenos Aires. Demetrios Dandolo, although a Venizelist, represents a more or less conservative attitude. Pedro Dandolo is described as a man of wide culture who has always been conscientiously anti-Fascist. The Neos Kosmos, it is said, has no financial subsidy, but is supported by the vast majority of Greek working people in Latin-America, who are almost one hundred per cent pro-United Nations and anti-Fascist. Since the Neos Kosmos seems actually to reflect public opinion, it is believed that it may be able to carry on without financial backing from wealthy individuals.

On the question of internal Greek politics, the Neos Kosmos is Republican. Pedro Dandolo's entire editorial policy is vigorously opposed to all the remnants of the August Fourth dictatorship of Metaxas. He will support the present Greek Government-in-Exile, it is believed, so long as its character and actions are democratic.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

October 18, 1942

#70

the United States

Atlantis

New York daily; conservative; registered circulation, 16,307; influence, very considerable.

National Herald

New York daily; liberal; registered circulation, 13,340; influence, very considerable.

Greek-American Tribune

New York weekly; Communist; circulation about 5,000; influence, considerable in labor circles.

Hellas

Chicago monthly; leftist-liberal; influence, limited.

Greek Star

Chicago weekly; royalist, pro-Metaxas; influence, limited.

Saloniki Greek Press

Chicago weekly; cautiously liberal; circulation, about 8,000; influence, limited.

Chicago Pnyx

Chicago bi-weekly; cautiously liberal; influence, limited.

Kampana

New York monthly; liberal; satirical; influence, limited.

The Macedonian Rising

London dispatches reporting a rebellion of "Macedonian patriots" against Axis troops

have again aroused in the Greek-language press the fear of Bulgarian propaganda. The republican National Herald editorially (September 14) insists that the expressions "Macedonia" and "Macedonian patriots," which must be interpreted as referring to the existence of an independent Macedonian nationality, are terms employed by the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, which seeks "autonomy" for Macedonia with the aim of placing the region under the Bulgarian yoke. The Herald indignantly reminds its readers that the main burden of resistance to the Germans, Italians, and Bulgarians in the Balkans is borne, not by "Macedonian patriots," but by Greeks in Greek Macedonia and by Serbs in Serbian Macedonian.

The royalist Atlantis also is scornful of the conception of Macedonia as a distinct nation (September 17), and labels it an invention of Sofia which has been fostered by energetic propaganda in order to create the impression that the Greeks of Northern Greece want self-government under the aegis of Bulgaria. The Atlantis regrets the wide effect of this propaganda in England and in America.

The Saloniki Greek Press has remarked that since all news emanating from London is censored, the Macedonian-uprising despatches must have had the approval of the British Government; like the Atlantis, the Press takes for granted pro-Bulgar tendencies on the part of the British. The Herald considers it the duty of the Greek Government in London and in America to clarify the situation.

Dimitratos Again The publication of the annual report of the International Federation of Labor Unions renewed the controversy centering around Aristides Dimitratos, former Greek Minister of Labor. (See Memoranda #19 and #22.) The National Herald (September 22) reprinted a London dispatch from the New York Times to the effect that the dismissal of Dimitratos from the Government had opened the way for the reestablishment of a free labor policy. Dimitratos replied the next day in a letter to the Times, asserting that he had always worked to advance Greek labor, and that he had resigned from the cabinet in protest against the Tsouderos Government.

In a signed editorial in the *lerald* (September 24), publisher Vlavianos attacked Dimitratos and the whole Tsouderos Government on the labor question. Dimitratos, he wrote, not only did not represent the Greek laborers; on the contrary, he, together with all the other Fourth of August Fascists of the Metaxas dictatorship, was the curse of Greek labor. The International Labor Federation's report, Vlavianos continued, was incorrect in stating that with the removal of Dimitratos the last member of the Metaxas regime has disappeared. The highest administrative posts in the Government, Mr. Vlavianos insisted, were still occupied by extravagantly paid supporters of the dictatorship.

The Tsouderos

Newspapers of every political color are uniting in Government

open criticism of the Tsouderos Government. Kampana's

August issue brings up once more the subject of the extravagant salaries paid to the officials of the Greek Government-in-Exile, including

Maniadakes, former chief of the Secret Police who is now in Argentina.

The reactionary Greek Star, piqued by the Government's neglect of Kotzias, mayor of Athens under Metaxas, emphasizes the fact that the ministers of the "non-existent" departments of education and justice, Sekeris and Dimitrakakis, are relatives of Prime Minister Tsouderos.

The most vigorous attack, however, comes from the Chicago monthly Hellas, supported by the Greek-American Tribune. The Hellas (August) prints in full two letters written last December or January to George Roussos, prominent Greek leader in Egypt; one is from an anonymous writer in Greece who declares that the Greeks still there will not permit the King to return; the other is from Tsouderos, asking that discussion of post-war government for Greece be curtailed for unity's sake. The Tribune (September 11) analyzes Tsouderos' letter, emphasizing his advocacy of a "strong government" after the war in order to forestall endless discussions and unsettled conditions which would result in dictatorship. His letter calls attention, according to the Tribune, to the fact that "England has always lost interest in us (the Greeks) whenever our form of government did not please it or whenever our discord has disgusted it, even though our country has been governed by men of decided pro-British leanings."

Hellas's nine-page comment on the letters accuses Tsouderos of aiming to set up a dictatorship even more drastic than that of Metaxas. Greece, it says, has a deadly hatred for the tyrant, King George, and the Greek people will never tolerate his return.

Kanellopoulos' Speech The republican National Herald was the only pape: to give any space to the speech delivered in Alexandria during the summer by Vice Premier Kanellopoulos of the Greek Government-in-Exile. The Herald's evaluation of the

importance of the speech is indicated by the fact that it was printed in full in five installments (September 7-11). The Vice Premier's address made no reference of any kind to the King, to any of his colleagues in the Government, or to anything connected with the Metaxas regime, and ended with a declaration that "the Greek is the enemy of dictatorship, the friend of liberty, the enemy of Fascism; and I repeat, the enemy of dictatorship."

Archbishop Athenagoras

The Greek Star (September 11) charges the Greek clergy in America and particularly Archbishop Athenagoras with failure to rise to the critical situation of Greece and the Greek church. The Star resents the fact that, with the blessing of the Archbishop, Greeks in this country spend vast sums on dances and picnics and give most sparingly to the cause of Greek relief.

The Archbishop is criticized from another angle in the Greek-American Tribune (September 25), which declares that while the English prelates have expressed their full support of the Russians in the present fight, and the Patriarch of Alexandria has given them his blessing, Archbishop Athenagorus keeps silent on the Russian question. Upon the effectiveness of the Russian resistance, the Tribune warns, will depend the liberation of Greece, and the silence of the Archbishop raises unflattering reflections in the minds of the Greeks.

Greek War Relief

Criticism of the Greek War Relief Association
has flared up again in the Greek press. (See

Memorandum #24.) The Chicago Pnyx, in a leading article (September 8),
disagrees with the Association's fund-raising procedure, and attacks
those who use their position with the Association as a means of extending their prestige. The National Herald (September 10) does not
agree that the visit of King George to the United States contributed
largely to the work of saving the Greek people; it also criticizes
the Atlantis for its editorial of August 29, giving credit to President
Spyros Skouras, of the Greek War Relief Association for whatever has been

accomplished. The Herald's editorial concludes with a restatement of two suggestions which have been made by this paper before: that distinguished Americans be placed in important positions in the Association to work in cooperation with Homer Davis, former president of the American College in Athens who is now the active head of the organization; and that the Greek Government should establish a Food Ministry to be concerned entirely with the problem of sending food to Greece. Such a ministry, the Herald points out, could take the place of the Ministry of Education.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH November 19, 1942

MEMORANDUM: Greek Press in the United States

Atlantis New York daily; conservative; registered circu-

lation, 16,037; influence, very considerable.

National Herald New York daily; liberal; registered circula-

tion, 13,340; influence, very considerable.

Greek-American Tribune New York weekly; Communist; circulation, about

5,000; influence, considerable in labor circles.

Greek Star Chicago weekly; royalist; pro-Metaxas; influ-

ence, limited.

Attorney General Biddle's announcement concerning Italian aliens in the United States has disturbed most of the Greek-language papers but has pleased the organ identified with the Communists. The second anniversary of the Italian invasion of Greece brings up memories as well as the question of post-war adjustments. The present Greek Government-in-Exile continues to provide a target for editorial criticism, while Bulgaria's role in the war calls for the invective.

The Italians.

Commenting on Attorney General Biddle's Columbus
Day proclamation removing alien enemy restric-

tions from Italians resident in the United States, the Atlantis (October 14) admits that a Greek cannot look on the announcement without prejudice, remembering the sudden cowardly attack on Greece by Italy. The Atlantis regrets that the Attorney General's action should have seemed necessary. The National Herald (October 13) warns its readers against too much sympathy for the peoples in Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. The idea is prevalent in England and the United States, says the Herald, that the people of these countries were forced against their will by their Government to take part in the war against the United Nations, and that at the earliest possible moment they will revolt. The propagandists who spread these reports would gradually place these peoples in a position similar to that of the conquered nations, the Greeks, Yugoslavs, Norwegians and others, and demand for them our sympathy and consideration at the end of the war.

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The Greek-American Tribune alone calls the decision a wise one (October 16). The 600,000 Italian non-citizens in the United States have sons and other near relatives in the American army, the Tribune declares, and they do not differ in their sentiments from those Italians who have become American citizens. The change in their status, the Tribune concludes, is likely to have a good effect on the Italians in Italy who are beginning to rise up against their Fascist leaders.

Invasion Anniversary On the second anniversary of the Italian invasion of Greece all papers unite in praising the stand of the Greeks at that time, and in glorifying the current contributions of the Greek forces in Egypt and the guerrillas in Greece. The Tribune takes the opportunity to press home still another plea for a second front (October 30); the Atlantis puts in a post-war claim for Greek bases in North Africa. Greece, the Atlantis points out (October 27), is more vitally interested in Libya and Cyrenaica than any other European state. These provinces contain many rich and productive Greek settlements and, furthermore, Crete is only two hundred miles away. Greece must consider how it can protect the safety of Crete and the other Greek islands, the Atlantis insists, and this safety can never be assured unless Greek airports and naval bases are established in Libya.

In a previous issue (September 30), the Atlantis devotes its entire editorial space to discuss the relation of Greece to Albania and Italy in the post-war period. It is argued that Northern Epirus, which now forms part of Albania, should be given to Greece; the whole Albanian state, furthermore, should be under the tutelage of Greece. The editorial maintains that the Greeks have the friendliest sentiments toward Albania, but that recent history has revealed Albania's lack of strength to resist Italian encroachments on its sovereignty. The Atlantis feels that peace is possible only if the east coast of the Adriatic is under a regime that is entirely foreign to Italy, a regime able to withstand Italian aggression. Since Albania has proved itself unable to cope with Italy, the editorial concludes, Greece will have to be the power that will stand as a rampart against Italy on the Adriatic.

The Government-in-Exile Criticism of the Greek Government-in-Exile has flared up again. The National Herald attacks the Government for not dismissing all members who were identified with the Metaxas dictatorship; the Greek Star is disgruntled because the Government dismissed too many Metaxas people. The Star's criticism (October 9) begins with charges of general inefficiency and waste, and ends with a plea to King George to dismiss Prime Minister Tsouderos' Government entirely and make possible the formation of a new coalition Government. The name of Tsouderos' proposed successor is not mentioned, but the Star's choice, emphasized in previous issues, would be Kostas Kotsias, mayor of Athens under Metaxas.

The Herald's criticism is more specific. In a signed editorial (October 15) publisher Basil Vlavianos comments on the dismissal of Theologos Nikoloudes from his post as Minister to South Africa. Nikoloudes, as Minister of Press and Tourism, held an important position in the Metaxas Government; his dismissal from the present Government is a step which the Herald has long been advocating, says Vlavianos, and it would be very welcome if there were any indication that the move portended a clean-up of the whole Greek Government. But Vlavianos sees no promise. As an example of the dictatorial methods of the Tsouderos Government he cites the treatment given by it to a well-known Greek journalist -- whose name is not given -- a man of pronounced democratic sentiments who was exiled to India and even denounced as a Fascist to the American authorities on his arrival in the United States. The National Herald (October 9) also reports that Anthony Stratakos and Spiro Tsamis, both hold-overs from the Metaxas regime, have been dismissed from the consulate in New York. Stratakos has long been a target for the liberal press in its attacks on the extravagance of the Government, since as military attache he was drawing a salary of \$450 a month.

Bulgaria Again The Atlantis (October 12, 13) publishes reports coming from Sofia and Istanbul which relate that the Bulgarians are prepared, if the German campaign in Russia should fail, to revolt from the Axis and to force King Boris to form a Government friendly to Russia. With Russian support, the Bulgarians are said to

believe that they might be able to keep at least part of the territory which they have seized from Greece and Yugoslavia. At the same time, however, the Bulgarian radio expresses Bulgarian official opinion in thanking the Axis for the capture of the Aegean coast and its return to Bulgaria. The Sofia radio is reported by Atlantis to have declared that Bulgaria would hold the Aegean coast, build a great Aegean fleet and help drive the British from the Mediterranean. The National Herald also quotes the radio speech at some length (October 12), hurling invective at the Bulgarians who are now pursuing their opportunistic policy headlong.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIE SERVICES

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH November 24, 1942

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CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM: The American Panhellenic Federation

The question of Communist influence held the attention of some Greek-American circles in connection with the first annual convention of the American Panhellenic Federation, an organization formed last year for the purpose of uniting heretofore separate Greek societies to support the American war effort and to bring aid to Greece. This convention was held in Detroit from October 28 to October 31; it was attended by approximately 100 delegates among whom left-wing groups were well represented, including officers of Greek sections of IWO chapters, particularly from New York, Detroit, Pennsylvania and California, as well as of the Greek Fur Workers Union of New York, C.I.O. Local No. 70.

The editor of the National Herald of New York, Mr. Basil J. Vlavianos, is reported to have expressed concern over these apparent Communist leanings of the gathering. He has been actively interested in a rival organization known as the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece and his newspaper, as well as the conservative Atlantis of New York, is politically opposed to the Communist Greek-American Tribune, also of New York, which has given its support to the Federation. Mr. Demetrius Christophorides, editor of the Tribune, was elected chairman of the resolutions committee at the Detroit convention, which had submitted to it a proposed resolution calling for the opening of a second front. However, the rank and file of the delegates at the convention maintained conservative control and no left-wing extremist received any other post of importance at the convention. The board of officers elected for the coming year is without exception conservative.

Debate on the resolution for a second front brought about a considerable modification of the original proposal. The convention finally sent a carefully worded telegram to President Roosevelt expressing the hope that he would carry through on all promises made to the Allies. A similar message was sent to Prime Minister Tsouderos of the Greek Government-in-Exile in London, and a message of thanks was sent to Vice

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CONFIDENTIAL

Number 89 - 2 -

November 24, 1942

President Wallace in return for his congratulatory telegram to the convention on its opening date.

The convention assembled on the second anniversary of the Italian attack on Greece. The address of the evening was given by Stelios Pistolakis, one-time private secretary of his uncle and godfather, Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, and who has held various positions in Greece under the Venizelist Government. Politically he has been very close to Mr. Basil J. Vlavianos who has consistently opposed the Federation. Mr. Nellos Kanellopoulos, a brother-in-law of Mr. Pistolakis, also spoke. He emphasized the need for a post-war peace and government which would combine the best characteristics of Anglo-Saxon democracy and Soviet socialism. He also called for the opening of a second front at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Andreas Michalopoulos, Minister of Information, represented the Greek Government-in-Exile. His speech was well received. He has won considerable respect among Greek-Americans in the United States for his effective work as Minister of Information and his presence did much to ease the feeling of coolness which developed a year ago when the Greek Ambassador, Mr. Kimon Diamantopoulos, used his influence in favor of the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece in the initial jurisdictional dispute between it and the Federation.

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Bovesber 30, 1942

MRMORANDUM: Reactions of the Greek frame to the North African Campaign

Atlantie

New York daily; conservative; registered sirellation, 16,037; influence, very considerable.

Hational Herald

New York deily; liberal, registered circulation, 15,540; incluense, very considerable.

Greek-American Tribung

New York weekly; Communist; eirculation, about 5,200; influence, considerable in labor sireles.

American Greeks, tempered only by concern over collaboration with Admiral Darlan. The Hational Herald and Atlantia, which had already been headlining the news of Fontgozery's drive, with emphasis on the part the Greek forces were playing in it, have devoted most of the front page of every recent issue to the progress of events in Africa. Both papers have carried many editorials on the various aspects of the situation, military and political; the Greek-American Tribune has published lengthy news accounts and editorials.

In its first issue efter the landings the Earald (November 5) gave a prominent place to a Landon dispatch describing the enthus sizem of Grack circles in Empland, where the feeding prevailed that the liberation of Graces was near. Although there has been little editorial comment dealing specifically with potential Levelopments in the direction of Graces, the selection and provinces of news items shows that these possibilities are appearant in the winds of the editors

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Greece. We Greeks have more reason than any of the Allies to rejoice over the recent events." His speech concluded with an appeal to the Greeks in Greece to save their strength and again in silence the word to rise against the invaders.

The Atlantis has been more active than the liberal Hereld in keeping future Greek claims before the public eye; thus 1% publicized a resent speech by Wickham Steed prophesying that Greece will occupy a high place among the mations, and commented editorially (November 20) to emphasize the promise not only of glory but of material rewards.

The Herald, in a long editorial signed by publisher Vlavianos (November 14), discussed our relations with Vichy and particularly with Admiral Darlan. Vlavianos expressed the same doubts about the wisdom of cooperating with Narlan that have reserved wide expression elsewhere. In the same issue Blias Janetia (Phil Nax) condemned all the members of the Vichy Government as ultra-fascists. Darlan, he wrote, whatever the circumstances under which he went over to the Allied side, was the same Fascist who collaborated with the Germans. His shift was due not to a change of heart but to a desire to take revenge on Laval for supplanting him.

was a tendency to receive Fascists into the Allied fold. In an editorial (November 20) Franco was mentioned as the next "patriot" who would decide to align himself with the Allies, now that he saw their fortunes changing; the Herald prophesied that the Allies would receive him as warmly as they did Darlan. The Allies would receive him as warmly as they did Darlan. The Atlantis has not discussed this as a possibility. The Communist Tribune (November 20) selected President Roosevelt's declaration that collaboration with Admiral Darlan was only a temporary expedient, and believed that the President's statement would discourage Plandin and the other Fascists who rushed to Africa, thinking that new opportunities would be opened to them. The Tribune, pointing to Spain's partial mobilization, did not find Franco's declaration of neutrality reassuring.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE:

DOCUMENT(S) WITH THIS NUMBER(S) COULD NOT BE LOCATED.

CONFIDENTIAL

Ber. 9439/42

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES **BRANCH**

JUN 13 1942

Submitted by IMPERIAL CENSORSHIP BERMUDA

Jan. 29, 1942 GR-240

AIR MAIL

From:

(C . C

D.S.Nacopoulos

American Panhellenic Federation

321 Harrison Street Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

January 21, 1942

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Ber 61123

S.E.Infd.

1 copy to S.E.

To: Nicolas Plastiras

Hotel Marnix 9 Rue Halevy Nice A.M.Z.

France

U.S.C.2. S.E.London

SECURITY CO-ORD. New York

B.I.S. New York

Language: GREEK

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TRANSLATION:

"I am always glad to get your greetings from my friend KONSTANTOPULOS, with whom I am working as much as possible for the republican ideal. Our periodical "HELLAS" is going quite well....

Last week I was in NEW YORK A.D met Mr. J. MOAZZO, who told me all the details of your journey; he tells me(his)is doing all he can again, to achieve your arrival here. is what all your friends genuinely desire, because under present conditions the presence of a man of integrity is essential and who else but you could influence GREEK opinion in AMERICA? The GREEKS here need a practical bracing-up because our opponents are endeavouring by all possible means to create and tmosphere favourable to themselves for the post-war period. The KING and his government are drifting aimlessly with no

settled plan in their policy, which is purely one of selfinterest. In spite of this the GREEK element here needs careful handling.

Three months ago a "PAN-HELLENIC FEDERATION" was formed here, with the object of embracing all GREEK organisations, to serve National and local GREEK interests. Naturally some have joined purely from egoism and self-interest, but I am confident its aims will succeed. I was elected to represent the THESSALONIAN and am a member of a NATIONAL Committee of 25. I also undertook to edit a fortnightly bulletin the Panhellenic Federation is bringing out. I should be glad if you would send me a few lines on the aims and work of the Federation....."

EX.'S NOTE: Letter written on paper headed PANHELLENIC FEDERATION, giving names of officers including Archbishop ATHENAGORAS and KIMON DIAMANTOPOULOS (GREEK minister in U.S.A.) as honorary chairman and honorary president respectively - Writers name appears as director-general.

France 110.21 (CID)

I.M.L., A.C.) 18th February 1942

ULD II 6085 M.A.F. 17.42 17.2.42 19.2.42

Nicholas Plastiras who has since 1935 been living in retirement in Nice is the only remaining Greek leader of the republican-Venizelist tradition who is in communication with Greeks in the United States. His partner in the events of 1922, General Gonatas, is still in Greece and cannot be considered a factor in the present situation.

Plastiras has always been a military man; his political importance derives from the fact that he has three times led an anti-royalist revolt. Thus, although he has any significant political never held/office - or perhaps because of this fact - he has, as a do-or-die republican, a great hold on the immagination of the now technically leaderless Venizelists. His honesty and his motives have never been called into question; his efforts on behalf of the republican cause have led him into exile under a death sentence.

The first of Plastiras' three revolts, and the only successful one which was enounced with success, took place in 1922, when he and Gonatas led the outraged and humiliated Greek army in an uprising against King Constantine, the result of the Greek defeat in Asia Minor. After the forced abdication of King Constantine, Plastiras was president of the revolutionary committee which courtmartialled the six scape-goats of the Asia Minor disaster, but he resigned

from this committee before the sentence of death was executed upon the commanding general and the five implicated ministers.

After the defeat of Venizelos in the elections of 1933, Plastiras attempted a military coup d'etat in favor of the republic. This effort, however, endured only for a day, and Plastiras escaped to Europe.

Finally, in 1935, when it appeared certain that the Tsaldaris government was contemplating the recall of the Wing, the Venizelist forces again rallied. Civil war broke out in Macedonia and Thrace, and the islands of Crete, Samos, Mytilene and Chios went over to the revolutionists. This uprising, however, was put down after two weeks, and a considerable number of the rebels were imprisoned. Plastiras, who had again succeeded in escaping to Europe, was sentenced to death in his absence.

In the general amnesty which was the first act of King George II on reassuming power in December, 1935, Plastiras was included; but he has felt himself unable to accept any favors from the king, and has remained in exile. This feeling has gone so far as to lead him to refuse a passport, when the Greek consulate in Marseilles was instructed, by the king, to provide him with one.

The attitude of the Venizelists towards Plasticus
is best illustrated by the accompanying letter, which
indicates that the hope of bringing him to America is
no sudden growth. What response he would receive from
Greek-Americans in general is uncertain; it must be
remembered that he took no part in the campaigns against
Italy and Germany. And his success in 1922 has been
somewhat discounted by the abortive character of his efforts
in 1933 and 1935. For these reasons his future importance
may be less than that of the much younger Panaioti Kanelopoulos,
now a member of the government in exile.

None the less, Plastiras' influence over liberal and republican Greeks in America would certainly be considerable; their movement is suffering from the lack of recognized personal leadership. This leadership Plastiras, who is trusted both by the old-school Venizelists and by the younger liberals, could **EXERCITY** provide.

The most interesting question, if such leadership should emerge, would be the position which would be taken by Tsouderos, the present prime minister. It may be fairly said that Tsouderos is not a politician, and does not nourish post-war ambitions of a political sort. He was, moreover, an adherent of General Gonatas'. Whether he could keep office in the face of an active republican movement headed by Plastiras, seems doubtful.

January 29, 1942

ADMIRAL SAKELARIOU, VICE PRESIDENT.

ROYAL GREEK CABINET, MINISTER OF NAVY

18.15 G. K. T.)

Hellenic Nation, I am sending you the greatings of the Royal Greek Navy from this capital, the capital of the fortress which has withstood all attacks made up to now against the liberties of the people by any dictator who arose to power in this world; my duties only called me here for a brief period of time.

In your misfortune, your servitude and your hunger, you may be comforted by the knowledge that your Navy did not give way to the mighty conqueror or to the terrific blows launched by his air force. Our men felt no regret or sorrow when they had to abandon what was most valuable to them—the soil of their forefathers, their families, their friends and all that our poor but warm country has to offer.

Your Navy did not falter when pursued by all the forces of destruction. It took to foreign ports with the firm determination to go on fighting until you are liberated, or until all our ships go down into the sea which has been the usual shroud of the Greek sailor.

This Navy, often wronged, though always beloved by you, how much has it not been slandered until lately. All have

seen now what noble sentiments, heroism and decision are hidden behind the simple and pleasant appearance of those who compose it. Your Navy carries on its glorious tradition; your love and confidence have not been disappointed, even during this tragic adventure of our national history.

You must not expect me to tell you what the Navy is doing now, just as I never told how it did manage to fight victoriously in our epic war against Italy--the dwarf against the giant, the Italian Navy.

I can assure you however that you must be proud; our National Symbol, the blue and white flag, torn but not destroyed, is proudly waving on oceans and seas never ploughed, since the times of Alexander the Great, by any ship of our Navy. From the Indian Ocean and the Persian Culf, the Red Sea and up to the Mediterranean our ships are fighting on, as they fought during the Albanian Campaign; even we have been moved by the flattering words which the Admiral of the British Mediterranean Fleet and the First Lord of the Admiralty used in describing the feats of your children, the officers and sailors of your Navy.

In spite of the trying weather conditions with which our sailors have to cope, the stifling equatorial heat or the violent Mediterranean winter storms, none of our older surviving ships have given up; our old "Averof", our torpedo boats, our destroyers, even our small mine sweepers and our

submarines carry on and never stop; they are determined to keep fighting, faithful to the motto of our forefathers:
"Liberty or Death."

This spirit of indomitable determination has been so well appreciated by our Allies that new surface and submarine units have been given to augment our fleet. With the help of God you will soon hear of them, as soon as they have been commissioned.

We all know what terrible times you are going through, but it gives us strength to go on fighting, to the bitter end. Happily the fortunes of war are definitely on our fide, now. We have already undisputable supremacy on sea and in the air. We are allowed to hope, by the turn of the Russian campaign, that the same supremacy may be soon ours on land.

In the meantime, we are acquainting our big Allies on both sides of the Atlantic, with the terrible drama of hunger which is convulsing the Greek Nation, driven towards extinction by the invaders, for having dared to thwart their plans of European conquest.

I wish to add that, from the King down to the last soldier, all of us are firmly decided to keep unblemished the splendid name won for yourselves, in the conscience of the vilized world, by your fighting in the Italian campaign.

We are determined further to obtain after the war, full and complete liberty for our race, as well as complete rehabilitation and territorial security, when the fighting is over and the god of war has tipped the balance definitely against our enemies. We shall not cease fighting until God grants us to see the hallowed land of ours free.

I promise you solemnly that we will break with our own arms the bonds which hold you under tyranny; those of us who survive will be able to say then: "Now take Thy Servant, Lord."

We only dream of that hallowed day upon which the Greek Mation, united and victorious under the wise leadership of our King, will proceed to retake from the vanquished enemies all the territories which belong to us for centuries, and oblige them to restore all damages caused by them to individuals and to our sorely wounded country.

With the conviction that all this will happen much sooner than any of you expect, I salute you, glorious people of Greece, on behalf of the Royal Greek Navy, expressing the wish to see you soon again, in the blue waters of our country, which we are all fighting to liberate from its conquerors. Let us hope that before long all of us will be there again, united in harmony and freedom, so that you may be able to continue your splendid history, of which you proved yourself so worthy.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

GR-242

February 11, 1942

FEB 1 3 1942

DeWitt C. Poole, Esq., c/o Coordinator of Information, 25th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dear Poole:

I am sending to you here several sheets containing information about Greece which Professor T. Leslie Shear has put together from the published reports of the Ministry of Economics in Athens. These are not quite up to date, being of the years 1936 and 1937, but they serve to give a general idea of business employment and production. It is our idea that they may be of some service to you, or that you can pass them on to the Branch of Research and Analysis if you want to. When we can get the proper books from the Consulate in New York we hope to have up-to-date information on these and other topics.

The sheet which reports on the Greek merchant marine is up-to-date. This information was obtained by Shear from the Minister of Merchant Marine, Mr. Theophanides, who is now in New York.

I expect to have lunch with Mr. Theophanides tomorrow, and to meet the lieutenant, Mr. Andreas Adrianopoulos, of whom I spoke to you when you were last here.

Very sincerely yours,

Benjamin D: Meritt

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FEB 13 1942

The population of Greece as of December 31, 1937 was 7,018,000, with almost equal numbers of males and females.

Nearly two million of this total were resident in Macedonia (1,633,150) and Thrace (343,370). Other population groups:

Attica - Boeotia	• • • • • • •	1,124,020
Peloponnesus		1,158,310
Ionian Islands		228,890
Thessaly		546,010
Epirus		353,130
Crete		432,000
Aegean Islands		333,540

The available record for distribution of population in professions is the census of 1928 when the total population was 6,204,684. This distribution was as follows:

% of stated work groups

Farming	1,293,398	53.56
Shepherds	157,302	6.93
Fishing	14,941	0.62
Miners	6.340	0.26
Factory workers	429,831	17.80
Transportation	106,758	4.42
Banking	22,937	0.95
Commerce	185,560	7.68
Personal service	57,570	2.38
Professions	85,969	3. 56
Public servants	44,472	1.84
No profession (chief]	Ly	
women)	2,069,212	

	Mineral Production	1936	Exported 1937
Antimony	(Chios (Serres	Tons 336	
Bauxite	(Parnassus,Oeta (Euboea (Amorgos (Eleusis	129,898	122,280
Sulphur Pr	reducts	20,565	
Magnesium	(Euboea (Chalcidice	116,106	65,121
Manganese	(Drama (Andros	1,680	1,462
Lead	(Laurion (Siphnos	19,730	
Nickel	(Larymna	50,195	
Iron		280,271	338 , 20 3
Iron Pyri	tes	208,050	194,117
Emery		15,000	14,216
Chromium	(Thessaly (Chalcidice	47,347	55,945
Zinc	(Laurion (Donousa (Thasos	3,422	
Lignite		105,621	



Factory Products 1936

Construction Industry

Cement	276,850 tons
Bricks	150 mil. pieces
Tiles	28 " "

Metal Industry

Farm tools	250,000	pieces
Articles copper and brass	1,275	tons
Iron pipes	1,893	1 1
Lead pipes	680	11
Wire products	5,000	11
Furnace equipment	725	
Stoves	13,000	
Aluminum utensils	155	tons N
Enamel "	340	•

Thread and Garment

Cotton thread	15,160 tons
Cotton materials	27 mil.metres
Linen thread for carpets	180 tons
Linen thread carded	900
Linen materials	$7\frac{1}{2}$ mil.metres
Silk materials	$2\frac{3}{4}$ mil.metres
Silk in skeins	250 tons
Ropes and cord	2,400 "

Food Products, Etc.

Grain products Alcoholic liquors Denatured alcohol Ice Beer Sugar products Biscuits	1,197,000 8,683 8,650 210,000 9,754 10,000	tons ii ii ii ii ii
Biscuits	900	

Factory Products 1936 (Cont.)

Chemical Products

Soap	25,000 tons
Toilet soap	600 "
Chemical fertilizer	82 . 400 **
Resin	16,000 "
Essence of turpentine	4,610 "
Explosives	1,430 "

Leather

For shoes Fine leather	5,800 tons 2,550 "	
Gloves	150,000 pairs	

Paper	Products	19,454	tons

Tobacco

Cigarettes	5,203 tons
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Fuel Products Imported 1937

Coal	895,173 tons
Coke	73,729
Petroleum products	129,900
Fuel oil	99 ,090 "
Gasoline	65,205

Grains Produced in 1937

Wheat	881,051 tons
Barley	225,113
Rye	44,724
Corn	269,158
Oats	141,582

Wheat imported in 1937	525,000	tons
Total used	1,231,379	11
Reserved for seed	128,550	11



Merchant Marine

At the outbreak of war the fleet consisted of 459 ships (above 100 tons) with a total tonnage of 1,895,699.

Forty-five of 50 coastal ships were sunk, the remaining five escaping to Egypt. Some of these sunk in Peiraeus and other harbors may have been raised and repaired.

Seven coastal ships were sunk while being used as hospital ships.

About 800,000 tons of shipping still remain. All of this is leased to the British Government with the exception of ten ships, leased to the Swiss Government, to carry food for Switzerland.

The charter rate to the British is $15\frac{1}{2}$ shillings per ton, payable to the owners of the ships. All boats chartered to the British are manned by their Greek crews and fly the Greek flag, except the Nea Hellas which is manned by the British.



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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE:

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GR RECEIVED GR 247 DEC 18 1942 247 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY

The following cable was received today from formion by the greek Office of Messearch and Informations

Radio in Moscow gives communique of Soviet Brank Bureau of Information regarding atrocities and executions in Crete. Refers among other things that neither terror or violence will defeat the Gracks and obliterate their love for freedom. On the contrary the combat against Feregian tyrants assumes in Greece an even more determined character. The communique praises Greek resistance and assures the people that the hour of liberty is approaching - national independence will be won.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN AND HALLITIES GRANCH HIS PEOPLE! TES GRANCH GRANCH

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10. -- Speaking to his native counteractional facilities of the National Broadcasting Company WIND 101NG 153 WRCA) on the occasion of the signing of an agreement extending lease lend aid to Greece, Dr. Emmanuel Tsouderos, Prime Minister of Greece, declared this afternoon that the agreement is "very satisfactory for Greece as it assures her the cooperation of her great ally for the solution of present and post-war problems".

The following is a resume of the Greek Premier's broadcast:

"During our stay in America and following the conference His Majesty and I had with President Roosevelt, who is very sympathetic to Greece, an agreement was reached on the principles which shall govern the giving of mutual aid during the war. In the preface of this agreement, President Roosevelt declares that 'The defense of Greece against agression is vital to the defense of the United States of America'. The agreement also stresses the decision of the United States to continue giving assistance to Greece. The agreement provides for cooperation both during the war and after the war to secure a just and lasting peace, based on democratic principles.

"This agreement is very significant for Greece as it assures her the cooperation of her great ally for the solution of present and post-war problems. Having in mind the resources of America, the vitality, courage and determination of the American people and their ideals about justice and equality and their enormous capacities of production, we have no doubt about the outcome of the war and that America will play a paramount role in the postwar period.

"For this reason, the visit of His Majesty and myself was of great significance to Greece as it strengthens the bond of friendship between the two countries, secures economic cooperation between them by signing the agreement and the warm support for the rights of Greece by the President of the United States. The harmony of opinion prevailing in the conference is expressed in an official communique issued last night which says in part that we are determined to win the war and a lasting peace based on an honest application of the principles of the United Nations of January 1, 1942. The statement also stresses the determination of the two governments to cooperate after the war in the field of economics to achieve a durable peace.

"The Greek people of America occupy a prominent place in this hospitable country, due to their pure patriotism, their industriousness and their whole-hearted cooperation in the American effort. This elevates the prestige of Greece and will help her in the future."

In conclusion, the Prime Minister expressed his gratitude to the American government and the American people for assistance offered to Greece and the tokens of sympathy which His Majesty and he received during their official visit.

Prime Minister Tsouderos was introduced by Mr. Georges Andre Droulia, who makes regular broadcasts in Greek three times weekly over NBC International stations.

July 22, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

An editorial in <u>The Greek Daily National Herald</u> of New York for July 18, 1942, comments on the new broadcasting service to Greece from London, and adds certain information based on reports smuggled out of Greece about how shortwave broadcasts are received there. Emphasis is placed upon certain items which may be important in psychological warfare so I am submitting the substance of the editorial, translated from the original Greek, for your consideration.

The Greeks who listen to shortwave broadcasting do so at the risk of their lives. There are radios in cities and towns, and sometimes receiving sets have been set up in remote places in the open. The listeners report that they want news of real interest to the Greek people and of an importance proportionate to the great danger which they run. It is tragic for someone who risks his life to follow a broadcast, hoping to hear something which will relieve his intolerable anxiety, to hear only irrelevant banalities.

The questions which interest the Greek people today are principally these:

1. What is happening in the war experience on the Egyptian front?

L

- 2. What is happening in America?
- 3. What is happening about food and relief for Greece?
 - 4. What is happening to friends abroad?

The Herald adds in its editorial that these points ought to be taken well to heart by the broadcasters in London as well as by those who may be in charge of broadcasting to Greece from America.

persons acceptable politically to the people of Greece. It creates only discouragement and despair to hear someone who is known to be a political opportunist, or someone who is considered in Greece to be a sympathizer with the past dictatorship, talk now about democratic institutions and spend much time in praising himself and his friends. The personality of the broadcaster may be fully as important as the substance of his broadcast.

(Initialed) J. C. W.

John C. Wiley

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The Greek Daily National Herald for July 18 of fers

an extended editorial commentary on broadcasting to FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

The occasion for the editorial is the opening in London

Of a weekly world-wide broadcasting in Greek. Reportast Return To LIBRAR's

from Greece indicate that London and Cairo are the stations

most anxiously followed there. The Herald puts the case for

straight news programs as strongly as possible.

Every effort must be made, it says, on the part of the Greek government and those who direct the radio station to broadcast news of real interest to the Greek people, news of an interest proportionate to the great danger which the listener runs. It is tragic for someone who actually risks his life to follow a broadcast, hoping to hear something which will relieve his intolerable anxiety, to hear only irrelevant banalities. Or, even worse, he may have to listen to Sakellariou or some other thoroughly unpopular person delivering an oration about democratic institutions, or hymning himself and his friends.

The questions which interest the Greek people today are principally these:

- 1. What is happening in the war, especially on the Egyptian front.
 - 2. What is happening in America.
 - 3. What is happening about food and relief for Greece.
 - 4. What is happening to friends abroad.

The <u>Herald</u> adds that it emphasizes these points not only for the broadcasters in London, but also for those in charge of broadcasting to Greece from America. Many American programs are thoroughly inadequate to the situation.

ΡΑΔΙΟΦΩΝΙΚΟΣ ΣΤΑΘΜΟΣ

ΕΝ Λονδίνω ἀνταποκριτής μας εἰς χθεσινὸν τηλεγράφημά του μᾶς μεταδίδει ὅτι αὔριον Κυριακήν, 19 Ἰουλίου, ἐγκαινιάζεται εἰς τὴν ᾿Αγγλικὴν πρωτεύουσαν Ἑλληνικὸς ραδιοφωνικὸς σταθμός, μέσω τοῦ ὁποίου θὰ μεταδίδωνται Ἑλληνιστὶ νέα εἰς ὅλον τὸν κόσμον. ဪ Ωρα τῆς ραδιεκπομπῆς θὰ εἶναι ἡ δεκάτη νυκτερινὴ ἑκάστης Κυριακῆς.

Αἱ πληροφορίαι, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἔφθασαν κατὰ καιροὺς μέχρις ἡμῶν ἐξ Ἑλλάδος, φέρουν ὅτι ἀπὸ ὅλους τοὺς συμμαχικοὺς ραδιοφωνικοὺς σταθμοὺς τῆς ὑφηλίου δύο κυρίως παρακολουθοῦνται ἀπὸ τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν Λαόν: ὁ τοῦ Λονδίνου καὶ ὁ τοῦ Καῖρου. Διὰ νὰ ἀκούσουν τὰς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων αὐτῶν εἰδήσεις διακινδυνεύουν πολλάκις καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ζωμίντων καὶ ὑφίστανται μυρίας ταλομπωσηνικού καὶ ὑφίστανται μυρίας ταλομπωσηνικούς καὶ ὑφίστανται μυρίας καὶ ὑφίστανται μιθικούς καὶ ὑφίστανται μιθικούς καὶ ὑφίστανται μιθικούς καὶ ὑφίσταν μιθικούς καὶ ὑφίσταν μιθικούς κ

ρίας οἱ κάτοικοι τῶν πόλεων καὶ τῶν χωρίων καὶ τῆς ὑπαίθρου ἀκόμη, ὅπου φαίνεται ὅτι ἐπίσης ἔχουν στηθεῖ καὶ λειτουργοῦν κρυφίως πολλὰ ραδιόφωνα.

Είναι έπομένως σπουδαΐον ὅτι ἐπετεύχθη ἐν Λονδίνω ἡ ἀπόκτησις Ἑλληνικοῦ Ραδιοφωνικοῦ Σταθμοῦ, τοῦ ὁποίου ἐλπίζομεν ὅτι ἡ δύναμις θὰ είναι τοιαύτη, ὥστε αἱ ἐκπομπακ του ν' ἀκούωνται εὐκρινῶς εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

'Εννοείται ότι έκ παραλλήλου όφείλει να καταβληθή σοβαρά προσπάθεια έκ μέρους καὶ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ ἐκείνων, οἱ ὁποῖοι θὰ διευθύνουν τὸν ραδιοφωνικὸν σταθμόν, ὥστε νὰ μεταδίδωνται είδήσεις ένδιαφέρου σαι πράγματι τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν Λαὸν καὶ ἀναλόγου σοβαρότητος πρός τὸ μέγεθος τοί) κινδύνου, πού άναλαμβάνει έκείνος, που ἀκούει τὴν ἐκπομπήν. Διότι εἶναι τραγικόν, μὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν, νὰ διακινδυνεύη κυριολεκτικώς τὴν ζωήν του, διὰ νὰ παρακολουθήση μίαν έκπομπὴν καὶ μάθη κάτι δυνάμενον ν' ἀνακουφίση τὴν ἀγωνίαν του διὰ τὰ ζωτικά ζητήματα, πού τὸν ἀπασχολοῦν, καὶ ν' ἀκούη ἀσυναρτησίας ἢ ἀμανέδες, όπως συμβαίνει πολλάκις ή, όπερ ἀκόμη άθλιώτερον, νὰ ὑφίσταται λ. χ. τὸν Σακελλαρίου ή άλλα λαομίσητα είς τὴν Έλλάδα πρόσωπα, περιγράφοντα τὰ ἀνδραγαθήματά των ή άγορεύοντα περί δημοκρατικών θεσμών ή ύμνολογούντας έαυτούς καὶ ἀλλήλους ἤ καθ' οἱονδήποτε άλλον τρόπον άσχημονοῦντας εἰς βάρος τῆς ἀνοχῆς καὶ τοῦ μαρτυρίου

Τὰ ζητήματα, ποὺ ἐνδιαφέρουν τὸν Έλληνικόν Λαόν σήμερον είναι κυρίως τὰ ἑξῆς: Τί γίνεται εἰς τὰ πολεμικὰ μέτωπα, καὶ ίδίως εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον. Τί γίνεται είς τὴν 'Αμερικήν. Τί γίνεται διὰ τὴν τροφοδοσίαν του καὶ τὴν περίθαλψίν του. Τί γίνονται οί ξενητευθέντες προσφιλείς του. "Οσον πληρέστερον τόν κρατούμεν ἐνήμερον περὶ τῶν ζητημάτων αὐτῶν καὶ ἀποφεύγομεν ἐκεῖνα, ποὺ τὸν δυσαρεστοῦν νὰ ἀκούῃ, τόσον περισσότερον καθιστώμεν την έκπομπην άξίαν τοῦ προορισμοῦ της. Τὸ τονίζομεν αὐτὸ ὄχι μόνον διὰ τοὺς ἐν Λονδίνω, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τοὺς ἐδῶ ἐπηρεάζοντας τὰς ραδιοφωνικάς ἐκπομπάς εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, πολλαὶ ἀπὸ τὰς ὁποίας εἶναι, κατὰ τὸ δὴ λεγόμενον, «μέγα δραμα»!

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE:

To:

Marco P FROM:

Subject:

Speech of A. Michalopoulos

from <u>National Herald</u> 7/17/42 COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

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APEX BUILDING 153

Ο ΑΓΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΓΕΝΕΤΕΙΡΑΣ

Η ΣΥΜΒΟΛΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΓΩΝΙΖΟΜΕΝΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ KOINON ΑΓΩΝΑ ΤΩΝ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΩΝ

Ή χθεσινή ραδιοφωνική όμιλία τοῦ "Ελληνος Ύπουργοῦ τῶν Πληροφοριῶν κ. ἀνδρέα Μιχαλοπούλου πρὸς τὸν ἀμερικανικὸν Λαόν.

Πρὸ ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ἀφικό-μην ἐνταῦθα μὲ τὸ Κλίππερ. Έιώ αφίναμεν τας πρασίνους της Ιρλανδίας άκτάς, η θαυμασία αύτη πτητική μηχανή, μὲ τὰς ύπο το έσπερινόν του ήλίου φῶς, διήρχετο μεγαλοπρεπῶς διὰ τῶν νεφῶν, ἀκίνητος αχεδὸν ἐν τῇ πλήρει χάριτος, ἰσχυρῷ και ταχεία πτήσει της. Μι-κρά δόνησις και άπο καιροῦ είς καιρόν ένα μικρόν ρίγος— σταν διηρχόμεθα διά θυέλλης καί δροχής - αὐτὰ ἦσαν τὰ μό-να ποὺ μᾶς ὑπενθύμιζαν ὅτι αἰωρούμεθα μεταξύ ουρανοῦ καὶ θνους μεταχειρίζονται τὰ προξθαλάσσης. Μετά 24ωρον πτῆσιν όντα τοῦ πνεύματος καὶ τῆς τέ ευρισκόμεθα είς την Νέαν .Υόρκην και χωρίς να θέλω έσκεπτόμην την μεγάλην άνατροπήν ήν ἐπέφερεν εἰς τὴν παγκόσμιον οἰκονομίαν το μεγαλειώδες αυτό προϊον του 'Αμερικανικού πνεύματος καὶ τῆς Αμερικανικῆς τέ-

Πρό τριάκοντα καί τεσσάρων έτῶν είχον τὴν τιμὴν νὰ πετάξω μαζὶ μὲ τὸν μέγαν 'Αμερικανὸν έφευρέτην, τὸν Οὐίλμπορ Ράϊτ, τον πατέρα τοῦ ἀεροπλάνου, ξατά τὴν πρώτην φοράν καθ' ἥν ίξετέλεσε πτῆσιν με ἐπιβάτην. Ιοῦτο συνέβη τὴν 7ην 'Οκτωβρίου, 1908 καὶ ἐγὼ ήμην ὁ 6ος ἔπιβάτης ἀεροπλάνου καὶ ὁ πρῶτος Ἑλλην ὁ ὁποῖος ἐπέταξε. Με τὸ ἀεροπλάνον τοῦ ὁποίου ήμην έγω έπιδάτης δ Ούίλμπορ Ράϊτ ἔκαμε παγκόσμιον θρώπων νὰ ζοῦν βίον εὐπρεπῆ ρεκὸρ πτήσεως μὲ ἐπιβάτην, τὸ καὶ ἔντιμον, μὲ τὴν πεποίθησιν είς τὸ ἔδαφος οἱ ὑποστάται τοῦ άεροπλάνου — διότι τότε δεν εχρησιμοποιούντο τροχοί —συνε φέρουν βαθείας οὐλάς τῶν Να-τοίβησαν. τρίβησαν.

τύπωσιν. «Ἡ ἐφεύρεσίς μου αὐτή», μοῦ είχεν είπη ὁ Ράϊτ, «ἴσως να είναι μεγάλη, σημείωσε όμως τούς λόγους μου: πρίν πεθά την χρησιμοποιήσουν διά νά πτέρυγάς της ἀπαστραπτούσας ἀλληλοεξοντώνωνται ἀποτελεσματικώτερον ἀπὸ πρότερον».

'Επαληθεύσασα πρόρρησις.

"Ημουν τότε παιδί και δέν ήδυνάμην να άντιληφθῶ πόσον άληθης ήτο ή πρόρρησίς του.

Διά δευτέραν φοράν έντος ένός τετάρτου αίωνος, οι άνδρες άμειλίκτου καὶ αίμοδιψοῦντος ἔχνης του άνθρώπου είς έγκληματικόν ὄργιον καταστροφής. Μεταξύ τῶν ὅπλων των, τὸ ἀεροπλάνον κατέχει πρωτεύουσαν θέσιν. Καὶ ἐμὲ τὸν ἴδιον ἔρριψαν είς τὴν θάλασσαν Γερμανικά άεροπλάνα και ίδίοις δμμασιν είδον την ἐρήμωσιν καὶ την καταστροφην ην ἐπροξένησαν εἰς την πατρίδα μου καί είς τάς πόλεις τῆς Μεγάλης Βρετανίας.

'Αντιθέτως δμως πρὸς τὰς πράξεις ταύτας τῆς Νατσικῆς ῶδες φρόνημα τῶν λαῶν, οἴτινες άγωνίζονται έν μέσφ φρικτών στερήσεων και έναντίον φοβερά ύπερτέρων δυνάμεων διά την έλευθερίαν των και διά την έλευθερίαν τοῦ κόσμου, ὑπὲρ τοῦ δικαιώματος τῶν ἐλευθέρων ἀνόποιον έπι πολλούς μῆνας ἔμει- ὅτι τὸ δικαίωμα αὐτὸ δὲν είναι νε χωρὶς νὰ καταρριφθῆ. Ρεκὸρ δυνατὸν νὰ διατηρηθῆ παρὰ μόπτήσεως 4 λεπτῶν και 52 δευτε- νον ἀν οι ὑπεραμυνόμενοι αὐτοῦ ρολέπτων. "Όταν κατήλθωμεν είναι πρόθυμοι νὰ θυσιάσουν τὰ πάντα, ἀκόμη καὶ τὴν ζωήν των.

Αἱ πόλεις τῆς Αγγλίας που "Όταν πρό δλίγων ήμερων έ- τανήν ἀπόδειξιν τοῦ πνεύματος τιμή των, αί τότε ὅμως εἰς τὴν διὰ των μέτρων, τὰ ὁποῖα ἔλα-

"Ο ἀφιχθεὶς τελευταίως ἐκ Λονδίνου καθήμην εἰς τὸ Κλίππερ ἐσκετίς τὴν Νέαν 'Υόρκην "Ελλην ὑπουρ-
γὸς τῶν Πληροφοριῶν κ. 'Ανδρέας
Τὴν Νέαν 'Υόρκην "Ελλην ὑπουρ-
γὸς τῶν Πληροφοριῶν κ. 'Ανδρέας
Μιχαλόπουλος, ὁμίλησε χθὲς τὴν
Τὸ καταπληκτικὴν πρόοδον ή
τὸ πτῶσιν τῆς Γαλλίας καὶ ἐνῷ
διὰ νὰ ἀνακόψουν τὸν χείμαρη
τὸ πτῶσιν τῆς Γαλλίας καὶ ἐνῷ
διὰ νὰ ἀνακόψουν τὸν χείμαρη
τὸν πτῶσιν τῆς Γαλλίας καὶ ἐνῷ
διὰ νὰ ἀνακόψουν τὸν χείμαρη
εἰχεν ἐξοντωθῆ ἡ ἐκστρατευτι-
ρον τῆς τρομερᾶς εἰσδολῆς. Οἱ
κἡ δύναμις ἤν εἰχον στείλῃ ἐκεῖ,
Ελλάδας εἰς τὸν σιμμαχκὸν ἀγῶνας,
κὰ δύναμις ἤν εἰχον στείλῃ ἐκεῖ,
Ελλάδας εἰς τὸν σιμμαχκὸν ἀγῶνας,
κὰ δύναμις ἤν εἰχον στείλῃ ἐκεῖ,
τὸν παρὰ τὸ πλευρὸν τῶν ἡμε-
τὸρων ἐπὶ τῶν πεδίων τῶν μαχῶν
τύπωσιν. «Ἡ ἐφεύρεσίς μου αὐ- καὶ σγεδὸν μόνοι ἐπὶ διάστημα
τῆς ἐπιμονῆς καὶ τῆς καρτερίας
τῆς ἐπιμονῆς καὶ τῆς καρτερίας
τὴν καταπληκτικὴν πρόοδον
ἡ ἐκοτομοτικοί
τὸς τον τῆς τρομερᾶς εἰσδολῆς.
Εξηκολούθησαν ἐν τούτοι τὸν
τέρων ἐπὶ τῶν πεδίων τῶν μαχῶν
τύπωσιν. «Ἡ ἐφεύρεσίς μου αὐ-
καὶ σγεδὸν μόνοι ἐπὶ διάστημα
τῆς θεσσαλίας τῶν θουκαμεις ἐν τῆ Μέ-

τὸς ἐπιμονῆς καὶ τῆς καρτερίας
ση 'Ανατολῆ δὲν ἡς

τὸς να του του τὸς
τὸς θιαθεσίν των δυνάμεις ἐν τῆ Μέ-

τὸς ἐπιμονῆς καὶ τῆς καρτερίας
ση 'Ανατολῆς δὲν
τὸς νὰ ἀνακόψουν τὸν χείμαρη
τὸς του του τὸς
τὸς εσσαλίας τῶν Θεομοσινοί
τὸς επιμονῆς καὶ τῆς
καθήμην εἰς τοῦ κὰ τοῦς
τὸς του του τον
τέρων ἐπὶ τῶν πεδίων τῶν
τέρων ἐπὶ τῶν πεδίων τῶν Θεομοσινοί
τὸς επιμονῆς καὶ τῆς
καθήμην εἰς τῆς
τὸς ἐκετικονοῦς
τὸς του τον τὸς
τὸς του τον
τέρων ἐπὶ τῶν πεδίων τῶν
τέρων ἐπὶ τῶν πεδίων τῶν
τέρων ἐπὶ τῶν Θεομοσινοί
τὸς καὶ τῆς καὶ τῆς
τός ἐκοτος
τὸς καὶ τοῦς
τὸς του τον
τός διαθεσίν των διαθενών
τὸς του του
τός διαθεσίν των διαθενών
τὸς του τον
τός θιαθενίας
τὸς του τον
τὸς του τον
τὸς τον
τὸς τον τον
τὸς τον πλέον του ένδς έτους.

ράσουν πολλά έτη οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐκείνην καὶ ἄλλη μία χώρα ἡθὰ τὴν χρησιμοποιήσουν διὰ νὰ γέρθη καὶ ἀντεμετώπισε τὴν ἐπίθεσιν τοῦ "Αξονος. "Η χώρα αϋτη ήτο ή Ελλάς, ἔθνος μικρόν μόλις έχον πληθυσμόν ύπερβαίνοντα κατά τι τὰ 8 ἐκα- ρελθόντος ἔτους ἡ «Νέα Τάξις» τομμύρια. Όταν ἡλθεν ἡ στιγ- ἐνέσκηψεν τὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, τὸ μή τῆς δοκιμασίας της δέν ε- ἀποτρόπαιον καὶ ὀλέθριον αὐ-δειλίασε. Πιστή εἰς τὰς παραδό- τὸ καθεστώς, τὸ ὁποῖον εὐημεσεις της ως χώρα έλευθέρων ρεί έν τῆ σφαγῆ καὶ ἀποζῆ ἀπὸ ἀνδρων ἔμεινε ἀτρόμητος πρὸ τὴν λιμοκτονίαν τῶν ἄλλων. τῆς τραγικῆς συμφορᾶς τῆς τύ- Ἐν πρώτοις οἱ Γερμανοὶ ἐγ-Πολωνίας, τῆς Νορθηγίας, τῆς Όλλανδίας, τῆς Δανίας καὶ τῆς τὸ πέλμα τῆς Νατσικῆς κατακτήσεως. Αντέστη κατά τῆς ἐπιθέσεως τῆς Ἰταλίας, ἥτις εἶ-ναι περισσότερον ἀπὸ ἐπτὰ φορὰς μέγαλειτέρα της.

Ή νικήτρια Έλλάς.

τούς συνέτριψεν είς όλας τὰς δήλωσεν: «Ὁ λαὸς τῆς Ἑλλάμάχας έπι χρονικήν περίοδον 6 δος είναι λαός κατακτηθείς. μηνών, ἀπωθήσασα τὰς ἀλαζοκτηνωδίας είδον και τό μεγαλει- νικάς τῆς 'Ιταλίας στρατιάς βα- θὰ περιέλθουν εἰς πτωχείαν και θειά είς το έσωτερικον της 'Αλδανίας. Οι Ίταλοι είχαν ήττη-θῆ και διέτρεχον τον κίνδυνον νὰ ριφθοῦν είς τὴν θάλασσαν τότε ὁ Χίτλερ ήλθεν εἰς ἐπικουρίαν τοῦ συντετριμμένου συμμάγου του. Έπολεμήσαμεν τότε φώνως πρός επίσημον εκθέσιν καί κατά τῶν Γερμανῶν μὲ τὴν τοῦ Ἐρυθροῦ Σταυροῦ μεταξὸ αὐτὴν ἐμμονὴν καὶ ἀποφασιστι- τῶν μηνῶν 'Οκτωβρίου καὶ πακότητα. Τὰ τάνκ των ὅμως καὶ ρελθόντος 'Ιανουαρίου 40.000 τὰ βομβαρδιστικά των ἐπέπεσον ἀπέθανον ἀπὸ πεΐναν μόνον εἰς είς σμήνη άναρίθμητα καί κα- τήν πόλιν τῶν ᾿Αθηνῶν. Τὸν τέλαβον τὴν πατρίδα μου μὲ τὸ Μάρτιον οἱ θάνατοι ἐκ πείνης βάρος τῶν πολεμικῶν των μη- ἀνήρχοντο εἰς 500 τὴν ἡμέραν χανῷν. Οἱ Βρετανοὶ σύμμαχοί κατὰ μέσον ὅρον. μας έπραξαν ό,τι ηδύναντο διά να μας βοηθήσουν, ως απήτει ή σις εβελτιώθη κατά τι έκτοτε

καὶ σχεδόν μόνοι ἐπὶ διάστημα τῆς Θεσσαλίας, τῶν Θερμοπυπλέον τοῦ ἐνὸς ἔτους. Λέγω ἐπολέμησαν «σχεδόν» νοῦ δὲ χυθὲν αἴμα κατέστησε μόνοι, διότι κατά την περίοδον τάς σχέσεις μας στενωτέρας παρά ποτε.

Νατσικαί φρικαλεότητες.

Οὕτως τὸν ᾿Απρίλιον τοῦ παάποτρόπαιον και όλέθριον αὐ-

χης τῆς Τσεχοσλοβακίας, τῆς κατέστησαν τοὺς Βουλγάρους είς τούς εὐφόρους βορείους τῆς 'Ολλανδίας, τῆς Δανίας καὶ τῆς Ελλάδος νομούς τῆς Μακεδο-Γαλλίας, αἴτινες ἐστέναζον ὑπὸ νίας καὶ τῆς Θράκης. Καὶ ἐγκαινίασαν την Νέαν Τάξιν διά τοῦ φόνου 10.000 ήσύχων πολιτῶν καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἐκδιωγμοῦ ἀπὸ τὰ χωριά των καὶ τοὺς ἀγρούς

των 70.000 χωρικῶν. Καίοντες και λεηλατούντες οί Γερμανοί προήλασαν νοτίως Ή Ἑλλὰς δὲν ἀντέστη μόνον καὶ ἔφθασαν εἰς τὰς ᾿Αθήνας, κατὰ τῶν Ἰταλῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπου ὁ ἀρχηγός των δημοσία ἔ-"Οσοι ήσαν πρότερον εϋποροι όσοι ήσαν πτωχοί θά λιμοκτονήσουν!» Και δέν ήτο αὔτη ματαία ἀπειλή. "Οταν οι Γερμανοι δώσουν υπόσχεσιν ότι θὰ κάμουν φρικαλεότητας, κρατοίν την υπόσχεσίν των ταύτην. Συμ-

Ή τρομακτική αύτη κατάστα-

Personalities

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From:

The Director of Naval Intelligence.

To:

District Intelligence Officers, All Naval

Districts (except ND-16) (2)

Intelligence Officer, Potomac River Naval Command (2) Intelligence Officer, Severn River Naval Command (2)

SUBJECT:

Greek American Fascists

Enclosuro:

(A) A Study of Greek American Fascism.

Enclosure (A) has been compiled by the Counter-Intelligence Section from information available in the Office of Naval Intelligence, and is forwarded for your information and such further distribution as is deemed appropriate.

/s/ J.B.W.Wallor.

J. B. W. WALLER. By direction.

cc: Military Intelligence Service, War Dept. (1) Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dept. of Justice (1) State Department (1)

CONFIDENTIAL

Suspicion has arisen that some Fascist-minded Greeks or Americans of Greek extraction may be working in cooperation with the Axis. This paper is an attempt to evaluate the situation from a Naval point of view. It is being disseminated to American counter-espionage workers in the field because American counter-espionage is the task force designated to prevent damaging action by intelligence agents, in the employ of the enemy regardless of the nationality or racial extraction of the individual agent. In order to take the offensive against enemy intelligence, Naval as well as other branches of counter-espionage must know who are the suspects worth watching.

Evaluation of the alleged Greek threat is difficult. The Greeks are politically facile and change alliances from time to time. At least two of our suspects have been alternately Communist and Nazist in political affiliations. As appears to be the case in Balkan politics, information regarding political sympathies of individuals must be treated cautiously. And the Greeks or Balkan Americans themselves are the worst offenders in giving out misinformation about the political tendencies of their fellownationals. This sometimes appears to be done for vengeance: Basil John Vlavianos, a publisher, for instance, has been accused of calling his personal enemics "fascists" in the hope that an American investigative agency will harass or perhaps arrest his enemics. Further befuddling the American is the fact that the Greeks, again like the Balkans, have a yen for intrigue, are excitable, like to appear to have "inside information", and delight in passing out this "information" although it, in fact, may be utter gossip. The following study is made with these qualifying factors in mind.

From information currently available, it is indicated that there are four Greeks in the United States who are a threat or a potential threat to the security of the United States. They are: Nellos KANNELLOPOULOS (also spelled CANELLOPOULOS); Aristides DEMETRATOS (also DIMITRATOS); John DIAKOS (DIAJOS, DIAKAKIS) and Bodosakis ATHANASSIADES (also known as BODOSAKIS and Jean BODOSAKIS).

Nellos KANELLOPOULOS comes from a prominent Greek industrial family. His political background has been with the Rightist or conservative groups, it is reported; he was reputed to be a Monarchist while in Greece, but since coming to this country he has been sniping at King George's Greek Government in Exile. It may be that he is aiming at Premier TSOUDEROS who is allegedly trying to weed out the left-over fascists; or he may be loaded for bear and trying to blow up the whole Government in Exile. It is said that KANELLOPOULOS was the only Greek allowed to leave Greece after the Germans occupied the country. The story, from a reliable source, is that the German authorities allowed him to go to Germany; from there he flew to Lisbon and proceeded to the United States by ship. His family had held a leading industrial position in Greece before the war and his father is alleged now to be directing Greek industrial production for the Germans. This array of reports immediately places KANELLOPOULOS as a dangerous suspect.

Added to these charges is the claim that he probably is a German agent. This report has come from several sources, all seemingly reliable.

KANELLOPOULOS is married now to a daughter of Constantine STEPHANOS of Philadelphia. STEPHANOS is a tobacco manufacturer; the tobacconist has another daughter married to Steleus PISTOLAKIS.

With PISTOIAKIS, who is a nephew of the grand old Liberal, former Premier VENIZELOS, KANELLOPOULOS formed a clique which reportedly tried to render ineffective the recent visit to the United States of King GEORGE of Greece, it is said. KANELLOPOULOS was apparently the ringleader. Giving him yeoman service were PISTOIAKIS and Col. S. VENIZELOS, Greek military attache in Washington, and others, according to advices. We will deal with the latter two men later. Another source declares PISTOIAKIS is a loyal Democrat and once was imprisoned in Greece for his beliefs.

Aristides DEMETRATOS, now living at the Hotel St. Moritz, New York City, is second in the list of four dangerous Greeks. The men are not listed in order of importance -- it may be that, when all information is in, the first shall be last and the last, first.

DEMETRATOS formerly was the Minister of Labor in the Greek Government under Dictetr John ("The Strong") METAXAS. He once was alleged to be a Communist, later was reported a fascist, and perhaps now may be a Communist again. His record in the Labor Ministry was said to have been phenomenally bad. It is assumed that Greek workers hate him. However, he apparently has turned his talents to the aid of Greek communism in America and, although one report declares he is ignored by labor unions, another source advises that he is trying to get control of a Greek seamen's union in New York. Neither allegation is satisfactorily verified.

All sources, however, agree that he is a dangerous person — that he will do anything for revenge against the Greek Government in Exile which ousted him as Labor Minister. The combination of reports that he is out for revenge, and that he apparently has almost no scruples indicates that he might join forces with the Axis. The report that he newly appears to be touched and sympathetic to the workers he had in the past exploited might also indicate that he might be using his waterfront activity as a screen for work of a more sinister sort. If he is working with Greek scamen, it might follow that he is passing along shipping information to the Axis.

His secretary, also reported living at the St. Moritz is variously reported as one CHRISTOFORATOS, or one George NEOPHYTOS. DEMETRATOS is also reported to be associating with DIAKOS.

John DIAKOS (DIACOS, DIAKAKIS), is said to be living at the Hotel Lexington, New York City. He began his career in Greece as a newspaper publisher, won the confidence of John METAXAS and, as the Director of the Political Bureau, became the engineer of METAXAS! dictatorship. He was reportedly instrumental in forming the rigid Metaxas "Government of August 4", and was an intriguer within the Cabinet and the Court. METAXAS and DIAKOS are said to have accumulated personal fortunes through DIAKOS! cunning use of METAXAS! power. One informant writes, "He is generally considered to be capable of

subterranean activities of every sort and to be a thoroughly dangerous character." DIAKOS is now said to be "lying low" in New York. Perhaps he has retired, perhaps he is waiting for the propitious moment to inaugurate a new venture.

Bodosakis ATHANASSIADES (alias, BODOSAKIS, or Jean BODOSAKIS) lives at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. An informant, very reliable, says he is "a thoroughly disreputable character, by some considered the most dangerous of all Greeks." This man, like KAMELLOPOULOS, was a powerful industrialist in Greece, formerly head of the Greek Power and Cartridge Co. An American former observer in Greece calls him a "small-scale Sir Batil Zaharoff". Another source declares ATHANASSIADES was considered pro-Nazi by the Greek Army Intelligence and that his history in munitions deals, extending over many years, and affecting Turkey, Greece, Spain and the French Army of the Orient, was almost fabulously bad, but well-authonticated. His firm in Greece is now operated by the Germans, and although he is reported now to have adopted a pro-United ations front, he should still be considered suspect. He may try to open a munitions plant in Connecticut, it is rumored.

Much can be learned from the Greek-language press in this country.

The GREEK STAR, published in Chicago, is said to be about the only outand-out fascist paper. It has supported virtually all the fascist members of the METAXAS dictatorship and publicizes Constantine KOTZIAS (also KODZIAS) as the white hope of Greece's future, according to one report. KOTZIAS is described by Greek and American liberals as a complete fascist. However, this paper is also said to have not very much influence.

The ATIANTIS, published in New York City by Vladineros CONSTANTINIDES (or KONSTANTINIDES) is a dyod-in-the-wool conservative publication, observers say. The paper is owned by two elderly sisters in Vichy, France. CONSTANTINIDES is said to believe that METAXAS, the late Greek dictator, was Greece's greatest leader since PERICIES, but this is a matter of Greek domestic policy and does not affect the American war effort. The paper has scrupulously refused to take an anti-Nazi stand, it is said, but neither does it oppose the United Nations. CONSTANTINIDES, however, should rate a "suspicious to dangerous" classification because some advices are to the effect that he is personally in sympathy with the Germans.

The AHEPAN, is the official publication of the AHEPA society which has its headquarters in Washington, D. C. The magazine is allegedly American-Greek with America coming first.

ETHNOS is alleged to be a Leftist if not Communist paper printed in Boston, Mass. Its attacks on Greeks whom it believes have pro-Axis sympathies are sometimes quite revealing.

The NATIONAL HERALD is published daily in New York City by Basil John

VIAVIANOS, and is described as a "reasonable" paper, although it supported DEMETRATOS (former Labor Minister) when he first arrived in this country. It has since changed its stand and declares that neither DEMETRATOS or KOTZIAS should have been allowed to set foot on American soil. VIAVIANOS joined KANELLOPOULOS in trying to ruin King George's visit to this country, advises one source. He privately has advocated re-establishment of a Greek Republic, it is said. Reports are that he has run to various Government agencies falsely claiming his personal onemies are fascists.

The GREEK-AMERICAN TRIBUNE is edited in New York by one CHRISTOPHORIDES and is said to lean politically to the Left. It also has repented its early approval of DEMETRATOS and KOTZIAS, and now thinks they are very bad men, an informant declares.

Less important than the four individuals mentioned in the early pages of this study are the following:

Constantine KOTZIAS (also KODZIAS) formerly was Mayor of Athens, Governor of the province of Attica. He was sent on a "quieting mission" to Thrace and Macedonia prior to the German invasion and while there issued several anti-Nazi statements. Before taking this anti-Nazi stand he had tried to be friendly to all powers, including Germany -- some say, particularly to Germany. The anti-German statements may have been made, it has been hinted, to satisfy the anti-German Greek population. When the Reichswehr marched in, KOTZIAS merched out, it is said, with more haste then aplomb. One story declares that in Athens, KOTZIAS tried to persuade the King and Promier not to fight the Germans, but this is not clearly substantiated. From Athens KOTZIAS skipped to Ankara, Turkey. A Left-wing explanation of the flight is that he fled not so much from the Germans as from the wrath of his own people who assassinated several fascist Greeks in the days immediately preceding and following German occupation of Athens. In Ankara KOTZLAS's first call allegedly was upon German Ambassador Von Papen. He subsequently appeared in the United States with a diplomatic passport which has since been taken up. He headed a committee which declared it would raise \$25,000,000 in the United States to be donated at the end of the war to the Greeks in Greece. Greek Americans apparently thought a good part of the money would stick to the palms of KOTZIAS and the campaign failed.

Associated with KOTZIAS in this campaign were three American Greeks against whom no derogatory information has been developed and who, according to one source, are most probably loyal to the United States. These men are: Vasilios CHEBITHES, 1223 Verment Ave., Washington, D. C., former supreme president of AHEPA; George DEMETER, editor and publisher of the English-language HELLENIC WORLD at 214 Huntington Ave., Boston; and Harris J. BOORAS of Belment, Mass., who has a law office at 10 State Street, Boston, and also is a former supreme president of AHEPA.

Other suspected Greek fascists, smaller fry as far as America is concerned but not necessarily so to the Greeks themselves are:

CONFIDENTIAL

- (a) Steleus PISTOLAKIS is a nephew of the famous old Greek political leader and comparative liberal, Eleutherius VENIZELOS. PISTOLAKIS came to the United States as a voluntary exile in 1936. Because of his Greek background and his relationship to the elder VENIZELOS, he is a potential power in Greek politics in the United States. He is a Republican recently associated with KANNELLOPOULOS.
- (b) Col. S. VENIZELOS, former Military Attache of the Free Greek Government in Washington is widely reported to be the indolent, amusement-loving son of Eleutherius VENIZELOS. The Colonel has lent his name to the opportunist KANELLOPOULOS and VIAVIANOS and has on occasion himself lifted his voice against the Free Greeks, informants declare. An informant adds that, though he may be socially inclined, VENIZELOS is no fool. He may try to bring to the United States General PLASTIRAS who would become the counterpart of Gen. DeCAULIE.
- (c) K. VENIZELOS, brother of the Military Attache, apparently makes up for what his brother lacks in brains and shrewdness. E currently is interested in merchant shipping and may team up with the reputedly unscrupulous, vicious DEMETRATOS who is organizing the Greek scamen's union. He is believed to be living in New York.
- (d) Lt. Col. PAPAVASSILIOU formerly was with the Greek Army Purchasing Commission subcommittee which was liquidating supplies bought but undelivered. He lives in New York. The subcommittee completed its task in November 1941 and PAPAVASSILIOU was called to active duty. He is said to have refused to join up, termed the Free French, "British mercenaries" and condemned the efforts of the Free Greeks. He maintained a defeatist attitude toward the Italo-Greek war and opposed resistance to Germany, a source says.
- (e) Former Finance Minister APOSTOLIDES, another member of the Hotel St. Moritz Greek colony is said to be venal, self-centered and a man with a huge money-hunger. He is believed to be shot through with complexes, feeling resentment against the United States for not giving him a better reception and a place in the sun; it is possible that he may have a slight inferiority complex as a result of his present personal insecurity, it is reported. He has connections; it is believed he has saved some of his fortune (which, according to one source, came from looting the Greek treasury while he was finance minister) and he has the support of enterprising young Andrew Maris EMBIRICOS, reliable information indicates. This combination may make him dangerous; German flattery, German promises of power and German money could easily convert him to the Axis in the considered belief of observers. He is said by an unquestionably reliable source to be "ripe for the picking".

- (f) Andrew Maris EMBIRICOS is a cosmopolitan young man who had many friends in many European capitals prior to the war, it is said. His intimates in Paris are reported to have been notoriously pro-German, and EMBIRICOS has allegedly expressed in this country his admiration for "the German way of running things". He is reportedly trying hard to establish APOSTOLIDES in an authoritative position in the United States. He lives in New York City.
- (g) A Greek named MERMINGAS, believed to be John MERMINGAS of the Hotel Lexington, New York City is believed to be the business agent of MANIADAKIS, now in South America. If he is active for this principal, he should be most carefully watched.
- (h) MANIADAKIS, Minister of Public Security (or Safety) under Dictator METAXAS, invited Heinrich HIMMER to Athens and under his tuber lage set up a miniature Gestape of a Greek Secret Service, it is most reliably reported. He gathered a lot of information which would be admirable for political blackmail purposes and in the event MANIADAKIS's ambitions grow, he can become extremely dangered ous. He fled from Greece to Buenos Aires. With him there is allieded to be his adjutant, one ANGEIATOS. MANIADAKIS has said he would like to come to the United States. The appropriate government agencies are prepared to block any legitimate attempt to enter the United States. If he attempts a surreptitious entry, border officers are forewarmed that he should be treated as a significant are perhaps dangerous man who in the past has had powerful Axis friends.
- (1) Demetrios PAPPAS and his associate KOURBELIS of the Greek Maritime Commission at 15 Moore St., New York City, are reported by fairly reliable sources to have Fascist tendencies.
- (j) Antonios STRATACOS, in 1937 was associated with one PAPPADAKIS in the latter's attempt to organize the Greek fascist youth movement, the EON, in this country, it is alleged. The movement was abortive and no traces are left of it, it is said. STRATACOS is now being belabored by the liberal Greek press, according to reports, for being a "worthless royalist who is drawing a salary of \$450 per month for doing nothing. His sentiments are undoubtedly conservative-royalist if not fascist," the informant declares. He is said to be a good friend of Prince Paul, King George's brother.

Those last ten men are not in their present state, dangerous. It is instrumental, however, that American counter-espionage be informed of their existence; it is advisable that American counter-espionage keep track of their activities, because these men are felt by qualified observers to be opportunists, many of when have had Axis leanings in the past; it is felt in the best quarters that when the right offer from the Axis comes along, these men will become enemy agents. And if this happens, it will be difficult to apprehend them or even keep track of them, it is reported. They are thought not to be eccentrics, they

CONFIDENTIAL

GREEK AMERICAN FASCISM

CONFIDENTIAL

are not the Axis crackpots or anarchists. They are reliably reported to be clever, shrewd, unscrupulous men whose backgrounds have led cautious observers to rate them as potentially dangerous. If these men begin operating for the Axis seriously, they will not be the hired help clipping newspapers or relaying gossip garnered from waterfront bars or honky-tonks. They may operate from neutral legations and embassics and through prominent industrialists and the plants the industrialists control.

EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF FUND 13 rue Calvin Geneva, Switzerland

War Relief Documents
Series 1941-1942. No. 5

FOREIGH HATIONAL STUDENT OF FRVICE FUND

8 West 40th Street

SEP 7 9 49 64 19 West York City

COORDINATOR OF INFO

GR RECEIVED 252 SEP 17 1942 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY

APEX BUILDING 153

IN GREECE 15,000 STUDENTS ARE SUFFERING...

Up till the present the main efforts of the European Student Relief Fund have been for those students who were separated from their homes and studies by the events: prisoners, internees, refugees. The Fund has given them, within the limits of its resources, moral and material support. As the general misery in Europe has spread it has touched new and different groups of students. Today those students still in their home country have not been spared.

Among this group the students of Greece are in an extremely desperate situation: famine is prevalent. Some time ago the ESRF received an appeal from the Rector of the University of Athens. This appeal, dated June 3rd, is based upon reports drawn up by the directors of the Student Canteen, organized to help students from the University and the Technological schools, and of the University Club which supervises the health of the students and takes care of them in case of illness. Following are extracts from these reports:

About 15,000 students are enrolled this year at the University of Athens. Although the courses have been suspended, due to "general unfavourable conditions in the country", the majority of the students have preferred to remain on in Athens instead of returning to the provinces. In Athens conditions of food, lodgement, and even cleanliness are particularly bad.

Parts of the university buildings, including the laboratories, have been taken over by the occupying forces.

It was to meet this difficult situation that last year the Student Canteen was organized in Athens. It is under the direction of a group of professors, but depends upon the general public soup kitchens for financial and material aid. At present there are approximately 10,000 students receiving help from the canteen. Once a day they receive the following me 1:

80 grams of olives or 112 grams of kidney beans or 160 grams of dried raisins or 160 grams of dried figs.

Some days one can add to this:

80 grams of wheat broth or 80 grams corn porridge or 80 grams of dried fish.

Up to some time ago it was still possible to add a little olive oil or some animal fat to one of these dishes. But since the beginning of June neither of these products have been available as the stock of the Red Cross is exhausted.

Meat, fats, albumin, eggs, and dairy products are completely lacking from the diet of these students. But even more serious than this is the fact that the Student Canteen is totally unable to furnish the tubercular, rachettic, and undernourished students a more substantial or nourishing food. It is quite understandable that this quantity of food is totally insufficient for young people between the ages of 17 and 22. After each ragular distribution numbereds of students wait in line hoping to get a small second helping. Usually after waiting for several hours, they turn away disappointed and hungry.

There is an University Club which has the task of watching over the health of the students, and to take care of them in case they are sick. It urgently requires various medicines - a long detailed list has already reached Geneva - as well as special food stuffs. One hundred and thirty tubercular students and one hundred and nine-ty pre-tuberculars are on the lists of the University Club as being in particular need of milk and other dairy products. At present it is extremely difficult to obtain milk in Athens. This winter it will be impossible at any price.

Bosides these food products the University Club needs clothes and shoes for many of its students. There is a special need among those students who are living in the University House.

These are the facts. It is hardly necessary to make any further comment on them. They speak for themselves.

Something had to be done immediately, and the ESRF has already taken the first steps to help. Through the Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross it has bought sardines in Lisbon which will be sent to Athens on a Red Cross boat and there be turned over to the Rector of the University. But this is extremely limited, and has little more than symbolic importance. These students must receive an efficient and extensive aid. Means must be found to support them during the coming months. A whole generation of students is menaced - it must be saved.

The ESRF is making an urgent appeal to its collaborators in all countries. Thanks to the Joint Relief Commission it is still possible to buy certain food stuffs and medicine on the continent. The Red Cross is in a position to assure a rapid and honest distribution of the goods in Athens. Today it is only a question of money. Students still spared by famine and war must be willing and ready to help their comrades who are suffering in Greece. But the time is short.

July 1942 Received, New York, August 12

FIRST RESULTS

Within a week after the first appeal was made for students in Athens, generous responses were received in Geneva. Here are the results to date:

Swedish Red Cross Sw. Frs.	4,000,00
Association Groco-Suisso, Geneva	4,000,00
Federal High School of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland	2,500,00
Swodish "Hjälp Krigots Offer"	1,000,00
Schweizerische Hilfsaktion	1,000,00
University of Born, Switzerland	500.00
American and English Churches, Geneva	87.00

Sw. Frs. 13,087.00

Furthermore 300 Francs have been promised from the ISS Committee in England. A group of women students in unoccupied France have collected from their meagre resources over 10,000.00 French francs - a real gesture of student solicarity.

This response shows in a splendid way the readiness of ESRF friends to take their full share in this new and urgent relief action. But the need is not yet met. One ton of powder milk costs 5,000.00 Swiss francs. This is enough to give 130 tuber-cular students one-half a liter of milk a day for three months. But there are 15,000 hungry students in Greece. Ten thousand Swiss francs are necessary to pay for medical supplies which, if action is taken rapidly, can be secured in Switzerland. Your help is still needed.

As to have your to be much and a purifical and so for and so for a sold to be a sold to the formation of the

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PEECE

JULY 20, 1948

coordinator of information foreign nationalities branch GR RECEIVED GR 253 AUG 10 1942 253
PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY APEX BUILDING 153

The cable below was received by the Oresk Tflog of Rescents and Information, SO Resketeller Place, New York City.

PALLY SERVES PORTION NOTICE PUBLISHES TREPRINE STOP OF CA CAPACE
RECENTLY SECT BY GREATE STOP PASSAGE LANCE MATTER CONVOY NEAR
CHIES COLUMN NITE GREATE PARAMETERS THREE CHARLES INFRASION
OF EXITING LANDING STOP CRETAIN MEMBELSON ATTACKED ALBROST AND CHECAN
EMPACES DESTROYIES VIABLE ZILLING GREATE CHARLES STOP PARAMETER LANCE
OFFICERED SOO CAPACIES OF SHEET INCLUDING FORMER MATTER CHARLESS
PARAMETER MEMPERSON IN FOOD DISTRIBUTION CREEKS STOP MEMORY DESCRIPS
STYPHATION INLANG AS MELLINE STOP PROPES LITER OR MEMORY DESCRIPS.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

(mes co

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 3, 1942

CIT LO CHANGE

To: Mr. Kronthal

FROM: L. Talcott

SUBJECT: G. W. R. A.

GR GR 254 AUG 3 - 1942 254 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY APEX BUILDING 153

I found this clipping and this card clipped together, as is, in some file, a little time back, and think that it indicates that someone is upset as to who the head of the Greek War Relief Association really is.

The clipping refers simply to the Philadelphia Branch, of which Staphen Stephanou is the president.

The national officers, to which the card refers, are given on the letter-head of the organization; there is one in the unprocessed material-a letter from H.W. Davis about cost of shipping food. The cly change from the printed list is that the manager, or director, or whatever he was called, last year, has been replaced by Homer W. Davis, whose title wax is Executive Vice-President. - It seems to me that he and Skouras are the two people who really have to be indexed, in this connection. L. T.

. Drever

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

APR 2 1942

DIVISION OF PRESS INTELLIGENCE 304 COMMERCIAL BLDG.

NO.

SYMBOL

Inquirer (1) Philadelphia, Pa.

DATE

MIR 26 1942

\$12,000,000 Asked For Starving Greeks

Support for the campaign to raise \$12,000,000 for food and medical aid for Greece was urged last evening by City Treasurer Edgar W. Baird, Jr.. in a radio address commemorating the 121 t anniversary of Greek interestings.

the 121 t anniversary of Greek independence.

Contributions are received by the Greek War Relief Association, 1016 Walnut st. Stephen Stephano, president of the association, yesterday witnessed the sailing of the Jwedish ship "Sicilia" from New York, load ed with flour and medical supplied for Greece. The United Statest Great Britain, Germany and Italy have guaranteed the ship a safe conduct to Piraeus.

Stephan greek

PUBLISHER'S NOTE:

DOCUMENT(S) WITH THIS NUMBER(S) COULD NOT BE LOCATED.

1830 Plymouth Street GR AUG 2 1 1947
LEASE BATK BY TO HER BY
ALEK BUILDING 153

August 21, 1942.

Mr. Garleton D. Smith, General Manager, National Broadcasting Company, Trans Lux Building, Vashington, D. G.

My dear Mr. Smith:

I am sorry to learn that the New York office is not able to find time for a broadcast for Greek War Relief on the national network.

The Honorable Lincoln MacVeagh, whom I suggested as the speaker when I was talking to you about it, has been booked for Saturday afternoon by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) B. D. Meritt

B. D. Meritt.

c. o. i.	- F. NMASTER COPY
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FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR.

Aug 7 9 46 AM '42

SUBJECT:

Greeks

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION OF UNFORMATION OF UNFORMATION ON ALITIES BRANCH GRANCH GRAN

257 AUG 21 1942 257

The Greek-American Progressive Association held a Reference LIBRARY in Pittsburgh at the William Penn Hotel from July 26th to August 2nd.

While in Pittsburgh I looked into this conference, however discovered Dr.

Merritt was there on the 27th, so I presume he got all the information he wanted.

On Saturday, August 1st, they elected their president.

He is Dr. George Gavaris who received 89 votes to the 23 received by

Dr. Tenesopalis of New York. Dr. Gavaris has been their president heretofore and was re-elected for two years.

In my conversation with different delegates they told me they simply discussed questions pertaining to their organization; also that their membership is about 5,000. However several members did discuss the question of the Greek seamen with me and stated they understand this is not a problem for lodges to discuss but a question which should be decided between the American and the Greek governments. What they particularly resented was that the seamen were picked up without notice by the Immigration Department and in some communities they left bills and could not collect their wages. They feel the Greek seamen should have been given better treatment.

There was rejoicing among some of the Greeks to find that this problem was finally being settled.

* * * * *

Memo for the file submitted by BDWirth august 13, 1942.

GAPA convention in Pitsburgh CONFIDENTIAL

The eleventh convention of the Greek-American Progressive Association opened in Pittsburgh on Sunday morning, July 26. The themes principally discussed during the first two days were the cooperation of Greeks in America with the war effort of the United Nations, the sending of food and relief to Greece, the preservation and fostering among Greek communities of the United States of the traditional Greek religion, and the maintenance of schools for the teaching of the Greek language to creek children. During the speeches, particularly in that speech made at the evening banquet by the President, Mr. George Gavaris, the theme was repeatedly stressed that by being good Greeks, the Greeks in America could also be good Americans and contribute what was best in their heritage to the general development of American culture.

The formal opening was a religious ceremony in the Church of St. Wicholas in Oakland. This service lasted from 11:30 in the morning to 1:30 in the afternoon. There were special prayers for the King of Greece and for the royal family and special prayers also for the President of the United States. Four young boys were inducted as readers in a picturesque ceremony which involved clipping of the hair, and while the ritual was in progress, the officiating priest, the Reverend Germanos Polyzoides, adjured them to remember always to be good Greeks and to remember always that their nome must be a Greek nome. Those were about 700 people at the Church, the congregation being aivided about equally between the congregation men and women.

: ASE RETURN TO LIBRARY APEX BUILDING 153

Most of the delegates had arrived before the time of the banquet in the evening. There were about 200 delegates, properly speaking, though 800 people sat down to the banquet. Many had come with friends, wives and relatives. The banquet opened with a band playing the Stars and Stripes Forever as the officers and distinguished guests made their way from the entrance to the high table. The band then played the Star Spangled Banner and the Greek national anthem. The Archbishop of North and South america pronounced a blessing on the banquet and dinner was served. The speech-making began about 10:30 and lasted until about 1:30 in the morning. The speaker of the evening was maj. General James E. Edmonds, the commanding general of Camp Lee, Virginia. It is reported that the Department of State had been requested to send Mr. Wells to address the convention but that they turned the responsibility for providing a guest speaker over to the Army and that Major General admonds was selected. He delivered a very satisfactory speech, well received by the Greeks because of his warm tribute to their fight against the Italians and Germans. Professor Oscar Bronmer of Princeton spoke in English on the theme of unity among the Greeks of the United States. Uther speeches were made by His Excellency, the Minister of Greece, Mr. Diamantopoulos, and by Mis Excellency, the Greek minister of Education, Mr. Evangelos Sekeres. Both these official representatives spent a good part of their time speaking in Greek about the visit of the King and Frime minister to the United States and how satisfactory the results of that visit had been toward getting help and cooperation from the United States for Greece.

Mr. Mountanos, the editor of California, spoke on the theme of unity; the Archbishop of North and South America spoke in Greek with an expression of appreciation for the help the Society had been to him in his efforts to further the work of the Church; and the Supreme President, Ar. George Gavaris, spoke, giving a brief history of the Society and of its work in Americanization. The liberal point of view in Greek politics was represented by a speech from Mr. Basil Vlavianos, editor of The New York National Herald, though his speech was largely non-political. The toastmaster, Mr. Theodore Manos, verged very definitely onto controversial politics when he made impromptu remarks of his own in praise of the Dictator, John Metaxas, at whose name there was mild but only polite applause, and the glorious regime of the fourth of August, 1936. At the mention of this date there was no applause whatsoever. He made these remarks in his introduction of Mr. Sekeres whom he introduced to the audience as a member of the Government still in service who had been also a member of the glorious government of Metaxas. Mr. Sekeres was indeed a member of the government though not a Minister. His position was that of president of the Educational Council of the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Achilles Sakellarides informed me that the Reverend Germanos Polyzoides had recently been made the Bishop of Chicago, and Broneer confirmed his being a Bishop by noting that he wore the Bishop's vestments at the Church service on Sunday. The Bishop sat at the high table on the evening of the banquet. It should be noted that

neither Mr. Theofanides nor Mr. Michalopoulos was present at the banquet. If any distinction can be drawn with reference to the official Greek representation, it is that the Gapa favors the conservative royalist political atmosphere. My own impression of the meeting was that those present were tremendously patriotic with respect to Greece and the Greek people, but they were not much interested in the issue of the King. The liberal republican interest seems to center mostly along the Eastern seaboard. I talked with the Greek Minister, Mr. Diamantopoulos for about two hours on Monday afternoon, July 27. He insists that the plans for restoration after the war must not lie with any Greek committee or with any committee of Greek-Americans, but must be managed by a committee of Americans native born. He looks with great favor upon the formation of the new coordinating committee in New York of which Mr. Laird Archer is chairman. Incidentally, Mr. John Mantas was present at the convention even though Gapa has bitterly opposed his Pan-Hellenic Federation. This seems a thoroughly praiseworthy gesture of good will. Mr. Mant&s impressed me as a very capable and energetic man. In subsequent conversation with Mr. Diamantopoulos he told me that Mr. Michaelopoulos was going to return to London in about three months. I had assumed that Mr. Michalopoulos would be here permanently in charge of the Ministry of Information, but Mr. Diamantopoulos insists that Mr. Michalopoulos will return to London.

In private conversation with Vlavianos I learned that the Gapa extended an invitation to Mr. Lelys at the request of Mr. Sekeres.

Mr. Lelys has very little prestige himself so Mr. Sekeres insists

that Lelys be invited to all functions where he, Sekeres, has any influence so as to build up Lelys' prestige.

There was some talk in the lobby of the hotel about the Greek War Relief Association. Mr. Gavares insisted to me that it would never be completely successful until the Greek element in the New York office was divorced from domination by Ahepa. Mr. Vlavianos defended his editorial position against some very spirited argument from people interested in Greek War Relief in the Middle West. He claims that Greeks generally, in the liberal ranks, do not like to see their money, through the Greek War Relief, used to bring fame to Spyros Skouras and he claims furthermore that Greeks do not like to contribute their hard-earned cash when they see the Greek Government-in-Exile paying \$1,300 a month to so lazy and useless an individual as the Minister of Education. Inasmuch as the Minister of Education, Mr. Sekeres, puts in an appearance at every function where he can, the bitterness of his extravagant pay is constantly brought home to the Greeks and prevents their cooperating in a task which they think the government should help finance. The formal sessions, which began on Monday, were scheduled to last through the week with the election and installation of new officers on Saturday night. August 1.

At the headquarters of the Western Presbytery where I conferred with Dr. Snyder and Dr. Bibby

DIVISION OF PRESS INTELLIGENCE 304 COMMERCIAL BLDG.

SYMBOL

Press (I) Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAT-JUL 2 4 1942

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

RECEIVED

AUG 22 1942 PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY APEX BUILDING 153

Greeks' Convention

Begins Here Sunday
The Greek-American Progressive
Assn. will open a national convention at the William Penn Hotel



MW AGUL

with a banquet
Sunday night.
Speakers will
include Evangelos Sekeris, ofgelos Sekeris, of-ficial represent-ative of the Greek govern-ment in London and president of the Supreme Education Council of Greece for

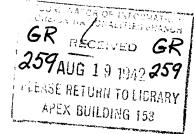
20 years.
Other banquet speakers will be Kimon Diamantopulos, Greek minister to the United States, and Nicholas Lelis, Greek consul general in New York

Greek consul general in New York City.

Major General James E. Edmonds, commandant at Camp Lee, Va., has been invited to give the main address.

Nicholas Moscona, Metropolitah Opera basso born in Athens, will sing Greek folk songs.

Purpose of the association is to promote and encourage loyalty and allegiance to the United States."



August 14, 1942

Mr. Basil Vlavianos
The Greek Daily National Herald
140 West 26th Street
New York City

Bear Mr. Vlavianos:

Last week The Johns Hopkins University received two small sheets, one called the Soffoodine Sun and the other, in Greek, called Erakleia. They were published by a Mr. Theodore Sophos who apparently runs a candy kitchen in New York. In the Greek sheet I observed that the Greek Daily National Herald once made some comment upon the symbolism which he employs, noting that it is characteristically Mazi in its ideology. Mr. Sophos went on to say that you received at least three letters in reply to your criticisms.

Judging from the sheets that I have seen, I gather that Mr. Sophos is a strange man, and I should be glad to see what you wrote about him if you can remember what issue of the <u>Herald</u> it was in and send me a clipping. I confess that I have missed it in my reading of the <u>Herald</u>. But even more than this, if you have kept the letters that came to you about Mr. Sophos, I should be very grateful if you can let me have them for a few days. I believe I would be even more interested in who supports Mr. Sophos than I am in him, himself.

I expect to write to you again later on today about matters we have recently discussed, but I want to get this letter off to you before the routine work of the day gets underway.

C. C. I F. WMASTER COPY Document Number
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Origina! Vlavianos
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Very sincerely yours, (Signed) B. D. Maritti

B. D. Meritt

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY august 6, 19 4 THE INTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION HEORHATIO RECEIVED **SEP** 23 1942 Dear Professor meritt PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRAR' The enclosed envelope, received by the university, was turned over to me. I am turning it over to you with the different notating in red pencil for your information. This crack pot caudy. maker seems to be a lone-führer who probably thinks his sheet is a good was to give him buriness publicity on the side -still we don't know who else is with him (this can be found out by the three letters allegally sent to thing see Year) and how extensively he distributes his

material, whom often.

The lasic ideas are of course the districts
established Ref Metaxas between democratic

corrupt-defeneate Athens and autockatic
virturus-strong Sparta: 2) modernized application
of this distinction and adoption of nazi principles
of this distinction and adoption of nazi principles
of this distinction and adoption of nazi principles
of slopens. Also 3) Auto-Sutish line giving the definite

impressing that Britain exploit ficeie, by false promises which make freee fight foolishly. — (1 and 2 could also be put the way: native precedent for adoption of haziron in freece).

You probably have come across this matter but it won't hust to bring it to your attention.

I with Kind greetings

Sincerely your

Fanos Monthoponlos





Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md.

· Library

(Index under

"Soffooding Sun"

MAY, 1942 - No. 3

Published by: Theodor G. Soffos, 1403 York Ave., N.Y.C.

Price: 3 Cents



DEITY OF THE RACE OF ERAKLES "ERAKLEIDAE"

From the summit of Olympos the God of Gods

He spoke, and awful bends his sable brows.

Shakes his Ambrosial curls and gives the nod

The stamp of fate and sanction of the God.

He cast the thunder with wrath and strength

To banish evil sin and crime from earth. High heaven with reverence the dread signal took

Olympos trembled, the earth shook!

LACONIX

The ancient Laconians never uttered three words where two would

suffice, and that is what has been called "Laconic" ever since.

Erakles, (Hercules) the son of Zefs, never made his permanent home in Peloponessos (with only a club and a lion's skin, always marching, conquering alone around the world. 'Know the twelve labors of Erakles?') but most of his descendants did. (See "The Return of the Erakleidae" in this publication.)

All the kings of Sparta (only 57) were direct descendants of Erakles. two at the time after Aristodemos (no royal monopolies) with a safe, steady supply in reserve (just in case). The ancient Erakleidae never dreamed that the day would come, (it came) when their descendants had to go to Asia for gods and prophets. Rome for emperors — Rome's colonies and their colonies for protection — charity (Kothornee! Who's bearing gifts now?) Denmark for kings — but they did! Or rather ignorant enough, corrupted enough, selfish enough to follow the unselfish patriots (fat-ri-oats) and now, just count (look at) the Ellenes, (and also the barbarians).

Unlike other cities of Greece, Sparta was never surrounded by walls, because walls made of bricks have more than often come down, (the walls of Athens, the Maginot line) while walls made of men have proved a very different problem for the insolent enemy. (Read history, not mine, yours, or his-tory).

Someone told Lycourgos once to establish a popular government in Sparta. "Go," said he, "and try it on your own family first." (A Spaniard tried it in Spain! A Frenchman tried it in France! ?).

When large sums were offered to a Lakedaemonian, on condition that he did not take part in the Olympic games (held in honor of Zefs and Erakles) he refused them. After he won, one put this question to him: "Spartan, what will you get with your victory?" The youth answered with a smile, "The honor to fight in the foremost ranks, before my prince!"

Charilaos, the nephew of Lycourgos, being asked why his uncle ade so few laws, replied: "To men of few words, few laws are made so few laws, replied: sufficient.

When a woman of another country told Gorgo, the wife of Leonidas, "You of Lakedaemon, are the only women in the world that rule the men," she answered: "The only women that bring forth

An acquaintance told King Theopompos that Sparta was preserved by the good administration of its Kings, "No," he replied, "rather by the obedience of their subjects."

"How many men are there in Sparta?" a youth was asked. Answered he: "Enough to keep bad men at a long distance!"

ΛΑΚΩΝΙΚΑ Θα γράφωνται Έλληνιστί είς τὰ Ἡράκλεια, ἐπίσημον **σονανον Ήρακλείδων, έδρα Σπάρτη.**

FOR THAT SPECIAL SALAD DRESSING!





BEST WINE VINEGAR

Ask Your Grocer "The Aristocrat of Em All"

P. S. Dionysos, (the God of Wine) had a word for it (EAT). Use it for your Salad Dressing and healthy tasty Foods that call for Vinegar.

THE RETURN OF THE ERAKLEIDAE.

About eighty years after the Trojan war, three brothers, Temenos, Kresfontes and Aristo-demos, direct descendants of Erakles (Hercules), with a large band of followers invaded the Peloponessos from where they were expelled one hundred years hence, and reconquered the country, dividing it among themselves. Ahaia in the north fell to Temenos, Messenia in the center to Kresfontes, and Laconia in the southern part to Aristodemos, but eventually the whole of Peloponessos fell under the control and domination of the warrior twin sons of Aristodemos, Prokles and Evristhenes, establishing their capital seat at Sparta. The Spartans called themselves Lakedaemonians, in honor of a former ancestor, an Erakleid prince named Lakedaemon. Their government was a dual monarchy, the kings being respectively descended from Prokles and Evristhenes. And now, with the occupation of the fortress Amyclae, that stood up, for more than 350 years against enemy attacks, Lakedaemon became the most powerful state in Greece.

At 850 B. C. arose Lycourgos, the most celebrated of ancient law givers. He was also of the royal Erakleid family, and upon the death of his brother, king Polydectes, he exercised supreme command in the name of his infant nephew Charilaos. His administration was the most wise and just that the Spartans had known, but his enemies raised a report that he was seeking the crown for himself, so he resolved to leave the country until his nephew becomes of age. During his absence he visited practically all the then known world from Spain to India. The young king came to the throne, but disorders did not cease. The Spartans missed the wise and firm government of their regent, and a party of the better sort, sent a message to Lycourgos, urging him to return. He first consulted the oracle at Delphi, and was hailed with the title, "Beloved of the Gods, and rather a god than a man". To his prayer that he may be enabled to enact good laws, the priestess replied that Apollon had heard his request and promised that the constitution he was about to establish should be the best in the world. Those

who may envy the power and deny the authority of Lycourgos as a man, could not refuse obedience to his laws, when thus enforced by the god. Upon his return he effected a great revolution in Sparta, with the consent and cooperation of the king himself.

The laws of Lycourgos lessened the powers of the kings and increased those of the people, but their chief aim was to secure the continuation of the state by making every Lakedaemonian a soldier. Thus Sparta was at all times an armed camp, where each man knew his hourly duty, and endured more privation in time of peace than in time of war.

Having completed his legislative work, Lycourgos secured its perpetuity by a sacrifice of himself. He declared that it was necessary to consult the oracle again, and exacted an oath from kings, senators and people that they would obey his laws until his return. He then went to Delphi, made offerings to Apollon, and received an assurance that Sparta should be the most glorious city in the world so long, as she adhered to his laws. Having transmitted this message to his countrymen, Lycourgos resolved never to return. He is said to have starved himself to death. The time and place of his death are unknown. Syrra, Ellis and Crete claimed his tomb, while other accounts declare that his remains were brought to Sparta, and that a stroke of lightning placed the seal of divinity to his last resting place.

The Spartans kept their oath for about six hundred years, and during the greater part of that time, Lakedaemon maintained the first rank among the Ellenic states.

And now, will the descendants of Erakles be ruled and led by their own leaders again, or succumb forever to the ever growing degene-rates and their foreign (royal-real-igious-racketeers) hypnotisers?

Read The Soffoodine Sun.

Facts without fear or favor.

ATHENS: GREAT (ORIGINAL) MOTHER OF DEMOCRACY!

No wonder! Our eternal international little great Polyanna has never missed yet, in destroying Greece, (and its own head) for the sake of Super-clever Demon-O-Cracy.

When Alkyviades, (while on a naval military expendition) was summoned to return to Athens, to face trial on a very serious charge, (the destruction of the Ermaea, and the burlesquying of the Elefsynian mysteries) he refused! One of his followers asked him. Did he not place trust upon his own country in rendering him justice? Alkyviades replied:
Never! I would not even trust my own Mother, unless she doesn't know
the difference between black and white! (Later, applying one of his clever tricks, Alkyviades pardoned, returned to Athens in command, to be dismissed again from command when the trick missed, and finally die a cruel death some where in Asia). But very many things have changed (bigger changes yet to come!), since the golden (boondoggling) days of Athens, (tyrant-criminal



(bigger changes yet to come!), since the golden (booldogging) days of Athens, (tyrant-criminal city of Greece), and arch-plotter chameleon Kothornos Alkyviades.

When you buy, or rather you will buy ORIENT DELIGHTS, you can break the seal, open the box, taste the goods!, if you are not perfectly satisfied you return it and receive your money in full! No sealed verdict, you are the sole judge; no questions asked, the manufacturer (and very justly) takes the risk.

ORIENT DELIGHTS ARE ORIENTS MOST FAMOUS SWEETS

DELIGHTFUL — — TASTE 'EM!

P. S.: -So sorry sour sweet sugar; We are on vacation for the duration, so just wait, and remember when it's over over here, over there, and all over!

In the mean time, while thinking of less candy or no candy, think more of salads and tasty sour foods made with ARISTO-CRACY-BRAND best wine Vinegar.

Soffos Sweets Service System, "Delight Makers" New York.

THE VANISHING MAN-HOOD!

Food for thought (daily for daddy)

Since cigarettes (and pants) give women all the beauty, health, pleasure and satisfaction they need, what can men, (modern moronix) give them, except the price for the cigarettes-pants, and things as valuable (bridge) noorishing (cocktails) and important? (politics).

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΝ ΟΡΓΑΝΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΗΔΩΝ

ΘΑ ΕΚΔΙΔΕΤΑΙ ΕΝ ΣΠΑΡΤΗ

TA NNEYMATA TON AGANATON

'Εφ' ὅσον μὲ κατηγοροῦν πῶς θέλω μεγαλεῖα, ἀναχωρῶ γιὰ ξένη γῆ ἄς λάδουν τὰ ἰνία. Πάλιν μαζύ σας εὐρίσκομαι ὧ ἔνδοξοι Σπαρτιᾶται! φίλοι, ἐχθροί, οὐδέτεροι, κηφῆνες φαυλοκρᾶται! Τὸ ἔργον μου ἐτελείωσε, πάλιν σὲ ξένη γῆ θὰ οπεύσω, τοὺς νόμους αὐτούς, ὅρκον ζητῶ νὰ τηρήσετε, μέχρις ὅτου πάλιν ἐπιστρέψω!

ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟΣ

Πιστός στούς νόμους καὶ τὸ καθῆκόν μου ἀναχωρῶ, διὰ παντὸς ὧ ἀγαπητή μου Λακεδαίμων! ὁρκίζομαι νὰ πέσω στὴν πρώτην γραμμὴ μαχόμενος ὡς λέων

Στὸν τάφον μου μὴ θρηνήσετε ὅλοι πανηγυρίστε! Κάμετε ὅρκον Ἱερόν, τοὺς νόμους τοῦ Λυκούργου νὰ τηρήσετε καὶ αἰωνίως αὐτῶν νὰ ἀμυνθῆτε!

ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑΣ

'Ο Ξέρξης ἔρχεται! ὁ μέγας Βασιλεύς! ἀνοίξατε τὰς πύλας!

καὶ ὅλας τὰς πύλας ἥνοιξαι ἐκτὸς τὰς Θερμοπύλας!
Οὶ βάρβαροι ἐκάλυψαν τὴν γῆ, τὸν ἥλιον τὰ βέλη,
τόσον ἀναρίθμητος ῆτο ὁ ἐχθρὸς ὥστε ὁ ἥλιος ἔπαυσε
πλέον ν' ἀνατέλη!

"Ητο ἔργον τῶν θεῶν νὰ γράψουν Ιστορία ἐκείνων τῶν θεῶν ποῦ ἔχασαν τὸν πόλεμον στὴν Τροία! Σπάρτη! λέγουν οἱ Δελφοί, θέλεις νὰ σωθῆς; θέλεις νὰ θριαμβεύσης;

θυσίας κάμε στούς θεούς, άλλωστε σύντομα θα πέσης! Εϊλωτας δὲν θὰ δεχθοῦν μὴ σκέπτεσαι ἀλέως! Μόνον βασιλεῖς καὶ ἥρωας ἀπαιτοῦν, αίμα τοῦ Ἡρακλέως!

Οὶ Σπαρτιᾶται ἔρχοντε! φωνάζουν οἱ 'Αθηναῖοι καὶ ὅλοι οἱ "Ελληνες ἀκολουθοῦν ἐπίσης κι' Θηθαῖοι; Τὰ ὅπλα των ἀμαχητή ὁ Ξέρξης ζητεῖ νὰ πάρη, κι' ὁ Λεωνίδας ἀπαντὰ, Ναί! ὁ ἴδιος ἀς ἔλθη νὰ τὰ πάρη! Ἡ μάχη ἐτελείωσε πέσαν οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται! τὰς Θερμοπύλας ἡνοιξαν "Ελληνες ἐφιᾶλται! 'Ο Ξέρξης ἀπ' τὸ μεθύσι του ἔκαψε τὴν 'Αθήνα, ἀλλ' ὅταν ἐξεμέθυσε, εἶδε κι' αὐτὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους του νὰ καίονται δίπλα στὴν Σαλαμίνα! Καὶ τώρα ὁ Ξέρξης ἀναχωρεῖ, ὁ Μαρδόνιος ἔχει τὰ ἰνία. κι' ὁ Μαρδόνιος στὴ Πλαταῖα ἡττήθη οἰκτρῶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Παυσανία!

Πάλιν ἐνεφανίσθη ὁ χρυσὸς ἀήττητον πυροβόλον κι' ἀκόμη ἐξακολουθεῖ νὰ κυβερνὰ ὑπὲρ πάντων παντὸς καὶ ὅλων;

ΤΡΙΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ

Χρυσὲς ἀσπίδες μ' ἔξωσαν μεσ' ἀπ' τὴν 'Ασία, ὁ παντοδύναμος χρυσὸς συνέτριψε κάθε 'Εθνικὴν θυσία! 'Ω, αἰώνιοι δημαγωγοί!... ρήτωρες ἐφιάλται!... θὰ ἔλθη ἡ ἡμέρα σας, σφαῖρες καὶ σεῖς θὰ φᾶτε! Ἡ 'Ελλὰς δὲν θὰ χαθῆ, πάλιν θὰ θρυαμβεύση, ὅταν τὰ τέκνά της ἀφυπνιστοῦν ἀπ' τὸν ὑπνοτισμὸν ἐθνικισμὸς πάλιν θὰ ἐπιστρέψη.

ΑΓΗΣΙΛΑΟΣ

(Σημ.: Χρυσὲς ἀσπίδες ἡνόει τὸν χρυσὸν τὸν ὁποῖον ὁ ᾿Αρταξέρξης ἐπλήρωσε εἰς τοὺς ρήτορας καὶ δημαγωγοὺς ᾿Αθηνῶν καὶ Θηθῶν ὅπως ἐξάψουν τὰ δύο ἐκεῖνα κράτη, καὶ κατόπιν ὁλόκληρον σχεδὸν τὴν Ἑλλάδα

όπως στραφή έναντίον τής Σπάρτης, οὕτως ώστε έξαναγκασθή ὁ 'Αγησίλαος νὰ ἐγκαταλείψη τὸν νικηφόρον ἀγῶνα ἐν 'Ασία ἐναντίον τής Περσίας, καὶ ἐπιστρέψη εἰς 'Ελλάδα καθώς καὶ ἔγινε. Τὰ χρυσὰ νομίσματα τής Περσίας ἔφεραν ὡς σήμα τὴν 'Ασπίδα.)

ΑΦΥΠΝΙΣΙΣ

Σπάρτη, ξύπνα! μὴν κοιμᾶσαι, ἢλθε πάλιν ὁ καιρος μὲ τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ Λυκούργου νὰ βαδίσωμεν ὅλοι ἐμπρός! "Ολοι οἱ μεγάλοι πάνοπλοι καὶ τρομεροὶ ἀπὸ σένα παίρνουν φῶτα πῶς νὰ γίνουν ἰσχυροί! Ἡ Ἑλλὰς σένα φωνάζει, γίνου πάλιν ὁδηγὸς μὲ τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ Λυκούργου νὰ βαδίσωμεν ὅλοι ἐμπρός!

Δήλ. 'Αφ' ὅτου ἥρχισεν ὁ πόλεμος, ἡ 'Αγγλικἡ κυριαρχία τῶν θαλασσῶν, δὲν ἐπιτρέπει τὴν κυκλοφορίαν ἐθνικιστικῶν ὀργάνων εἰς τὸ 'Ελληνικὸν ἔδαφος (ἀπατεών, ἄπιστος, ἀλώπηξ 'Αλθιών!) ὡς ἐκ τούτου τὰ δελτία «ΤΗΕ SOFOODINE SUN» καὶ «ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ» θὰ ἐκδίδονται ἀορίστως, καὶ οὐχὶ εἰς κανονικὸν μέγεθος, διαρκοῦντος τοῦ πολέμου.

ΕΛΛΗΝΟ-ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΟΠΕΡΕΤΤΑ

(SPECIAL ΓΙΑ RUM-ΟΙΌΥΣ) — 1831-1941 Πρόλογος: ΟΙ "Ελληνες ἔχουν πάντοτε τὸ λαβεῖν, κι' οι "Αγγλοι ἔχουν τὸ δοῦναι.

Λοιπόν, μάθετε ὅτι, ὅλα τὰ δευτέρια τ' ἄχουν γεμίσει μὲ λαβεῖν αι κλασικαῖ 'Αθῆναι! Καὶ τώρα ἀφοῦ σᾶς ἔδωσα τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν, σᾶς ἔδωσα καὶ τὴν Σμύρνην, μόλις τσακόσω τὸν κατεργάρη, αὐτὸν τὸν μπογιατζῆ, ἀμέσως θὰ σᾶς δώσω τὴν Νότιον 'Αφρική, Συρίαν, Λί-βανον (μπόλικο!)' 'Ιρὰκ καὶ Παλαιστίνην!

Μέρος Πρῶτον: — "Ελληνες, γρήγορα ταχθῆτε μὲ τὸ μέρος μου, ἀν θέλτε νὰ σωθῆτε καὶ ἀπὸ ὅλους σας τοὺς ἐχθροὺς νὰ ἀπολυτρωθῆτε! "Αλλωστε, οΙ Ρῶσσοι θὰ πάρουν τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν κι' Ίταλοὶ τὴν Σμύρνη! Ἡ δὲ 'Ελλᾶς τελείως θὰ χαθῆ, ὅταν ὑπογραφῆ εἰρήγη! Καὶ ὅλα αὐτὰ τὰ χάφταν οΙ ταλαίποροι, σὰν μῆλα, σῦκα, βερύκοκα καὶ ρόιδα. Γι' αὐτὸ τοὺς "Ελληνας ὁ κοσμος ὀνόμασε τῶν Λόρδων αἰώνια κοροϊδα!

Μέρος Δεύτερον: — Έγὼ γιὰ σᾶς ὤ «Ελληνες κάνω κάθε θυσία! Καὶ σᾶς ὑπόσχομαι ὅτι τὴν Πόλι σεῖς θὰ πάρετε καὶ ὅχι ἡ Ρωσσία! 'Αλλὰ νὰ μένετε πάντοτε μικροί, κουτοὶ καὶ ἀστοιχείωτοι γιὰ νὰ σᾶς προστατεύω! Καθώς καὶ τόσους ἄλλους, καθώς γνωρίζετε δὲν σᾶς κοροιδεύω! Έν τούτοις βλέπω ὅτι μὲ τὰ δαίμονο-καραβάκια σας μοῦ μπήκατε στὸ ρουθοῦνι! Καὶ τώρα πάντοτε ὀνειρεύομαι ὅτι στὴ θάλασσα βασιλεύουν οἱ «Ελληνες, καὶ στὴν ξηρὰ οἱ Οδνοι!

Μέρος Τρίτον: — Καὶ τώρα οἱ Οδνοι βασιλεύουν στὴν ξηρὰ κι' Βούλγαροι στὴν Θράκη; Οἱ δὲ ἀγάδες (ἔξυπνοι φωνακλάδες) ποῦ μᾶς (τοὺς) φωνάζαν ἀδελφοὺς ἔμᾶς (αὐτοὺς τοὺς κουτούς) ραχάτ, ραχάτ, (ράϊχ- ραχάτ) ρουφὰν τὸν ναργυλέ, κι' "Ελληνες ρουφὰν φαρμάκι!

Έξτένσιον "Εξτρα έξ' "Ελληνο-'Αμερικανικής: 'Επικεφαλίδες: 'Ο ένθουσιασμός τοῦ 'Ελληνικοῦ λαοῦ ἀπερίγραπτος ἐπὶ τῆ ἐμφανήσει τοῦ 'Αγγλικοῦ Στόλου! (Ξύπνα μεγάλε Ποσειδών νὰ κάμης τρικυμία! Τὴν τριαινά σου τὴν δωρήσαμε σὲ Καίσαρος ἀποικία!)

Δυστυχῶς δὲν Εχομεν ἀρκετὸν χῶρον εἰς τό πτωχὸν αὐτὸ δελτίον πρὸς ἐξακολούθησιν τοῦ δράματος.



ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΠΑΤΡΙΩΤΙΚΗ ΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΙΣ ΕΔΡΑ ΣΠΑΡΤΗ

Μέλη: Έλληνες ὑπήκοοι, ἰθαγενεῖς, μέλη τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς φυλῆς τριῶν γενεῶν καὶ ἄνω, ἀκόλουθοι τῶν νόμων τοῦ Λυκούργου.

ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ Γ. ΣΟΦΟΣ, Ίδρυτής καὶ Ήγέτης.

Ζ - Ζεύς: Η - Ἡρακλῆς: Α - Ἡριστόδημος: Λ - Λυκοῦργος: Λ - Λεωνίδας. "Ανωθεν ἀετοῦ σύμπλεγμα ἐκ τῶν Π. Ε. Προκλῆς εὐρισθένης (Ἑλλᾶς Πρῶτον) δίδυμοι υἱοὶ ᾿Αριστοδήμου, ἐξ᾽ ὧν ὁ δικέφαλος ἀετὸς συμβολίζων τὴν διπλὴν μοναρχιαν τῆς Σπαρτης.

'Ο «Έθνικὸς Κήρυξ» έδημοσίευσεν ὅτι ὅλα εἶναι ἀντιγραφή ἀπὸ ξένο ἔκῶν μου κινημάτων ὁ «Ἐθνικὸς Κήρυξ» ἔλαβεν ἄνω τῶν τριῶν ἐπιστολῶν. Πόσας έδημοσίευσε; Μά δὲν ρωτᾶτε ἄν συμφέρει; Οἱ θρασεῖς συμφεροντολόγοι λάτραι τῆς ἀποικίας τοῦ Καίσαρος καὶ τῶν Σενεγαλέζων, ἐνόμισαν ὅτι καὶ εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν περίπτωσιν ἀντιμετωπίζουν τὰ αἰώνια μωρά, (νὰ συμβουλεύουν!

ποτέ δέν θέλουμε ν' ἀκοῦμε. "Ωστε κστηγορώ (σᾶς λέγουν οἱ κόρακες) ὅλους τοὺς

άρχαίους "Ελληνας πολιτικούς καὶ φιλοσόφους; (πα-ραφροσύνη!) Πράγματι: Οἱ ἀρχαῖοι ᾿Αθηναῖοι ἢσαν τόσον εξυπνοι και πατριώται ώστε: τὸν ἐντιμώτατον πάντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ᾿Αριστείδην ἐξόρισαν! (ἀπαιτήσει τοῦ προδότου Θεμιστοκλέως) τὸν Κίμωνα ἐπίσης! (ἀπαιτήσει τοῦ ἐκφύλου Περικλέως) τὸν Μιλτιάδην κατεδίκασεν (ἀπαιτήσει τοῦ μπαμπά τοῦ Περικλέως Ξανθύππου, τελείως δργανωμένη συγγενειακή σπείρα συκοφάτων καί άπατεώνων, άπό γενεᾶς είς γενεάν, συμπεριλαμβανομένου καὶ τοῦ ἀρχισυνομότου, Αλκιβιάδου διότι ἀπέτυχεν είς μίαν έκστρατείαν, τὸν στρατηγὸν Φωκίωνα καί. δπαδούς του ἐδολοφόνησαν, (ὅπως οἱ νεώτεροι τὸν Γούναρη καὶ όπαδούς του, πρὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν τοῦ πτερωτοῦ φυγάδος Γεωργίου ΙΙ, διαταγή τῶν ὑψηλῶν ἀντιπροσώπων τῆς ἀποικίας τοῦ Καίσαρος καὶ Σενεγαλέζων!) ἀν καὶ μετενόησαν όταν ἐπανέλαβον τὰς αἰσθήσεις των, ὁ 'Αριστοτέλης έξορίσθη μόνος του, καθώς είπε διὰ νὰ προλάβη τους 'Αθηναίους είς τὸ νὰ ἀμαρτήσουν ἐναντίον τῆς φιλοσοφίας, (σχεδιάζοντες να τὸν ἐξορίσουν)

Ο Φωκίων, σπανίως συνεφώνησε μὲ τοὺς 'Αθηναίους, διότι ἔβλεπετὸ βάραθρον εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον ὁδήγουν τὰς Αθήνας, καὶ μαζύ, δλόκληρον τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Τὰ Ἐθνικὰ ἐγκλήματα τῶν ᾿Αθηνῶν είναι τόσα ἄστε δικαίως αὶ ᾿Αθῆναι θά ἔπρεπε νά ὀνομασθοῦν «Ἡ κακοῦργος πόλις τῆς Ελλάδος».

ΕΞΗΓΗΣΙΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΟΥ

θνος. Είς ἀπάντησιν του ζητήματος τούτου, και τῶν φαντασιωδῶν ἐπαναστατινὰ ἀπειλοῦν!). Δι' ὄσα ήμεῖς ἄλλους κατηγορούμε, ἀκριδῶς γι' αὐτὰ

June 17 1941 To the Editor of the "N. Y. World Telegram":

So the flying government of Greece under Mr. Tsouderos asks for our moral and material support? That's wonderful! Now suppose we do start with moral support, that is sympathy, consolation and encouragement to the flying fugitives, will his Majesty's flying Viceroy and the latter's

Prime Minister (such stupendously sad and comic spectacle!) receive our letters uncensored by His Majesty's government? Will they? Please answer.

I firmly believe that, anyone with an ounce of intelligence, common sense, patriotism and knowledge of Greek history. ancient and modern alike, in George Glyxburg's place before the German Army crossed the Greek frontier, could have made every one of the real mortal enemies of Greece, dance at the palm of his hand, but, ... alas for Ellas! ...

England fights for freedom and democracy! (preposterous!) Will she grant us some of it, to write, not what she wants, but what we want to our pitiful ex-King and his serpents, who forced Greece to commit suicide solely for the preservation of the sacred British Empire?

George did carry out (as he promised to the Greek people) Metaxas' entire program to the end! The miserable

Sincerely, THEODORE G. SOFFOS P. S. If I would be smart and clever like the rest, democracy, I could mingle with Plutocrats, Kings, Dukes, Counts and Lords, my letters would be published in headlines with type as long as a Mexican bull's horns! . .

«ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΤΡΑΓΩΔΙΑ»

Καὶ ποίος ὀνειρεύθη ποτέ ὅτι ὁ ἔνδοξος Παπάγος μόλις ἀπέλθη ὁ Μεταξᾶς θὰ λειώση, θὰ σδύση σάν τὸ κερὶ κι' ὁ Τόννη ("Ηντεν) θά γίνη μάγος; Ναὶ ὁ Τόννη, τὸ ὤμορφο παιδὶ καὶ τ' ἄξιο παληκάρι πού ψάρευε στὴν "Αγκυρα καὶ 'Ισταμπούλ (γιὰ τὸν

Τζών Μπούλ) χωρίς νὰ πιάση ψάρι! Μάς (τούς) πούλησε κουτόχορτο, Τουρκόχορτο, βρωμόχορτο καὶ μπόλικο κρυθάρι!

Νὰ ρεμβάζη τὸ νευρόσπαστο καβάλα στ' άλογο κι' ὁ Τόννη στὸ χαλινάρι!

Καὶ ὁ Γεώργιος γίνεται πτερωτός, σφραγίζει τῆς 'Αθηνᾶς τὰς πύλας,

πρός τοῦ θερίσσου τὰ κρύα ἀσφαλή νερὰ (ΟΗ ΜΥ LORDS!)

πετά σάν ἀετός, οὐχὶ στὰς Θερμοπύλας! Λοιπόν, ὁ Τόννη (ὁ χένσομ) ποῦ τοὺς είχεν ὅλους **ἔτοιμους, νέον κόσμον καὶ παλαιὸν ἰνκλούδιγκ τούς**

έγνώριζεν ότι μόνον στὰ σωκάκια τῆς 'Ασπασίας καὶ Περικλέως (τοῦ ἐκφυλέως) αίωνίως πᾶνε κι' ἐρχοντε φαβάδες, φαγάδες, φυγάδες, φωνιάδες, φωνακλάδες!

Καὶ ἐν τούτοις ἡ 'Αγγλία νὰ εἶναι καλὰ (ἀκόμη γαυγίζουν τὰ κνώδαλα) καὶ ὅλα θὰ γίνουν μέλι παράδεισος καὶ γάλα!

μεγάλην, πλουσίαν! ἔνδοξον καὶ κρατεράν, σύντομα οἱ Λόρδοι θὰ κάμουν τὴν Ἑλλάδα! Καὶ τότε όλοι θ' ἄχουμε έργασίαν διαρκή να τρέφουμε τὴν γελάδα

νὰ παίρνουμε μεῖς οἱ ἔξυπνοι τὰ κόπρια (ὡς πάντοτε) κι' Λόρδοι σύν ὄφοις) τούς μόσχους καὶ τὸ γάλα! Ζήτω άνισορροπία! 'Αρλούμπα καὶ Φυλλάδα!

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Δοκιμάσατε, Τέρπουν! ΤΑ ΛΟΥΚΟΥΜΙΑ τοῦ ΣΟΦΟΥ ἐξέχουν!

SOFFOS CANDY

1403 York Avenue,

New York, N. Y

SEPTEMBER, 1941

This Copy Printed in U.S.A.

PRICE: 5 CENTS

Quegust 13, 1942 For FNB Filo

MEMORANDUM: Left-Wing Sympathies and Interests Among

American Greeks

Greek-Americans and Russia

CP

The conflict between the idea of $soviet_{RECEIVED}$ GR

Russia as an ally and the idea of SoviAUG 141942 260

Communism as an enemy is not a very present issue in the mind of the average American Greek. He does not feel that Communism, either from without or from within, offers any threat to his country's identity and independence comparable to the threat of Facism. His sense of security in this connection has been further strengthened by news releases from Moscow, releases which even the New York daily Atlantis, a thoroughly conservative paper which supported Metaxas in his stand against the "Red Menace" of 1936, cannot ignore. The Atlantis, for example, necessarily expressed its pleasure when Russian broadcasts formally spoke both of Russia's gratitude to Greece for being indirectly responsible for the failu e of last year's German attack, and of Russia's eagerness to share in the relief of the starving Greeks.

Russian statements of a policy of non-interference in Greek internal political affairs are, moreover exactly what Greeks the world over would like to hear from certain other of their allies. The following item is quoted from the

Greek daily Ephemeris of Alexandria, Egypt:

The Moscow radio is again occupying itself with the attitude of official Russia towards Greece. Axis propaganda asserts that Russia sought to impose Communism on Greece. The announcer categorically stated that Greece is one of the few countries which receives exceptional consideration at the hands of Russia, which will never interfere in its internal affairs and will respect the wishes of its people who have proved themselves one of the most heroic in the world.

The Greek workingman who wants to believe that Russia is not only a present ally but a friend for the future turns to such statements with hope. They serve to strengthen his belief that among the experiences which he, or his mother-land, has endured or may yet endure, Communism is unlikely to prove the worst.

The Spartacus Club American Greeks with Communist sympathies find their headquarters at the Spartacus Club, 269 West 25th Street, New York City. The Spartacus Club is a well-established workers' organization offering social and recreational facilities combined with opportunities for indoctrination. The club is affiliated with the International Workers Order, and has served also as a branch of the Workers Alliance, Greek Local 87. It operates the Spartacus Restaurant and, under the name of the Greek-American Workers Educational Federation, it conducts a variety of educational projects. New York is the Spartacus Club's only important base, but its members and representatives can be found in other cities throughout the United States.

P According to information received early this year, the president of the Club was Constantine Contogenis, Nicholas Boubous was its vice-president, and Demetrios Christophorides its treasurer. Alexander Hadgis and Alexander Karanikas were listed as advisors.

GR. 49 Melas

The Tribune The management of the Spartacus Club interlocks with that of the weekly <u>Greek-American Tribune</u> (Hellino-Amerikanikon Vima), which is the only "party-line" follower among American-Greek newspapers. Boubous and Contogenis are, respectively, the president and the secretary-treasurer of the Proodos Publishing Company, which issues the <u>Tribune</u>. Christophorides is the paper's editor; he is a liberal

journalist who was drawn into the fold about four years ago when, on account of his Popular Front activities, he lost his post as an associate editor of the Greek republican daily, the <u>National Herald</u>. The <u>Tribune</u> at that time was called <u>Eleutheria</u>; it had been preceded by the <u>Embros</u> and that in turn by the <u>Voice of the Worker</u>, which carried the history of Greek working-class journalism in America back to 1918.

At the present time the <u>Tribune</u> follows the "line" very much as does the <u>Daily Worker</u>: its editorial emphasis is on the need for a second front. In Greek matters it has been active in support of the cause of Greek merchant seamen; and it continually attacks those officials of the Greek Government-in-Exile whom it considers to be Fascist hold-overs from the totalitarian regime of Metaxas. It is believed that two of the <u>Tribune's correspondents are actually more influential</u> in determining the paper's policies than is its able and energetic but by no means fanatic editor. These correspondents are Panos Charisades, who writes a column called "As I See It," and N. Oikomakos, who covers the Chicago area.

The management of the <u>Tribune</u> appears to have little direct influence over the Greek trade union leaders, although it interests itself in election campaigns in unions which have Greek-speaking members. Although most of the paper is published in Greek it carries a number of articles in English and each issue includes an English editorial. The <u>Tribune</u>'s circulation is not confined to New York but reaches members of the Spartacus Club in other parts of the United States.

Fur Trade Greek Communists are strongly organized in the leader-

snip of unions of fur workers, waiters and hotel workers, seamen, and to some extent also in the painting trade. The Pur Workers Union, C.I.O. Local 70, is made up exclusively of Greeks. Its leaders are S. Leondopoulos, a lively and effective speaker, and John Vapheiades. Vapheiades is an influential member of the Furriers' Joint Council, C.I.O., with which his union is affiliated. He has recently served two years in jail because of activities connected with the Council. When he and Irving Potash, director of the Council, were released in February, 1942, they were welcomed back as heroes in the pages of the Tribune. A feeble opposition to the Fur Workers Union is provided by an A.F.L. union, Local 22385, called the American Federation of Fur Workers, but its membership is too limited to make it of any significance. Out of some 2400 Greek fur workers employed in New York, Local 70 of the C.I.O. claims 1500 as its members.

To strengthen Greek opposition to the Communist control of the industry and in a sense to provide a counter-balance to the Spartacus Club several Greeks prominent in the fur trade both as employers and as labor-leaders established an organization known as the Hellenic-American Loyal Club. George Volanis, president of the A.F.L. local, is likewise president of this club. Some of the leaders of the club have from time to time been labeled Fascist; but the activities of their organization so far as they have been observed may perhaps better be called hyper-patriotic.

The concentration of Greeks in the food industry has Hotel Workers led to the appearance of a number of Greeks as labor leaders in this trade. The principal New York locals which have a considerable Greek membership and some degree of Communist-inspired

Greek leadership are enumerated below.

The president of Local 302 of the Cafeteria Workers Union,
A.F.L., is Constantine Dritsas. Dritsas has been described as a
"tired comrade" whose main interest is in his salary. He is said
to be a capable organizer, but it is believed that he is much less
a doctrinaire Communist than the secretary of the same local, Sam
Cromberg.

In Local 6 of Hotel Workers, A.F.L., the only paid Greek official is reported to be a certain Harris, an old Communist follower. He quarreled with the Communists three years ago, it is reported, but did not break with them. Local 6 has a large revenue, but does not, it has been charged, provide any comparable protection for its members. Opposition within the union provides indications that a campaign against the Communist leadership may be getting under way.

Local 16, A.F.L., is a waiters' and waitresses' union of Broadway workers. Its paid officials, Greeks and Jews, are for the most part progressives rather than Communists. The leader of the Greek Communists in the local, Zacharias, was defeated in the elections of last April and only a single Communist official was elected. Within Local 16 the Communists maintain a club of their own, called the Square Deal Club.

In Local 89, A.F.L. Cooks in Restourants, there is a substantial number of Greeks smong the members.

Local 1, A.F.L., Waiters of East Side Manhattan, was originally composed of Jewish waiters. Since 1934-1935, however, it has included a large number of Greeks and Italians. Its leading official said tobs authorism Communist of long standing; he is Gentili, an old compade supported by the Greek leaders, none of

whom hold paid positions.

In Brooklyn there are a few food worker' locals with minor Greek leaders, but none of these exercises as important an influence among Greek workers as do the men already noted Among the unpaid Greek leaders in various parts of the country there are, however, some who are of considerable importance. In Washington, for instance, the waiters' union was led until recently be a very efficient follower of the party line named Demetracopoulos who was f reed to withdraw from his position as a result of the exposures of the Dies Committee.

General Communist The great activity which has been apparent Activity since the change of the Communist party line in June, 1941, has affected Greek whokers all over the United States. Communist influence has been particularly apparent among the Greeks in Chicago and Detroit, in the Pittsburgh and Ohio steel centres, among Greek miners and among Tank workers in the food and shipping trades in San Francisco. There has been very little organized opposition to this trend. In fact, except among the Greek miners of the John Lewis group and in the waiters' and waitresses union, Local 16, noted above, there has been almost no leadership for Greek workers beyond that which the Communist party has provided. situation is the easier for the organizer because most Greek workers - like many others from Southeastern Europe - have had only a limited acquaintance with anything resembling a liberal trade union tradition. It is noteworthy however that

in New England Communist influence seems to have had little influence among Greeks, though of late a determined effort has been made to penetrate the textile workers' unions.

Shipping Trade The unions mentioned above are part of the general scheme of labor organization in the United States, and their Communist associations are not specifically Greek. The situation of the Greek Maritime Union is somewhat different. Because a large proportion of Greek seamen in the United States are transients rather than citizens or resident aliens, the Union has been directly affected by political conditions in Greece.

Seamen's unions in Greece have for some time included considerable elements called Communist. These elements were sent underground by the repressive measures of the Metaxas regime, but they reappeared readily in any country to which the dictator's arm could not reach. The Communist indoctrination of the seamen, both in Greece and in foreign countries, was hastened by totalitarian measures, for in pre-war days seamen who complained of working conditions were apt to be sent into island exile as communists whether they were connected with the party or not.

The Greek Maritime Union, which revived the name of a small union in Greece which had been supressed because of its

CONFIDENTIAL

Communist character, was established in the United States under the auspices of the Spartacus Club in the winter of 1940-1941. About 600 out of a possible maximum of 3000 Greek seamen in the United States are said to belong to the Union. Among its leaders are Gregorios Gregoriades, Anastasios Zervas and Anthony Ambatielos. At the time of its establishment it was part of a general offert to keep workers, and seamen in particular, from cooperating in a capitalist war. After June, 1941, however, its policy changed; it is now concerned with keeping Greek seamen on their ships, and with the effort to obtain reasonable working conditions for them.

The Greek Maritime Union has not received full recognition as a bargaining agency from the Greek governmental authorities in charge of merchant shipping in American ports. At the present time it is in process of strong tening its position by means of affiliation with the International Transport Workers Federation. One of its leaders has gone to England for the purpose of arranging for this affiliation and also for an alliance between the New York union and the Union of Greek Seamen based on Cardiff, Wales. It is understood that these arrangements have now been agreed to, in principle, in London. The affiliation with the International Transport Workers Federation will of course creatly increase the Union's usefulness to its members. The

CONFIDENTIAL

Federation is actively engaged in a campaign for the establishment of minimum standards of wages and working conditions for merchant seamen belonging to all the occupied countries. The present grievances of Greek seamen in these connections are legitimate and unquestioned. Their satisfaction, through the efforts of the International Transport forkers Federation, and the association of the Union with the latter organization should serve to minimize, if not remove, / such Communist leadership as remains in the Maritime Union.

The position of the Communist party in Greece Communism in Greece today has no direct bearing on the labor policies noted above, but is of interest both to Greeks and to Americans for its possible influence on post-war settlements. In spite of the scattered character of the information reaching the United States, it seems certain that the Communist underground organization of the dictatorship days is now serving a double It has enabled the party to maintain its existence, and at the same time it is serving as a means of harassing the invader. Whether there is any connection between those activities and the querilla bands fighting in the Greek mountains is not known. It happens, however, that the clearest indications of sabotage and uprisings planned by the Communist party come from northeastern Greece, where

- CONFIDENTIAL

the guerilla forces under Major Douras have been most successful in attacking the occupying forces. The extent to which the Communist party may be able to provide a rallying ground for the anti-Axis struggle in the villages of Macedonia can hardly fail to affect the party's position in post-war Greece.

Communism in Greece reached its greatest strength in January, 1936 when out of a total of nearly 250 deputies the party elected fifteen members of the National Assembly. This modest representation produced decisive results. In the same elections, the first held after the restoration of the monarchy under King George II, the Venizelist Liberals won a notable victory, but they failed to secure a clear majority over all the other parties in the Assembly, and it seemed that the balance of power rested in the hands of the fifteen Communist members. The addition of these votes to those of the Venizelists would have meant that a conservative monarchical Government would have been forced to legislate by means of a republican or at least a strongly liberal Assembly.

This was the nature of the "Communist threat" as a result of which, seven months after the elections, the Metaxas Government dissolved the Assembly, declared martial law, and abolished the Constitution. From that time up to the outbreak of the Italo-Greek war, liberals and Communists alike met the same fate at the hands of the totalitarian regime. Thus - as has been noted above in connection with the seamen - many persons were driven further to the Left that they would have been inclined to go had constitutional safeguards been preserved.

CONF.DENTIAL

Greek-Americans, even though they themselves never suffered under the dictatorship, are as a rule well informed as to its methods and frequently know in detail how the measures which it employed against organized labor affected their families and their friends. Metaxas advertised Communism as the antithesis to totalitarianism. Communism, Greek workers may therefore be inclined to feel, must certainly be the working-man's most secure refuge. The problem of how to deal with the belief in this antithesis, long and carefully fostored by all Axis interests, is of course by no means peculiarly Greek. But in the case of Greece the hands-off attitude already noted as expressed by Russia increases the complexity of the situation. This attitude makes it appear desirable that the other allies of Greece should take no less clear and friendly a stand on the question of Greek internal politics.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE:

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August 14, 1942

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

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APEX BUILDING 153

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILEY:

With the assistance of Mr. Basil Vlavianos, editor of the <u>Greek National Herald</u> of New York, I have acquired a preliminary list of men whose family connections associate them with the Island of Crete and who are now serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

In this preliminary form the information is inevitably incomplete, but I attach here the names as they have come to me, arranged in a chart which shows our knowledge to date and which indicates the extent of information still desired.

This inquiry can very easily be pushed further and with the same assistance, similar inquiries could be set in motion for young men in the Army, or for that matter, for young men in any walk of life whose family associations would connect them with any given part of Greece.

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B. D. Meritt

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILEY:

On Wednesday, August 5, I conferred for about two hours and a half with Mr. Basil J. Vlavianos in his office at the <u>Greek</u>

<u>Daily National Herald</u> in New York.

Mr. Vlavianos plans to run regularly a column showing the names of American Greeks who are soldiers or sailors in the armed forces of the United States. This feature of the Greek Daily National Herald is offered as a way of showing the prominent part which the American Greeks are playing in the United Nations' war effort. Field representatives of the Herald are being instructed to call this feature to the attention of Greek communities throughout the country, and it is expected that relatives of the boys in the service will be anxious to see that their names are included on the roll of honor. There will be, in each case, an indication of from what part of Greece the family has come to the United States.

Mr. Vlavianos reports that letters frequently some to him from Greek boys who want to volunteer for commando service. These letters usually give in detail the story of some tragic oppression on the part of the Germans or Italians directed against relatives still in Greece. The volunteer as a rule offers his services for the sake of getting vengeance. I have requested Mr. Vlavianos, and Mr. Vlavianos has agreed, to send these letters to me, and I have agreed that a brief and appropriate acknowledgement will be sent from our office to the writer.

Through Mr. Mandolinakis, Mr. Vlavianos is obtaining a list of the Greek boys from the New York area whose families come from the Island of Crete. Mr. Mandolinakis is the President of the local New York chapter of the Pan-Cretan Union. This list is being obtained ostensibly for publication in the Mational Herald, but I expect to receive a copy of it before August 15.

B. D. Meritt

BDM:mfk ec - Mr. Poole

MOST SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILEY:

You will remember that on August 14 I gave you a memorandum of my effort to obtain the names of young mem of Greek descent in the United States Armed Forces, with particular reference to family background in the Island of Crete. On August 20 I received a memorandum from Colonel Donovan saying that he wished me to continue such inquiries.

At the present time, names of young men who enter the services are being published in the Greek-language newspapers. Our volunteers are reporting these to our Branch and I now have a considerable additional file. I wish to call attention to a coming meeting of the Pan-Hellenic Federation of America. This takes place in Detroit on October 28, under the presidency of John Mantas whom I know. There will be a wide representation of more than 350 Greek organizations, many of them united because of a common point of origin in the old country. The purpose of the convention is to consider means of increasing the contribution by Americans of Græek origin to the national war effort.

I could attend this meeting and speak with the leaders of these organizations, and I feel confident that they would be willing to let me have the names of young men in service who come from their particular localities in the old country. One might, for example, get lists of Ikarians, of Dodecamesians, of Arcadians, and so forth. I am under the impression that Colonel Bonovan wishes me to proceed with contacts which I have in this direction, but I wish to raise the question with you because there is certain information that another branch, I suspect of our organization, is already engaged in similar inquiry.

The Saloniki Greek Press, reported on August 13 that the Archbishop of the Greek Church of North and South America has sent circulars to the Greek communities asking that they write down the names of Greek boys serving in the American Aray. A Greek friend of mine in town tells me that this request was made with intimation that the information was desired by a branch of our government. Alan Granston's office in C.W.I. was much interested and, I understand, attempted to learn what branch of the government it was. Their expert on the foreign press, Mr. Constantine Poulos, who is himself of Greek descent and whom I know well, reported to me that he had been unable to find that any branch of the government had initiated the request. Naturally I did not tell him my suspicion that it

was one of the branches of our own off, e of Strategic Services.

The Church has a wide influence and can undoubtedly collect many names from all over the United States, but the editor of the Saloniki Greek Press implies that local priests will probably not exert sufficient energy to make complete reports.

I attach here for your inspection a copy of an album prepared by the Armenian General Benevolent Union. It shows the young Armenians in service as of May this year. Undoubtedly the Union now has many more names and I could perhaps make a useful contact with the Executive Director, Mr. Levon N. Zenian. The idea of the album seems to me sound, and I should like to suggest it to the leaders among the Greek organizations. The Greek National Herald in New York has already done something in this direction.

I raise the question whether I might not work better in closer lisison with the other branch of our office, if in fact they are gathering similar material and encouraging organizations among the foreign nationality groups to supply it to them.

B. D. Meritt

Washington Sunday Star, August 10, 1942

Greeks, Undaunted by Axis, Resolved on Final Victory LEASE REJURN TO LIBRARY

Starvation Is Widespread and Executions Many, But Fires of Independence Burn Bright, as They Have for 25 Centuries

By Andre Michalopoulos,

Greek Minister of Information.

Only a few weeks ago, in fact on the 14th of June, 127 people were shot by the Germans in the Greek Island of Crete, which was the scene of the last gallant stand made by the Greek and Allied forces against the Axis invaders in May, 1941. At the head of a group of men among those condemned stood George Papalakis, a school teacher. To those who were with him and who were about to meet their death he said, "I have spent my life teaching the children in my care to believe in freedom and now that my hour is come I win gladly die for it; long live Greece, long live the King. God speed the Greek forces fighting abroad." And as the Nazi firing squad leveled their arms at them these men all sang the "Hymn to Liberty," wnich is the Greek national anthem.

The reason for which these ordinary citizens of Crete died—among them the Mayor of the small town of Heraklion and his family, two leading lawyers, an automobile tire salesman, several store-keepers, all good citizens of the usual type one finds doing business in the main street of any small town—or rather the reason given by the Germans for shooting them summarily without trial—was that they were aiding and abetting the guerrilla bands which are successfully operating in the highland fastnesses of that rugged mountainous island.

When one talks of total war one usually refers to the kind of warfare which the Germans have brought back into the world out of the Middle Ages. It is warfare which does not confine itself to the operations of armies in the field, but which brings death and destruction and pestilence and starvation and utter misery wherever it is waged.

Nazi Warfare Merciless.

COORT!

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In total war as the Nazis understand it there is no mercy and no respite for any one, no distinction between soldier and civilian, between men and women, between men of fighting age and the old and young. Bombs crash down into cities, ruining the homes of the rich and the poor alike, in many cases homes which it may have taken a lifetime of patient labor to build up. In this total war invading hordes of ruthless and savage soldiers have occupied nearly the whole of the continent of Europe, despoiling the fair lands which they have taken of all their products. That is Hitler's famous "new order" of which he is so proud—the horrible regime which for the citizens of this magnificent and prosperous land of America it would be hard to imagine even through the distorted prism of the most gruesome nightmare.

But I am not proposing to write now about the "new order," but a war of total sacrifice, the complete and absolute sacrifice of a whole country, of a whole nation in defense of a principle which it has held more sacred than life for over three thousand years. And it is because the Greeks have truly valued their freedom more than their individual lives that the nation, although very small, has thrived and prospered and kept its honored place among the nations of the world.

Italian Envoy Flaunted.

When in October, 1940, the Italians, who were supported by their German master, presented an ultimatum to Greece the refusal of which signified invasion, the Premier, who in that one moment truly represented the will of the whole Greek people, flung a contemptuous "No" in the face of the Italian

In that hour Greece a small country of 8,000,000 inhabitants, faced the armies of a nation of over 50,000,000, while behind the Italians, hidden in an ominous cloud of Nordic mist, lay the threatening might of the German Reich. A total war had begun.

The vast Pindus range of mountains, which became the center of the operations, is desolate, rugged and trackless. It has the most beautiful scenery in the world, but it is grim territory, especially in winter, for fighting. Rocks rising five wax and weven thousand feet high, precipices, chasms, rushing torrents, deep snow and bitter cold, no roads for motor transport and often no bridges. This was the ground upon which the small Greek Army had to organize its defense against a dastardly attack delivered without warning. The army went forward eagerly enough and met the invaders, but no army can fight for long if it is not supplied, and in this crisis the inhabitants of the mountain villages of Pindus truly saved their country. For the women, the old men and the children of those villages marched out and carried food, supplies, stores and munitions to the troops at the front over ground which no army supply service could have mastered in so short a time.

Civilians Saved Day.

In long lines these humble people marched for 10 or 12 hours at a stretch, carrying heavy packages on their backs, in order to give the soldiers of Greece food for their courage and food for their guns. And there is no leader's name, no commander's skill, no hero's bravery deserving of more praise or honor than those humble, nameless folk whose magnificent courage thwarted the Italians and who were determined that Greece should never die.

Now Greece has been overwhelmed by the Nazis. This small country of 8,000,-000 inhabitants has, it is true, been overwhelmed by the machinery of two empires, and yet Hitler has sustained his first serious defeat on Greek soil. It is a serious defeat, not only because the Greek resistance vitally disarranged the strategic plans of the Axis powers, but also, and chiefly, because the stigma which attaches to the brutal manner in which this peace-loving nation was overrun without any valid reason other than that of slieer lust of conquest, is one which Germany will never be able to erase from her history.

There is no doubt that, strategically, Greece's six months of resistance against the Italians and her further seven weeks of stubborn fighting against the Germans on the mainland and in Crete was a serious blow to the Axis. For Hitler sent Mussolini out on what he thought was an easy expedition of conquest in order to lay his hands on the harbors, the airfields and the islands of Greece early in November, 1940, and from there to launch a violent attack on Egypt and the Middle East at a time when the British and imperial forces were not fully prepared to receive it.

Couse of Struggle Changed.

Thus in this field of operations the Greek resistance against the Axis powers changed the whole course of the war and the happy turn of events in Syria, Iran, Iraq, with their effect upon the policy of Turkey, was a direct result of Greece's action.

Furthermore, the valuable time gained by the Greek resistance held up Hitler's plans for the invasion of Russia, which he could not attempt with the rear of his armies exposed, and thus a sufficient delay was afforded Great Britain and America, not only to send adequate material aid to the Eastern front, but also to acquire a further pulssant ally in the Russian winter, the disastrous effects of which were sorely felt by the Germans.

The punishment meted out by the exponents of the "new order" to the Greek people for their crime in defending their land with so much stubbornness has been indeed feroclous.

The German armies marched down from the north burning, destroying and plundering. In Macedonia, the Bulgarians, who were not even at war with Greece, came in on the heels of their masters and laid waste the land. They turned out over 70,000 peaceful farmers from their villages and farms and massacred well over 10,000 Greeks in the northern provinces. Today starvation is rampant in Greece, particularly in the big towns.

The following is an extract from an official report, confirmed by the representatives of the International Red Cross who recently visited Athens:

"The Greek people are literally dying in the streets from hunger. Every morning large lorries patrol Athens and the Piraeus, taking away the bodies of those who have died in the streets—many of them unidentified. They are buried in a common grave without coffins, owing to lack of timber, and also owing to lack of means of the poorer people.

lack of means of the poorer people.

"According to the official entries in the municipal registers (from October 1, 1941, to January 26, 1942, i.e., four months), the number of deaths in Athens and the Piraeus rose to 30,000. This figure, says the Greek Red Cross, is not accurate, because many families do not disclose the deaths in their homes, in order that they may not be deprived of the ration cards for the meager and irregular distribution of food. On the basis of special investigations, deaths during the above period should be reckoned to have reached, if not to have exceeded, the figure of 40,000-a great many of them children; that is, an average of 350 daily, which is eight times the normal mortality figure."

That is the price that Greece has had to pay for her loyalty to the cause of freedom, and yet there is not a Greek who regrets the decision that was taken—the only one in keeping with the traditions of the country which have prevailed for 25 centuries.

GR AMERICAN DEFENSE TO ALDIES ER AUG Aug 19 12 32 PM COCRDINATOR OF INFORMATION P.O. Box 160 CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TEL.: KIRKLAND 7600 EXTENSION \$44 Museum of Comparative Zoology Oxford Street Cambridge, Mass. August 17, 1942.

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Dr. B. D. Meritt Office of Strategic Services Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meritt,

Professor Demos' reply to the request for information about the Hellenic World and Mr. Demeter came in today and I enclose a copy of his letter, together with the Progress Report for the first half of August.

If I can be of any further service please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

Lullan gresem

Ludlow Griscom

LG/DAS

Dear Mr Griscom,

Your note reached me here in the country, where we are staying till September 9. As for the Hellenic World, we have been receiving it all along, and I did make a special reference to it in my very first report.

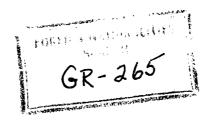
The Hellenic World is published monthly. So far as I can judge it has no special political program - of course it is in favor of the war; but essentially it addresses itself to the younger Greeks, who were born in this country, and have a veneer of U. S. culture. Its contents are chiefly social news: about dances, parties, sports, clubs - so far as the Greeds are involved in these. Recently, the Hellenic World organized a dance for Greek service men; the dance took place at the Coply Plaza. Also, the Hellenic World has urged more visits by Greek priests to Greek service men at camp. In short, the Hellenic World is stronger on the accent of human interest, than of public policy.

My own judgement of the Hellenic World from reading it steadily the last few months, is that it is a trivial sheet. I should judge that Mr. Demeter publishes it for the sake of publicizing himself. He has political ambitions - he has served in the Mass. Legislature, and has held high office in the Ahepa; also he is running a school on parliamentary law. I have known Mr. Demeter from the days he was an undergraduate in Harvard. He is the self-seeking adventurer type, somewhat a quack, and not very able - even in furthering his own interests. Through his paper, he aims at keeping his name in the public eye.

Of course, all this is very confidential. Perhaps you will have this letter typed for the benefit of Dr. Meritt.

Yours very sincerely,

(signed) Raphael Demos



August 19, 1942

Read Lewis, Bsq. Common Council for American Unity 222 Fourth Avenue New York City

My dear Mr. Lewis:

In studying the Greek-language press I have been anxious, where possible, to determine the figures for the circulation of the various papers. I have found such figures given by the Department of Justice sometimes with reference to the Common Council as the source of the information. In particular for certain of the papers in which we have an especial interest, I have found the following tabulations:

Atlantis	15,000
National Herald	14,660
Ethnos	3,900
Nea Cenea	5,000
California	6,000
Saloniki Greek Press	5,875
Hellenic World	18,600
Ethniki Enosis	5,000
Detroit Greek Tribune	6,500
Estiator	3,683
Greek-American Tribume	5,000

Some of these figures differ so such from figures supplied to us from the business offices of the newspapers themselves that I thought it might be worthwhile to ask you if you have some other source from which you learn how large a circulation is. I must confess that I do not have complete reliance upon the unofficial claims of newspaper editors; but the curious thing in this case is that some of the estimates they have given

us fall below your figures, though I should expect an editor of being rather more interested in showing as large a circulation as possible.

Any help that you can give in enabling us to solve this problem will be very much appreciated.

With many thanks, and with cordial greetings, I am, as ever,

Sincerely yours,

Righed) B. D. Moritt

Benjamin D. Meritt

BDM/1c

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....

memo from information supplied by Dr. Nicholas Mavris, of the Dodecanesian League; 8-20-42 (his letter attached)

KARPATHOS SOCIETIES

Organizations of Greeks from the Island of Carpathos, or Karpathos (Dodecanese): not to be confused with organizations connected with Carpatho-Russia

KARPATHOS SOCIETY "OMONIA" c/o L. Vassilakis 266 Hicks Street Brooklyn, N.Y.

(founded unofficially after 1929; officially in 1932)

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EDUCATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF APERITANS OF KARPATHOS 401 Main Street Wheeling, W. Va.

(This society cooperates with the "Omonia"; there are about 100 members of the two societies)

KARPATHIAN EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION (K.E.P.A.)

Chapters as follows:

P.O. Box 52 General Post Office Brooklyn, N.Y.

v P.O. Box 451 Logan, W. Va.

2610 Warwood Avenue Wheeling, W. Va.

P. 0. Box 638 Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Eastle, Pa.

, c/o Leonidas Manolakis Warren, Pa.

(There are about 300 members of this society; it was founded in 1928. Both "Omonia" and "K.E.P.A." are members of the Dodecanesian National Council. One or another of these groups is sometimes called the "Karpathian Educational Society of Greek Descent.")

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3, Village Park

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Peof. B. D. Mezitt Washington D.C.

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La' perju rui do ailus opposesores rue 16p1'za' 100, -II H Karpathian Educational Proprenive association nº K.E.P.A. idecta 201928 1'Ext 70' 6/4 New York City: P.O.Box 52, General Pot Office Wheeling W. VA 20: wheeling W. VA. 2610 Warwood tve. dogas. W.VA. P.O. Box 451 Pittsburg Pa. P.O. Box 638 davinas ou ist 1' Ejo truspa 610 New Castle Pa. rou onois du exw , m' dicidentiv. Ta' pièju aux nepinos 300 K'u Duovoia "1' u "K.E. P. A" Fud pefu ros Dodecanesian hational Council.

> Mairort noidepios dia uade njupopopias, dialijus pena Gijiuus xantigus 1' liihpuis en esantidus

Telephone: Watkins 9 - 4200

With the conflinents of

Basil Vlavianos President The Greek Daily "National Herald"

140 West 26th Street New York, N. Y.



Pranslation from the Greek.

us to write this editorial.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR.

Editorial in the NATIONAL HERALD, Greek daily of New Auto 26k, 9 04 AM '42 issue August 21, 1942 coordinator of information

SIR MICHAEL PALAIRET'S UNFORTUNATE WORDS.

While the Norwegians and the Dutch publicize the exploits of their fleets, the Yugoslavs the heroic guerrilla warfare waged by Draja Mikhailovitch, the Poles the activities of their army at the various fronts, the Belgians and the Czechoslovaks their acts of sabotage and their passive resistance, it seems that the most important concern of the Greek Government in London continues to be the praise and publicising of King George (of Greece) and the stabilization of his position for the future. Anyone, who follows the events cold-bloodedly and objectively, is unfortunately.

COLPELLED, much to his regret, to arrive at this conclusion.

COLPELLED, much to his regret, to arrive at this conclusion.

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We shall confine ourselves to mention only one, which compels

The Greek Government has sent us from London, through its Washington Information Office, a lengthy telegram of approximately one thousand words, dealing with the presentation of Sir Michael Palairet's credentials and with the speeches delivered on that occasion.

For all those who are anxiously looking forward to hear about the situation in Greece, and learn what measures the Greek Government may have taken to alleviate the misery of the Greek people, for all

those who eagerly look for news relating to the activities and exploits of the Greek Army and Navy and to the manifold resistance of the Greek people, expecting to see such news adequately communicated and presented mainly to the American press, for all these people the expensive telegraphic dispatch we publish on another page of this issue in a Greek translation, does not contain anything justifying the expense of its dispatch. Neither the fact that Sir Michael presented his credentials can be considered a significant event, nor do his words add a single iota to what repeatedly has been said and written about Greece, even by the British Government itself and by so many other prominent, and by far more important than Sir Michael, Philhellenes in Ergland. One might ask whether Sir Michael's utterances were worth going into the expense of a postage stamp, when his words are compared to what is said and written every day about Greece without the Greek Government sending them to us even by mail.

Why the Telegram Was Sent.

Why, then, was this costly telegram communicated to us by the Greek Government, when it is supposed that it should avoid every unnecessary expense, since, only a short time ago, it (the Greek Government) declared that it has no funds even for the shipment of food supplies to Greece? The answer is a very simple one: the telegram was dispatched for the same reason, for which in the past also innumerable similar telegrams of one and two thousand words were sent to us, transmitting the text of addresses delivered in praise of King George (of Greece), or

those who eagerly look for news relating to the activities and exploits of the Greek Army and Navy and to the manifold resistance of the Greek people, expecting to see such news adequately communicated and presented mainly to the American press, for all these people the expensive telegraphic dispatch we publish on another page of this issue in a Greek translation, does not contain anything justifying the expense of its dispatch. Neither the fact that Sir Michael presented his credentials can be considered a significant event, nor do his words add a single iota to what repeatedly has been said and written about Greece, even by the British Government itself and by so many other prominent, and by far more important than Sir Hichael, Philhellenes in England. One might ask whether Sir Michael's utterances were worth going into the expense of a postage stamp, when his words are compared to what is said and written every day about Greece without the Greek Government sending them to us even by mail.

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describing the tea parties and banquets attended by His Hajosty; or other insignificant (meaningless) events, often harmful to the Greek cause.

Let us see, however, what, after all, Sir Michael's address contained so as to justify its immediate telegraphic transmission. Here is what it said:-

Sir Michael, who, in common with Sir Sydney Philip Waterlow, the British Minister who preceded him in Athens, has against him his completely scandalous support of the August 4th fascist dictatorship and all the sorrowful sequels deriving therefrom for both the Greek people and Great Britain, Sir Michael availed himself of the occasion of the presentation of his credentials to give some advice to the Greeks: Speaking on behalf of his Government, the British diplomatist said, among other things, that "all the Greeks whether at home or abroad, whatever their political opinions will rally to their King and their Government for the presecution of the war and the liberation of Greece," and that they may be counted upon to avoid "any speech and action which might undermine the unity of the Nation and consequently serve the purpose of the enemy who wish to see the Greek people divided and quarreling among themselves."

This is why the Greek Government has hastened to spare no expense for the transmission of the above mentioned words of the British diplomatist, whic, in our opinion, go beyond the limits of decorum, and dictate to us the obligation to formulate certain questions - expressing our surprise - not any more to the Greek Government, but to the British Government, in whose name Sir Michael spoke.

duestions expressing our surprise. Not only because we are interested at least as much as the British Government is interested to win the war, not only because we have always been and continue to be loyal and sincere friends of Great Britain, but also because we feel confident that, at least on this particular point, we interpret the opinion of the democratic world, both here and in Greece, who have always proved, by their acts and their innumerable sacrifices, their love and devotion to Great Britain and the ideals she stands for.

To Our Friends, the British.

After thanking, then, first Sir Michael for his advice, we consider it indispensable to say the following to our friends, the British:-

Don't you think that you have become the victims of bad suggestions when you consider that advice, such as that Sir Michael wanted to give, should be given to the Greeks? Don't you feel that it is an unbearable insult for the Greeks, who have sacrificed and are still sacrificing not merely their 'political opinions,' but everything — yes, everything, in the full sense of the word — for the successful outcome of the war, when you allow persons, utterly unsympathetic, because of the improper attitude they maintained towards the Greek people, to offer advice, which would have been suitable only for peoples, who, because of political quarrels, failed to perform their duty in the war? What more did you want the Greek people to do? What greater sacrifices did you want them to offer? How much more united did you want them to be?

Do you know of any other people, who can show a greater legree of unity in the prosecution of the war, and a more uniform, and bonding and unshakable determination to win, than the Greek people? How can such things be uttered, and, patricularly, on behalf of the British Government? To what do these untimely and insulting recommendations refer? Is perhaps the British Government seeking thereby to stop every criticism of the Greek Government's acts? Or do Sir Michael's words refer perhaps to the claim formulated long ago by the Greek people, both at home and abroad, that AT LEAST THOSE, of whom it is certain that they believed and still believe (no matter whether they do not manifest if openly today) in principles contrary to those for which so many sons of Greece and of Great Britain have been killed and are still being killed, that AT LEAST THESE PERSONS be ousted from the (Greek) Government and Army and alienated from the Treasury of the Greek Nation? Or do His (Sir Michael's) words tend to stop the protests that are heard, because the Greek Government has not done this immediately, willingly and fully, thus causing distrust regarding its sincerity?

Those Who Prejudice the Struggle.

Does, by any chance, the formulation of these claims harm the struggle? Or do Sir Michael's words refer perhaps to the claim also formulated in Greece and abroad that the Greek Government do everything, not in words but in deeds, to create the certainty that any new political englavement of the Greek people after the war is absolutely BARRED? Or is perhaps the foc strengthened by every though and concern of the Greek people to assure their political freedom after the war is over, or by every criticism and suggestion made to the Greek Government? But, if such be the view

of the British Government, why does it maintain the British Parliament, why does it consider sacred the freedom of the Bress, why does it tolerate criticism of its own acts? If, on the other hand, such is not the British Government's view, we are then entitled to ask what impression would have been created among the British people, had, reversely, the Greek Ambassador, on the occasion of the presentation of his credentials to the British King, expressed the hope of his Government that the British people.... "whatever their political opinions will rally to their King and their Government for the presecution of the war?"

Or, must we perhaps assume the Parliaments, freedom of opinion and diplomatic tact and the respect of public opinion, while being indispensable for the British, are superfluous for the Greeks, as was evidently believed by Sir Michael Palairet and Sir Sydny Philip Waterlow, when they scandalously supported the fascist dictatorship in Greece, instead of exercising, on the contrary, their influence towards restoring the liberties of the Greek people and the principles, which, for centuries now, Great Britain stands for?

We sincerely believe that Sir Michael's words have been most unfortunate and such as to expose the British Government to grave misunderstandings with the Greek people, who are not a second-class people, but one of the very first class, entitled, therefore, to claim the respect of their principles and sentiments to an exactly equal degree as any other people, and abhorring every effort tending to suppress their sentiments, no matter wherefrom such effort may originate and in what manner it may be manifested.

Great Britain, would, we think, have pursued a much more realistic policy and would have served much more effectively the common cause and she would have indisputably solidified much better the infinite sympathy the Greek people manifestly cherish for her, had she tended her ear with sincerity to hear how the hearts of her seven million friends in Greece beat, and what these hearts really desire. Of her friends, who fought like one man, and "irrespective of their political opinions," by her side, and who are still fighting and hiding the British in their homes and are doing, together with all the other Greeks, indeed everything they can to support her struggle, which is the struggle of everyone of us. And after having verified this, Great Britain should rather have exhausted her influence so that the desires of the Greek people might be respected, instead of utilizing AGAINST THE GREEK PEOPLE the slogans used only by those who have reasons to be annoyed by the expression of the popular sentiment.

B.I.B.

(Basil J. Vlavianos)



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STARE!

September 2, 1942

Memorandum to: Mr. DeWitt C. Poole

From: Murray I. Gurfein

Subject: Thomas Karr

Herewith are some corrections to his earlier memorandum sent in by Thomas Karr. The corrections were not solicited, but have come in spontaneously.

M. I. G.

Cory to Colonel Amoss

DEST AVAILABLE DOI

THOMAS H. KARR

September 1, 1942

Mr. Gurfein:-

The changes I mentioned on the phone yesterday c ncern Michelopoulos and Stephanides. They now hold, respectively, the ministries of Information, and Mercantile Merine. There had been talk that Michalopoulos would hold the Foreign Affairs portfolio, and at the time I wrote those pages I understood that to be the case. Tsouderos, however, decided to retain that portfolio himself, in London.

Stephanides had busied himslef with a Greek information office here in New York, when he arrived. That has since been taken over by Michalopoulos; Melas continues, apparently to be Ste hanides aide.

Very truly.

(Signed) Tor Karr

Theophanides Bytu

from Murriay Gurfein, who got them from a friend of his - Tom Carrwho is active in the Greek colony.

aug. 22,1942

Notes on Greek Personalities Presently in America. --

Michalopoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has a financial backgroung, having held a substantial interest in a French Aircraft factory, with a name sounding similar to "Aeravion". He also had a large interest in the American outfit which built and operated the Athens water-supply system. His politics, even during the Metaxas regime, always appeared more neutral than fanatic. Tsouderos, the Premier who was recently here with the King, and who is an Anglophile almost to the extent of being a British stooge, would not have given him this post if any doubts existed as to his loyalty. The one exception to this rule of thumb is the following character,

Maniadakis, who was Metaxas' Minister of Public Security and whose rather excellent nation-wide secret police organization kept things running smoothly during the rougher Metaxas days. In this post, Maniadakis was in a fine position to learn a lot of things about a lot of Greeks, and I have heard it said that some of these things were about Tsouderos, possibly explaining why Maniadakis continued to hold his portfolio after the fall of Greece, why he continues to receive \$600.00 a month salary while living at Buenos Aires, Argentina, although his title there was Minister Plenipotentiary. At this writing he may not still have the title, but he does have the salary. One of Maniadakis'closest lieutenants was the next fellow,

werminga s, John, who arrived in this country shortly after the Greek Army and Air Missions were established at 37 Wall Street, (next to the British P. C.). Mermingas, who was well known to the various officers of the Missions, arrived with authority and letters of credit to purchase air-raid, fire-fights ing, and other such emergency vehicles and equipment. However, the officers were constantly pointing out that he had never been an actual known official of the Government, and there was nothing to indicate that he came here in an official capacity. He seemed rather to be playing the role of a commission agent representing the Government as buyer. He still lives in New York, and has always seemed to have an abundance of available money. Arguments of a serious nature were precipitated several times at the Mission's offices when it became apparent that Mermingas was posing as an official agent connected with the Mission, which he never was. Mermingas, who though untutored has a keen brain, is said to hove been very close to Metaxas, certainly to Maniadakis, and he could have held a Ministerial post if he had wanted it. He preferredto use his connections for personal gain in a private capacity.

Cotzias, Constantine, now living at 24 E, 82nd St. with his wife and daughter, (sons Peter and George are at Harvard) was Governor of Athens, under Metaxas. He is a big, rough capable and brainy fellow who held a demogogic appeal for the Greek masses. He was sent to greet Hitler in an official capacity, once, and since then there have been many accusations made that he was pro-Nazi. At all events, he was an out and out Metaxas man. I have visited his home here, after unexpectedly meeting his daughter at Water-

bury at a mutual friend's home. Every indication seems to be that notwithstanding his sentiments before Greece was attacked, immediately Greece got into the war, he thought and acted in a very loyal way. His older son, George, fought at the front in the Albanian mountains until the Germans broke through. His daughter served as a nurse at a base hospital. Cotzias is known to have made a tour of the Macedonian frontto bolster morale. He appears to have escaped the incoming Nazis by a matter of hours. With the aid of British agencies and after many months, the family came here. At his home on New Year's eve, 1941-2, I was introduced to one Eliopoulos whom I recognized as on of two brothers now under Federal indictment for dope smuggling; also there was a character named Diakos who is well known to have been a close confidenteof Metaxas and a staunch pro-Metaxas writer.

Droulias is a young chap who married the daughter of Helis, Louisiana oil man. Droulias held a post as leader of a unit of the Metaxas youth movement. I met him one evening at the St. Moritz where I was having dinner with Geo. Skouras. Droulias and his wife, a tall, very attractive blonde came over to the table to greet Skouraswho, after a while, began kidding the wife for her lack of sympathy with the allied cause. Droulias and his wife own a substantial interest in the Scotch distillery making House of Lords and King's Ransom. Not long after this chance meeting, I was invited to attend a meeting of "prominent" Greek youths who headed Greek-American societies here. The meeting was held at the offices of the Greek War Relief Society at 730 5thave., and most of the boys that turned up for it, 8 or 10 of them, ware were friends of mine. Droulias was the chairman, and he began to outline a plan for organizing the Greek youth in this country, but

on a more cultural plane than the organization in Greece. His ideas were vaguely expressed, but what he was seeking was unity among the Greek-Americanyouth of the country. I passed the word around that such an organization would fing little favor with the majority of Greek youth, that there was no point in it, that it would be compared to other foreign organizations and its purposes, such as they might be, would be misunderstood. The meeting was adjourned and after another meeting at Droulias'home, which I did not attend but which my friends did, the idea was dropped. The idea seems to have had the sanction of Consul-General Lely whose love for me since then has undergone a slight diminishing. Droulias, I understand, is now broadcasting to Greece from here on one of our prop programs. He also uses the name Droule.

Stephanides, who is now Minister of Information and was formerly Minister of Mercantile marine is a close friend of Tsouderos and unquestionably pro-ally, although he does not seem to have had any experience qualifying him for either post. His present assistant is Melas who came to this country in April or May of 1941, as a corporal and aide to Col. Papatheou who was sent here to purchase horses and mules for the Greek Army. Melas has left a family behind in Greece.

and prior to that was owner of certain Greek mines. He is in this country with his young daughter, and I met both of them recently at the Rye home of Geo. Skouras. Unsavory rumors which may be without foundation have been circulated as to his integrity in the post he occuried. It is commonly agreed he had no experience to qualify him for the job.

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: L. Talcott

DATE Aug. 28, 1942

To: R. Rohman

SUBJECT: Greek Labor Leaders

A little additional information on this subject was given us yesterday by Constantine Poulos, Chief of Press in the Foreign Nationalities Division of the Office of War Information:

Paul Denis 512 West 179th St., New York, N.Y. This man is the associate editor of the magazine, Billboard, and one of the editors of the Greek monthly,

the Hellenic World, of Boston. Poulos reports that he has acted as a mediator in various disputes, and is well liked by both sides, particularly in the restaurant trades.

John Poulos 20 Mall Street Lynn, Mass. Brother of Constantine Poulos. He is the president of the North Shore Industrial Council (C.I.O.), which includes all C.I.O. unions in Massachusetts north of Boston.

He has served on various state-appointed boards, especially in connection with minimum-wage adjustments. Strongly anti-communist.

Further: Poulos strongly confirmed the information supplied by your contact, to the effect that the real power behind the policy of the New York communist weekly, the Greek-American Tribune, is Panos Charisiades.

With respect to John Vapheiades, Poulos remarked that he is undoubtedly the most influential of Greek labor leaders. He noted that the technical charge on account of which he spent two years in jail had to do with an attempt to coerce witnesses who were appearing in a graft case. His conviction, however, strengthened his position as a communist martyr.

I had the impression, on talking with Poulos, that both Denis and John Poulos might at some time prove useful contacts.

L.T.

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August 29th, 1942

Dr. T. Leslie Shear, The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Dr. Shear:-

I have your communication of the 27th instant, and am glad to be offered the opportunity to give you some information regarding the Greek-language newspapers in South America.

It is over five years that I left Argentina, and, although I have kept in touch with my friends in that part of the world, there may be certain facts that may have failed to come to my knowledge. For this reason, the information I will give you may not be as complete as I would have liked it to be.

As far as I know, only four newspapers in the Greek language appear in South America, all of them in Argentina. They are:

1) Patris, published every Wednesday and Saturday.

2) Hellas, also published every Wednesday and Saturday.

3) Atenas, published every Wednesday.

4) Neos Cosmos, published every Friday.

At the time I was in Buenos Aires, there were only two papers, namely Patris and Acropolis. The latter has since changed its name to Atenas. Hellas is in its fourth year, and Neos Cosmos, the most recent addition, is in its first year.

Before going into any details as to the relative importance of these publications, I have to point out that the Greek communities in South America are not as numerous or as compact as those in the United States and Canada. The "Guia Social y Comercial de los Griegos en la America del Sur," published a few years ago in Buenos Aires by Mr. Plato Philippides, may give you the best idea about the number and occupations of the Greeks living in the South American Republics. Mr. Philippides is no more in Argentina, but if your Institute cares for concrete information about the Greeks in South America, I would suggest that they write either to the Greek Legation in Buenos Aires, or to Mr. Demetrio Dandolo, Callao 264, Buenos Aires, asking for a copy of the Guide.

Most of the Greeks in South America live in Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, Bahia Blanca, Berisso and Banfield, Argentina, in Montevideo, Uruguay, in Valparaiso, Santiago and Antofagasta, Chile. There are, of course, Greeks scattered all over the Continent as far down as Patagonia, and as far up as Venezuela, or the Altiplano of Bolivia. But for the purposes of your survey, the Greeks of Buenos Aires and Montevideo, and to a lesser extent, those of Valparaiso and Antofagasta count.

Contrary to the Greeks in North America, their fellow-countrymen in the Southern hemisphere are, in their vast majority, workmen and cigarette sellers - in newsstands or kiosks. Comparatively few wealthy Greeks are to be found in Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Valparaiso. Those in Buenos Aires have been divided among themselves seeking the leadership of the Community or aspiring, prior to 1936, to become the Honorary Consuls of Greece, when, for one reason or other, the regular diplomatic representative of Greece was absent.

The oldest newspaper in Buenos Aires has been the Patris, founded in 1924 by Mr. Neocles Triantaphyllides, a young intellectual from Constantinople, who is the author of a historical treatise "One Hundred Years of Free Life" (In Greek) and of a study under the title "The World Economic Crisis." Mr. Triantaphyllidis remained the publisher of Patris until 1930, when he left for Alexandria, where he served as Secretary of the Orthodox Patriarchate. In 1936 he came back to Buenos Aires, as Private Secretary to Mr. Vassilios Dendramis, the first Minister of Greece to Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

On Mr. Triantaphyllides' departure, Mr. George Paraskevaidis, also a remarkable writer and poet, became the publisher of Patris, having remained at the head of the paper until 1933. Difficulties of a financial nature obliged Mr. Paraskevaides to sell his interest in the venture to Mr. Athanasios Bairakliotis, a native of Volo, Greece, who had played an active part in the affairs of the Greek Community of Buenos Aires, having been considered as the mouthpiece of Mr. Demetrios Dandolo, a former Acting Honorary Consul of Greece, a former President of the Greek Community of Buenos Aires, and a life president of the Greek Educational Society of Buenos Aires "San Demetrio."

During the time Messrs. Triantaphyllides and Paraskevaides were the editors and publishers of Patris, the paper was considered the only one of importance in South America - among Greek circles - and numerous Argentine Philhellenes contributed articles to it. Its editorial policy was a liberal, democratic one, both these gentlemen belonging to the Venizelist party. Mr. Paraskevaides was influenced by socialistic ideas to a certain extent, but the paper, under his management, followed a policy more or less similar to that of the "Eleftheron Vima" of Athens, of which Mr. Triantaphyllides, on his return to Buenos Aires in 1936, became a part-time correspondent.

With the coming of Mr. Bairakliotis to the helm, things changed. Mr. Bairakliotis had been employed by the First National Bank of Boston Buenos Aires Branch, in the Greek Section of its Foreign Remittances Department. It seems that he places monetary considerations above everything else, even at the expense of the principles he claims to profess. Although he was a man of the Dandolos group in local politics, which group was also a Venizelist group, when another group of Greek business men tried to monopolize the communal and consular affairs of Hellenism in Buenos Aires and Montevideo, Mr. Bairakliotis rallied to their side with some of his friends, betraying his old connections.

The Onassis-Konialides group, through various manipulations, took over the Greek Consulates in Buenos Aires andMontevideo, after the death of Constantine Xanthopouros, the Consul General of Greece. This happened in 1932. Patris manifestly supported the Onassis group, which is reported now, from a very reliable source, to sponsor and support openly Mr. Maniadakis, the former head of Secret Police in Greece, who fled to Argentina after the collapse of Greece. Maniadakis was reported to have gone to South America

on a special mission of the Greek Government-in-exile, but after the vigorous protests of prominent Greeks of the United States, Egypt and South America, his credentials were revoked. Nevertheless, Mr. Maniadakis is agitating among the Greek communities of Argentina and Uruguay, threatening the cigarette vendors and other plain people, who are openly against him, that he will take reprisals when he returns to Greece. This is exactly what the former Mayor of Athens, Mr. Kotzias had said last year to a gathering of Greeks in Boston, when he was barred from a short wave broadcasting station.

Patris being the mouthpiece of the Onassis-Konialides group takes to task the Greek Government-in-exile every time it tries to rid itself of elements connected with the August 4th regime. Although Mr. Bairakliotis was still a "Liberal" and a "Venizelist" in the early 1930's, after the advent of the Metaxas dictatorship in 1936, he turned to be an admirer of that regime, and his paper still is pro-August 4th and rabidly pro-Maniadakis.

Mr. Bairakliotis has reasons not to be in excellent terms with Mr. Dendramis, whose attitude has been a severe one to all those who had tried in the past to exploit the public affairs (Greek) for their private interests or ambitions. It was the deterioration in the affairs and relationships of the Greek community and its members in Buenos Aires that obliged the Greek Government to put a stop in 1936 to the business of "Honorary Acting Consuls" and "Honorary Commercial Attaches," who sought to satisfy their wives' ambitions or, still worse, to derive lucrative contracts out of such posts. Mr. Dendramis did not yield to Mr. Bairakliotis' suggestions for direct subsidies to his paper, and from that time on, 1937, he antagonized the Greek Legation inBuenos Aires. Messrs. Onassis-Konialides also antagonized the Legation, for their own private reasons. Incidentally, the wealthy shipowner Mr. Aristoteles Onassis is spending the major part of his time in New York, his interests in South America being handled by his brother-in-law Mr. Nicolaos Konialides, of Buenos Aires, and Mr. Konstantinos Konialides, of Montevideo.

Hellas, whose "publisher and owner" appears to be Mr. Demetrios G. Logothetis, is in its fourth year. It is the mouthpiece of the Greek Legation and of Mr. Demetrios Dandolos, the former Honorary Consul, referred to above. Mr. Dandolo is the owner, together with his brother, of the largest carpet manufacturing concern in South America. He is a native of Smyrna, and went to Buenos Aires as Manager of the Argentine Branch of the Oriental Carpet Company. Now, the firm is under his ownership and management. Mr. George Paraskevaidis works in his offices.

The policy of Hellas being dictated by Mr. Dendramis, one can easily understand that it will not antagonize the present Greek Government-in-exile. It is said, however, that Hellas is more of a personal organ of Messrs. Dendramis and Dandolos, than an official mouthpiece of the Greek Government. If Mr. Dendramis, for one reason or other, leaves Argentina, one cannot be sure that Hellas will continue supporting his successor. The character of the Buenos Aires Greek newspapers is more or less parochial, and their editorial policy varies according to who stands behind them - this who, always being one of the leaders in the community, who has some ax to grind.

Atenas, in its third year of publication under this title, is the heir to Acropolis and numerous other papers published more or less irregularly in the past under various titles, such as Agon, etc. Its "publisher" is a certain old printer, by the name of Skarpathiotes, a native of Naxos island. Skarpathiotis has been in Buenos Aires for a long number of years. He has no principles of his own. His paper is very poorly printed and edited. Skarpathiotis was a Royalist and now he is supporting openly Mr. Maniadakis. From an absolutely trustworthy source I learn that at this moment ATENAS is being written in its entirety by Maniadakis and his aide, a certain Vassiliou.

Skarpathiotis enjoyed no prestige at the time I was in Argentina. He tries to make a living out of his sheet, which is shabby in appearance, and the circulation of which was much lower than that of <u>Patris</u>, which had in its subscription list about 2,000 persons in 1936. Unfortunately, I have no figures in connection with the circulation of the Greek newspapers in South America, but, given the rather limited number of Greeks in that continent - not more than 15,000 in the entire Argentine Republic, and much fewer in the other adjoining countries - the four papers cannot but have a low circulation.

Neos Cosmos, the most recent addition, in my opinion, is the only reliable newspaper, although its finances are as yet undetermined. The editor, Mr. Pedro Dandolo, nephew of the former Honorary Consul, Mr. Demetrio Dandolo, succeeded Mr. Athanasios Bairakliotis, as head of the Greek Immigrants Section of the Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston. He held that post for a number of years. I do not think he is any more connected with the Bank.

Mr. Dandolo in no way sees eye to eye with his uncle, who, although a Venizelist, represents a more or less conservative attitude, not fully in harmony with the younger Dandolo's views on social and economic matters. Mr. Pedro Dandolo is a man of wide culture, a proficient writer and a good poet. He is loyally and conscienciously anti-fascist, and he has been such at the time many Greeks in South America were leaning towards Franco rather than towards the Loyalist Government of Spain. For instance, Mr. Panos Morosini, a prominent Greek of Buenos Aires, who was acting Honorary Consul in Buenos Aires, prior to the arrival of Mr. Dendramis in 1936, and who is now pro-Maniadakis and pro-August 4th, was outspokenty in favour of the Franco regime, and his views were shared by other Greeks in that continent.

The younger Dandolo and his group have no strong financial backing, but they have behind them the vast majority of the working people, who are the most numerous in the Greek Communities in Buenos Aires and other South American cities. Many Greeks, and chiefly those hailing from Northern Epirus, work in the Frigorificos - the Armour, Swift and Anglo packing houses. They used to, at least, when I was there. Also, many other Greeks are in the cigarette business, either as vendors or as owners of the stands. Others have little businesses, such as tailor shops, cleaner shops, etc. but actually no restaurant businesses are owned by Greeks in that part of the world. I understand

Neos Cosmos is favoured by the working people, who, almost 10% are pro-Allied, pro-United Nations and anti-fascists. If any confidence should be given to the writings of the Greek newspapers in South America, the only confidence to be given should be in what Neos Cosmos writes. To a lesser extent, Hellas can be trusted, but this paper seems to be the private organ of individuals, without reflecting the views of public opinion. For this very reason, Neos Cosmos, even without any financial backing from wealthy individuals, is believed to be able to stand on its feet, and serve the democratic cause in the most efficient manner.

It goes without saying that at this time no Greek newspaper in South America, as no Greek newspaper in the United States, is openly advocating a pro-German or a pro-Italian policy. In Buenos Aires, there are quite a few Dodecanesians, which means that Greek papers have to be anti-Italian. Also, numerous natives of Northern Epirus, and Greeks of Albania are in Argentina.

But, when we come to the internal Greek politics, the question of the dynasty, and that of the dictatorship, then we see the differences. Neos Cosmos is Republican, in the sense that it is against Greece having again a King. I know well that Mr. Pedro Dandolo is a fervent Republican, and his entire editoral policy is one opposing the restoration of the monarchy in Greece. He is vigorously against all the remnants of the August 4th dictatorship, and he will support the Greek Government-in-exile as long as its acts are sincerely democratic. Although the issue of the monarchy is not discussed openly at this time by Neos Cosmos, it will be brought to the fore in due time:

Patris, being an unreliable paper, one cannot very well predict towards which side Mr. Bairakliotis may turn in the future. At this moment, it is pro-Maniadkis first, and as long as Maniadakis does not directly stand against the King of Greece, Patris will not say anything against the Greek King. Having supported in the past the August 4th regime, it may support the same elements if they attempt to come to power again, but, with such an unreliable man as Mr. Bairakliotis, no prediction may hold true.

Atenas, being traditionally reactionary and Royalist, may be relied upon to favour in the future any reactionary government and idea, although the poor man who prints this paper is too ga-ga to be taken into serious consideration by anyone except his immediate environment.

Hellas is, of course, pro-Allied, and as long as it serves the interests of Mr. Dandolo, Senior, it is bound to be a conservative, democratic paper. On the question of the dynasty, it might favour the actual status quo rather than toss up the Monarchy question.

I hope the above information will meet your requirements. Please do not hesitate to apply again to me should you think that I could be of further service to you personally and to your Institute.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

N. B. My present address is 150, West 47th Street, New York City, and not 106, West 47th Street, N.Y.City.

Very sincerely yours,

M. J. POLITIS

P.S. In the third paragraph of the third page, second line from the bottom, instead ov "brother-in-law" please read "cousin."

Purpared by Lucy
Toleral

Oug. 76.1942

POSSESSION BY
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCE

Memo on Senate Resolutions relating to the possession by

GRLECE

of Northern Epirus, Thrace, the Twelve Islands of the AUG 28 1942

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The first was APEX BUILDING 153

GR- RECEIVED 272

There are two such resolutions. The first was APEX offered by Senator King of Utah on August 13, 1919, as a result of telegrams sent to him and to Senator Lodge from a mass meeting held in Boston, and attended by the the delegates of 126 Greek communities and 56 societies, on August 10, 1919. The telegram asked that Greece be awarded "Thrace, Northern Epirus, the Twelve Islands of the Aegean, and western Asia Minor on principle of nationality" and went on to emphasize the claims and the needs of Greece in Thrace.

Senator King's resolution dealt only with Thrace; as originally offered, it read (Congr. Record, vol 58,pt. 4, page 3811):

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that in the Treaties of peace with Bulgaria and with Turkey, western or Bulgarian Thrace to the line of the Arda River and eastern or Turkish Thrace, including Adrianople, to the line from Enos on the Aegean Sea to Midia on the Black Sea, should be awarded to Greece, proper facilities for Bulgarian commerce to be reserved at Saloniki, Kavala, Dedeagatch; and be it further Resolved, That the residue of European Turkey, including Constantinople, the coasts of the Sea of Marmora and the Peninsula of Gallipoli should be constituted a free State under the protection of the league of nations.

A hearing on the subject was held on September 3, 1919, at which time Mr. William S. Felton, Professor George M. Bolton and Mr. N. J. Cassavetes presented the case for the Greeks, giving detailed information as to the character of the population in the region. On the following day Senator King endeavored to get some action in the matter, the feeling then being that it was the intention of the Peace Conference to divided Thrace into three parts, the middle one to be a sort of Bulgarian corridor, an arrangement highly unlikely, he felt, to contribute to the peace of the Balkans.

On October 11, 1919, Senator King finally got a statement that the Foreign Relations Committee had been meaning to report favorably on his resulution; but Senator Moses reminded him that although he was sure the Senate was willing to adopt the resolution, such action would probably have little effect on the decisions of the peace conference.

Finally, on January 20, 1920 (Congressional Record, vol. 59, part 2, p. 1815), the resolution was returned from the Foreign Relations Committee (Sen. Res. 276); but it was returned in a much vaguer and more general form. The second part, relating to Constantinople, had been entirely omitted, and the first part was simply a general statement that Greece should have Thrace, with no details of boundaries. In this form it was agreed to by the

Senate. Senator King felt that it was a poor thing, by comparison with his original resolution; but he was reminded that to all intents and purposes, it was already too late to do anything about details.

The second resolution dealt with the remainder of the original Greek appeal. It was offered on March 6, 1920 (Congr. Record, vol. 59, p. 3937), by Senator Lodge, and read:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that northern Epirus (including Corytza), the Twelve Islands of the Aegean, and the western coast of Asia Minor, where a strong Greek population predominates, should be awarded by the peace conference to Greece and become incorporated in the Kingdom of Greece.

After being reported back from the Foreign Relations

Committee, it was agreed to by the Senate on May 17, 1920,

as Senate Resolution 324 (<u>ibid.</u>, p. 7160). There seems

to have been no debate on this resolution.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOR THE CONTROL OF THE C

August 28, 1942

PERSONAL

Mr. Basil J. Vlavianos c/o Greek Daily National Herald 140 West 26th Street New York City

Dear Mr. Vlavianos:

George Droulias seems to be connected in some capacity with the National Broadcasting Company, and I am told that he occasionally broadcasts by shortwave to Greece. Is it not correct that he held a post as leader of one unit in the Metaxas Youth Movement?

I understand that he has had one or two meetings in New York trying to start an organization of Greek youth here but that nothing came of it. What worries me is the thought that people in Greece may know of his connection with the E.O.N. and will think it strange that he should now be broadcasting to them from the United States.

You are of course much better able to judge questions of this sort than I am, and in any case I am in no position to say anything to the National Broadcasting Company about it. I write to you because of my great personal interest in the welfare of Greece. I should certainly not knowingly hire a one-time member of the Youth Movement to represent my company in broadcasts to the very people who look to us to save them from all such totalitarian interference in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

	Asigned) B. D. Meritt
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GREECE: Organization of Greek Schools in America

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

R. L. Reynolds \mathcal{RLR} .

DATE September 2, 1942.

To:

Miss L. Talcott

SUBJECT: Greek instruction after school in New Hampshire.

Mr. Roy L. Terrill, who came in to discuss obtaining a job here, is connected with a normal school in New Hampshire, and with the Keene and Manchester public school system. He has great interest in the foreign language communities in those towns. Among other things he told me that by agreement with the school authorities the Greek priest comes to the grammar school about four o'clock each afternoon, five days a week, and uses one of the classrooms while teaching Greek language, history, and beliefs, from 4 - 6 P. M. Mr. Terrill believes that at Lowell, Massachusetts, the same arrangement holds.

Cool

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APEX BUILDING 153

THE SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE VICE-PREMIER

OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT, PANAIOTI KANELLOPOULOS,

BEFORE THE GREEK COLONY IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Summer, 1942. Printed in the Greek Daily National Herald of New York, September 7-11, 1942.

Ο ΕΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ, ΤΗΣ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ, ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛ. ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ

Ή εἰσήγησις τοῦ κ. Γεωργίου Ρούσσου.—«Νὰ εἶσκι "Ελλην σημαίνει νὰ εἶσαι ἀρνητὴς τῆς σκλαβιᾶς».—Οἱ μεγάλοι σύμμαχοι τῶν 'Ελλήνων.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ.- Ή ἀπέραντος αΐθουσα τοῦ «Ριάλτου» ὅσον καὶ ἄν είναι μεγάλη ἐφάνη πολύ μικρά διά νά περιλάβη τὸ πληθος των ελλήνων οι δποιοι συνέρρευσαν διά νά άκούσουν τὸν κ. Κανελλόπουλον. Είς τὴν θύραν τοῦ «Ριάλτου» συνηντήθησαν ήνωμέναι όλαι αι παρατάξεις τῶν παλαιῶν μας κομμάτων καὶ ἔδωκαν τὸ χέρι τῆς συνεργασίας, συνηντήθησαν ἀμνησίκακοι και έκείνοι οί ὁποίοι υπῆρξαν θύματα τῆς Δικτατορίας, όλοι μαζί, ήνωμένοι, άδιάσπαστοι, Έλληνες και μόνον Έλληνες, διά να άκούσουν την άκομμάτιστον, την άχρωμάτιστον, την έθνικην φωνήν της Έλλάδος. Δύο ώρας πρίν άρχίσει ή όμιλία, δέν : Ιναι ύπερβολή ὅτι τὸ κινηματοθέατρον ήτο πλήρες. 'Ονόματα δὲν είναι δυνατὸν νὰ συγκρατηθοῦν άλλὰ καὶ δὲν πρέπει. Διότι ἡ χθεσινὴ συγκέντρωσις είχε χαρακτῆρα λαϊκόν. Ένα ὄνομα πρέπει νὰ γραφή μόνον μεταξύ τῶν ἐπισήμων, μεταξύ τῶν ἀνεπισήμων. Είς την πλατείαν, είς τα θεωρεία, είς τὸ ὑπερῶον: τὸ ὄνομα ΕΛΛΑΣ. Αὐτή ωμίλησε άλλα και αυτή ήκουσεν τα τέκνα της. Χειροκροτήματα, ζητωκραυγαί, έκδηλώσεις ήσαι όλα αὐθόρμη-τα. *Ησαν μία έγγύησις τῆς Νίκης, στεφανωμένης από την λαϊκήν πίστιν είς την δημιουργίαν μιᾶς καλυτέρας Κοινωνίας. Και δταν περί την 11ην, ένεφανίσθη είς την είσοδον τοῦ κινηματοθεάτρου, ὁ κ. Κανελλόπουλος, ή αϊθουσα όλη ἐσείσθη ἀπὸ τὰ χειροκροτήματα. Χιλιάδες καρδιές Έλληνικές ἔπαλλον δυνατά. Χιλιάδες χειροκροτούντων άκροατῶν, ἐχαιρέτων τὸν Νέον ᾿Αρχηγόν. Και ἐκεῖνος ἐπροχώρησεν και ανήλθεν έπι του βήματος. Έκείνην την στιγμην δλο το θέα τρον είχε γίνει χειροκροτήματα. "Ολη ή αίθουσα έδονείτο ἀπὸ ενθουσιασμόν. 'Από συγκίνησιν, 'Από την 'Ελλάδα.

ή Εξήγησις τοῦ κ. Ρούσσου.

Τὸν ἐπίσημον ὁμιλητὴν παρουσίασεν εἰς τὸ πολυπληθέστατον ἀκροατήριόν του ὁ Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἐθνικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς κ. Γ. Ροῦσσος μὲν τὸν ἀκόλουθον σύντομον λόγον τὸν ὁποῖον παραθέτομεν ἐπὶ λέξει:

Ό 'Αντιπρόεδρος τῆς Κυδερνήσεως, κ. Κανελλόπουλος, πιστός εἰς τὰς Δημοκρατικάς του
πεποιθήσεις μόλις ἔλαδε μέρος
εἰς τὴν Κυδέρνησιν τῆς χώρας
μας, ἠθέλησε νὰ ἔλθῃ εἰς ἐπαφὴν μὲ τὸν Ἑλληνισμὸν τῆς Αἰγύπτου ὁ ὁποῖος εἰναι ἡ κυριώτερη Ἑλληνικἡ ὁμάς, ἡ ὁποία
ἔχει τὸ μέσον ἀκόμη νὰ δρῷ ἐθνικῶς.

Ή πρώτη έπαφή του ἔγινε εἰς τὸ Κάϊρον καὶ σᾶς ὁμολογῶ ὅτι τὰ ἀποτελέσματα τὰ ὁποῖα ἐπέτυχε διὰ τῆς διδασκαλίας του, ὑπῆρξαν ἐξόχως ἐποικοδομητικά.

Έχω την πεποίθησιν ότι η παρουσία του μεταξύ ημών θα έπιφέρη τα αυτά αποτελέσματα.

Δεν έχω ανάγκην να παρουάσω τὸν κ. ΄ Αντιπρόεδρον τῆς Κυδερνήσεως. Τὴν δράσιν του τὴν παρελθοῦσαν τὴν γνωρίζετε ὅλοι. 'Εκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον θέχω νὰ

ύπογραμμίσω είναι ή έμμονή είς τάς πεποιθήσεις του τάς όποίας σχηματίζει, μετά έπισταμένη μελέτη κάθε ζητήματος, τὸ σθένος μὲ τὸ ὁποίον τὰς ὑποστηρίζει καὶ ἕνεκα τοῦ ὁποίου ἐκτίθεται εἰς τὰ ἄκρα μέτρα ἐναντίον του.

"Ολως δὲ ἰδιαιτέρως θέλω νὰ τονίσω τὴν ἐντιμότητά του, τὴν εἰλικρίνειάν του καὶ τὴν εὐθύτητα τὴν πολιτικήν, προσόντα τὰ ὁποῖα τον προορίζουν νὰ καταλάθη μίαν μεγάλην, διακεκριμένην θέσιν μεταξύ τῶν ἰθυνόντων Ἑλλήνων πολιτικῶν.

'Ακολούθως λαμβάνει τὸν λόγον ὁ κ. Κανελλόπουλος ὁ ὁποῖος εἶπε ἐπὶ λέξει τὰ κατωτέρω: 'Ο λόγος τοῦ κ. Κανελλοπούλου.

Έλληνες τῆς 'Αλεξανδρείας, Βαθυτάτη ἦταν πάντοτε ἡ ἀνάγκη, ἡ ψυχική μου ἀνάγκη, νὰ ἔλθω σὲ μιὰ ἄμεση ἐπαφὴ μαζί σας.

Ποτὲ δὲν είχα φαντασθή δτι ή ώρα τῆς ἐπικοινωνίας μας θὰ ήτο τόσον τραγική, άλλα καί τόσον μεγάλη, τόσον θετικά μεγάλη, ὄσον ή σημερινή. Είχα αίσθανθη την άνάγκη νά Ελθω είς άμεσον ἐπαψὴν μαζί σας διότι ἕπρεπε και έγώ, ὅπως τὸ ἔκαμαν είς τὸ παρελθὸν καὶ άλλοι, καὶ όπως θά ἔπρεπε νὰ τὸ κάμουν πειό περισσότεροι καὶ πολύ περις τότεροι ἀπό ὄσους τὸ ἔκαμαν. Θά ἔπρεπε καὶ ἐγώ νὰ ἐκφράσω έμπράκτως την άναγνώρισίν μου διά τας μεγάλας ύπηρεσίας πού προσφέρετε είς την έθνικήν μας όλότητα, να έκφράσω τὴν ἀναγνώρισίν μου ἐρχόμενος κοντά σας, προσπαθώντας νά γνωρίσω τής άνάγκες σας, προσπαθώντας ν' άνταποκριθώ είς τούς πόθους σας, ν' άνταποκριθῶ εἰς τοὺς πόθους τῶν ξενη τευμένων παιδιών τῆς πατρίδος μας, τῶν παιδιῶν πού ποτὲ δὲν τήν ενόχλησαν και πού πάντα την έβοήθησαν, (χειροκροτήματα). Ποτέ δέν την έπεβάρυναν και πάντα την έχουν τιμήση. Ποτὲ δὲν είχα φαντασθή ὅτι ἀντί να έλθω κοντά σας διά ν' άνταποκριθώ είς τούς πόθους σας, θὰ ήρχόμην σε μιά στιγμή που τίποτε, τίποτε ἀπολύτως δὲν ἔχω νὰ σᾶς προσφέρω. Τὰ χέρια μου είναι ἀδειανὰ διότι τὰ χέρια τῆς ίδίας μας τῆς πατρίδος είναι αὐτήν τήν στιγμήν, άδει αν ά. άδύνατα, ξεραγκιανά, τραυματισμένα.

Ή δύσκολες ὧρες εἶναι γιὰ τὶς μεγάλες πατρίδες. Ἡ Ἑλλὰς εἶναι μεγάλη πατρίδα, μεγάλη ἀλλὸ καὶ ταπεινή, πανύψηλη ἀλλὰ καὶ σεμνή. Τὴς πειὸ μεγάλες προσφορὲς τὴς ἕκαμε ἡ πατρίδα μας πάντοτε σὲ βωμοὺς θυσίας. Καὶ οἱ βωμοὶ ὅπου ἐθυσιάσθηκε πάντοτε ἡ πατρίδα μας ἦσαν βωμοὶ πανανθρώπινοι.

"Η "Ελλάδα μας είναι μία μεγάλη Πατρίδα, γιατί ὅπηρέτησε πάντοτε, καὶ ὑπηρέτησε σεμνά, ἀθόρυβα, χωρὶς ἀνταλλάγματα, χωρὶς κὰν «τὸν ἄξιον τὸν μισθόν της», ὑπηρέτησε πάντοτε τὴν πειὸ μεγάλη ἀπὸ ὅλες τὴς πατρίδες, τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα!

(Χειροκροτήματα παρατεταμένα). "Οποιος έχει πατρίδα την Έλλάδα έχει πατρίδα την άνθρωπότητα.

Σὲ κάποια τάντοτε στενὰ μᾶς ἔταξε τὴν 'Ελλάδα μας ἡ ἀνθρωπότητα, στὲς Θερμοπύλες, στὰ Δερβενάκια, στὸ Σαραντάπορον, στὴν ἱλεισοῦρα, καὶ σ' ὅλες τὲς δύσκολες στιγμὲς ποὺ ἐπεφύλαξεν ἡ ἀνθρωπότης στὴν 'Ελλάδα μας, πάντοτε ἐπολέμησαν τὰ παιδιά της ὡς ἐλεύθεροι πολιορκημένοι τὴν ἔξοδό της.

Τὸ Μεσολόγγι είναι τὸ 'Ιστορικό Σύμβολον μιᾶς αἰωνίας έξόδου έλευθέρων. Είναι καὶ σήμερον οί πολιορκημένοι είς την Έλλάδα μας έλεύθεροι. Είναι καὶ σήμερα έλεύθεροι είς τὴν καταπατημένη γη της πού όσον καί νὰ τὴν πατοῦν τὰ βαρειὰ βήματα τῶν κατάκτητῶν ποτέ της δὲν βουλιάζει. Ἡ πατρίδα μας ἔχει άμέτρητα στενά και μονοπάτια καί τα διαβαίνει έλεύθερα τὸ βῆμα τῶν Ἑλλήνων Ελεύθερα καί πάντοτε ύπερήφανα άνοίγοντας δρόμο καὶ ἐκεῖ ὅπου δὲν ὑπάρχει δρόμος, άνοίγοντας δρόμον καὶ ἀνακαλύπτοντας τὴν έξοδο πού όδηγεί πρός τές αιώνιες άλήθειες, πρός τές αίώνιες άξίες.

"Εζησα ένα δλόκληρο σχεδόν χρόνο στην πολιορκημένη, στην καταπατημένη, στην πεινασμένη 'Ελλάδα μας. "Ερχομαι να σᾶς πῶ ὅτι ἀν οἱ ράχες της εἰναι όλόμαυρες, ἡ ψυχή της ὅμως εἰναι γεμάτη φῶς, γεμάτη λάμψι λουσμένη ἀπὸ τὸ αἰώνιο ἥλιο ἐλευθερίας. (Χειροκροτήματα).

Ό Έλληνικός Λαός πιστεύει εἰς τὴν Ἐλευθερίαν καὶ εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν, ὅχι μόνον εἰς τὴν Ἐλευθερίαν τὴν ἰδικήν του ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὴν Ἐλευθερίαν τὴν ἱδικήν του ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν τὴν ἰδικήν του ἀλλὰ εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν κάθε ἀδικημένου, κάθε καταπατημένου, κάθε λαοῦ ἢ ἀνθρώπου ποὺ ζητεῖ τὴν ἀπολύτρωσί του ἀπὸ σκλαθιὲς Ἐθνικὲς ἢ Κοινωνικές, ἀπὸ σκλαθιὲς ἡθικὲς ἢ ὑλικὲς ἀπὸ ὁπωσδήποτε σκλαβιές. (Χειροκροτήματα)

Νὰ εἶσαι "Ελλην σημαίνει νὰ εἶσαι ἀρνητής οἰασδήποτεσκλαδιᾶς. Πῶς μποροῦσαν λοιπὸν οἰ
"Ελληνες, ἀφοῦ τέτοια εἶναι ἡ
οὐσία τῆς ψυχῆς των, ἡ σύνθεσις
τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ των, πῶς μποροῦσαν
νὰ μὴ μποῦν εἰς τὸ νόημα τῆς μεγάλης ἀποστολῆς των, πῶς μποροῦσαν νὰ μὴ μποῦν εἰς τὸ νόημα τῆς μεγάλης πάλης ποὺ διεξάγεται σήμερα στὸν κόσμο; Ἡ
ἀλήθεια, ἡ Ἑλευθερία, ἡ Κοινωνικὴ Δικαιοσύνη κατὰ τῶν δυνάμεων τοῦ ψεύδους τῆς ἀνελευθερίας τῆς μαυρίλας.

Ο Έλληνικός Λαός, Κυρίαι και Κύριοι, ήξευρε πολύ πριν άπό τῆς 28ης Όκτωβρίου 1940 ὅτι θὰ ήρχετο ὁπωσδήποτε ἡ ὅρα ἐκεινη, ὅτι θὰ ήρχετο ἡ ὅρα νὰ λάβη μέρος εἰς τὴν μεγάλην, εἰς τὴν δύσκολη, τὴν σκλη-

'Ενώ οἱ περισσότεροι, σχεδόν όλοι, οἱ περισσότεροι ἀπὸ τοὺς πολιτικούς τοῦ κόσμου ἐπλανήθησαν, οί λαοί και ίδιαίτερα δ Έλληνικός Λαός κι' ἀκόμη είδικώτερα οι νεώτερες Έλληνικές γενεὲς δὲν ἐπλανήθησαν, δὲν ἔπεσαν είς την πλάνην πού έχαρακτήρισε τὴν συνείδησιν τῶν περισσοτέρων πολιτικών του κόσμου. Ἐνῷ οἱ περισσότεροι ἀπὸ τούς πολιτικούς του κόσμου ένόμισαν ότι μὲ τὰ μέτρα καὶ τὲς συνταγές της πολιτικής και της διπλωματίας του 19ου αίωνος θά ήτο δυνατόν νά άποτραπή τό άναπότρεπτον, οί λαοι και ίδιαίτερα ο Έλληνικός Λαός καὶ άκόμη είδικώτερα οί νέες Έλληνικές Γενεές δέν είχαν πλανηθή, είχαν είς τοῦτο μία ψυχή πολύ πειὸ ἡγετικὴ ἀπὸ τοὺς ίδίους τούς ήγέτας των. (Χειρκοροτήματα).

Αὐτὸ πρέπει νὰ εὕχωνται πάντοτε οἱ πραγματικοί, οἱ τίμιοι καὶ εἰλικρινεῖς ἡγέται.

"Ήξευραν λέγω ὅτι ὁ αἰὼν ὁ ἰδικός μας ἔχει Νόμους διαφορετικούς ἀπ' τοὺς Νόμους τῶν προηγουμένων αἰώνων καὶ ὅτι ἡ 'Ἰσπανία καὶ ἡ Κίνα ῆτο πρόλογος ὁ ὁποῖος δὲν μποροῦσε παρά νὰ ὁδηγήση εἰς τὸ δρᾶμα τὸ τελειωτικὸν τοῦ πολέμου.

(Αύριον ή συνέχεια).

В'.

Οι Έλληνες εύτυχῶς, ἐγνώριζαν ὅτι ἡ 'Ιστορία τοὺς ἔταξεν εἰς τὴν σειρὰν τῶν πρωταγωνιστῶν τοῦ δράματος.

Οὶ μεγάλοι μας σύμμαχοι.

Οι Έλληνες είναι εὐτυχεῖς! Ἡ Ἰστορία τοὺς ἔταξε πλάϊ στὴ Μεγάλη Βρετανία, πλάϊ στὲς Ἡνωμένες Πολιτεῖες, πλάϊ στὴ Σοβιετικὴ Ρωσσία. (Χειροκροτήματα).

Η Μεγάλη Βρετανία είναι είς την νεωτέραν 'Ιστορία του κόσμου όχι μόνον ή κοιτίδα τῆς πολιτικής έλευθερίας, όχι μόνον ή κοιτίδα τῆς Ἡθικῆς Ἑλευθερίας, άλλὰ είναι καὶ ὁ ὡραιότερος, ὁ ώριμώτερος λειτουργός της Έλευθερίας. Αί Ήνωμέναι Πολιτείαι, ο πρώτος μεγάλος πολίτης της ὁ Φραγκλίνος, ήταν ταυτοχρόνως ένας ἀπό τοὺς πειό μεγάλους πολίτας της άλλά καί δ πρώτος μεγάλος κοσμοπολίτης του κόσμου. Αι Ήνωμέναι Πολιτεῖαι εἶναι ἡ χώρα ποὺ διασταυρώνει μέσα της τὰ Ἐθνικὰ καὶ ὑπερεθνικά στοιχεῖα κατά τὸν ὡραιότερον δυνατὸν τρόπον. Ἡ Σοβιετική τέλος Ρωσσία είναι ή χώρα πού διὰ τὸ καλὸ όλόκληρης της άνθρωπότητας άνέλαβε μόνη της την εὐθύνη καὶ σήκωσε μόνη της τὸ βάρος τῶν πειὸ σημαντικών δοκιμών, ποὺ έχουν γίνη είς την Ιστορία της άνθρωπότητος.

Γενικά χάρις σὲ τέτοιους λαούς, τὸν Άγγλικὸν ποὺ ἡ πρωτεύουσά του ύστερα άπὸ τὴν ἐποποιίαν τοῦ 1940 πρέπει νὰ όνομασθή Ίερουσαλήμ τής Έλευθερίας, λαοί όπως ὁ ᾿Αγγλικός, ὁ ᾿Αμερικανικός, ὁ Ρωσσικὸς ἦτο δυνατὸν νὰ μὴ τάξη πλάϊ των ή Ιστορία και τον ίδικόν μας τὸν λαόν, τὸν λαὸν ποὺ πρώτος είς την ίστορίαν έθεσε καὶ εζήτησε να λύση, καὶ ὅχι μόνον έζήτησε να λύση θεωρήτικώς άλλά και πρακτικώς τά δύο μεγάλα προβλήματα τῆς παγκοσμίου Ιστορίας, τὸ πρόδλημα της Πολιτικής Έλευθε· ρίας και το πρόβλημα της «Κοινωνικής 'Ελευθερίας»;

"Ηξερε ὁ Ἑλληνικός Λαὸς ἀρκετὰ πρὸ τῆς 28ης 'Οκτωβρίου 1940, τὸ ἤξερε ὅτι, θὰ ἐρχόνταν ἡ 28η 'Οκτωβρίου 1940, τὸ ἤξερε ὅτι θὰ ἐρχόνταν καὶ ἡ Ϭη 'Απριλίου 1940 καὶ τὸ ἤξερε χωρὶς κανείς νὰ τοῦ τὸ πῆ.

Τό ήξερε καὶ ήταν ψυχικῶς ἔτοιμος, ήτο πανέτοιμος νὰ ὑποστῆ τὴν μεγάλη θυσία, νὰ ὑποστῆ μεγάλη δοκιμασία. · Οἱ "Ελληνες στρατιῶτες, στὰ βουνὰ τῆς 'Αλβανίας τοὺς εἶδα μὲ τὰ μάτια μου,τοὺς ἄκουσα μὲ τὰ ἴδια μου τ' αὐτιὰ—ἤξεραν πολὺ καλὰ ὅτι ἄν ἐπάγωναν τὰ πόδια τους καὶ ἄν σκοτώνονταν, δὲν ἐπάγωναν καὶ ἐσκοτώνονταν, ὅπως θέλησαν μερικοὶ νὰ σχυρισθοῦν διὰ νὰ δοθῇ ἡ λύσις σὲ μιὰ μικρὴ καὶ ἀσήμαντη 'Ελληνο-'Ιταλικὴ διαφορά.

Οἱ Ἑλληνικές ἐφημερίδες δὲν τοὺς εἶτιαν καὶ ἴσως δὲν μποροῦσαν νὰ τοὺς εἰποῦν τίποτα μὰ ῆταν ἀνάγκη τάχα νὰ τοὺς εἰποῦν:

Νομίζετε ὅτι δὲν εἶχαν μάθη οἰ "Ελληνες Φαντάροι, δέν είχαν νοιώση, δὲν εἶχον καταλάβη μέσα είς τὴν ἱστορική τους συνείδησι ότι ούτε οί Σουδήτες ήσαν μόνο Σουδήτες καὶ ὁ διάδρομος μόνον διάδρομος καὶ τὸ Ντάντσιγκ μόνον Ντάντσιγκ, οί "Ελληνες στρατιώται στά βουνά καὶ τὰ φαράγγια, τῆς Αλβανίας, τῆς Βορείου Ἡπείρου καὶ ᾿Αλ**βανίας, ήξεραν πολύ καλά ὅτι** έπολεμοῦσαν είς τὴν ἔπαλξι τῆς παγκοσμίου Έλευθερίας. αὐτὸ ἄλλωστε, μόνον καὶ μόνον δι' αὐτὸ ἐπολέμησαν ὅπως ἐπολέμησαν.

Ή συνείδησίς των έκυβερνατο χωρὶς καμμίαν άλλην καθοδήγησιν έκτὸς ἀπὸ τὸν Νόμον τοῦ Αἰῶνός μας, ἢτο ταὐτοχρόνως
συνείδησις έθνικῆς άλλά καὶ
συνείδησις ὑπερεθνικῆς, ἢτο ταὐτοχρόνως ὁ φορεὺς μιᾶς ἐθνικῆς άλλὰ καὶ μιᾶς ὑπερεθνικῆς ἀποστολῆς καὶ ἡ μία ἀποστολὴ δὲν ἀποκλείει τὴν άλλην,
ἀντιθέτως ἡ μία ἀποτελεῖ τὴν
προϋπόθεσιν τῆς άλλης.

'Ο 19ος αίών, ήτο αίὼν τῶν ἐθνικῶν ἐξελίξεων.

'Ο 19ος αἰών, Κυρίαι καὶ Κύριοι ήτο άγων των Έθνικων καί Ταξικών έξελίξεων, ὁ αἰών τοῦ διαφωτισμού. Ο ίδικός μας αίών ήτο ή άναγκαία συνέπεια τοῦ 19ου αἰῶνος. Ἡ λύσις τοῦ ζητήματος τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῶν διαφόρων έθνικοτήτων, ο ίδικός μας αίὼν είναι αίὼν τῶν ὑπερεθνικών, ύπερταξικών έξελίξε, ων. Είς τὸν προηγούμενον αἰῶνα έπρεπε να συνειδητοποιηθοῦν πολιτικά και να ριζωθούν και νὰ ἀκεραιωθοῦν τὰ διάφορα "Εθνη καθώς ἐπίσης καὶ οἱ διάφορες κοινωνικές τάξεις. Τά έθνικά κινήματα συνυφάνθηκαν παντοῦ μὲ τὴν προσπάθειαν πού **ἔκαμε ἡ ἀστικὴ τάξις νὰ ἐπι**βληθη, νά συνειδητοποιηθη νά άκεραιώση και τον σκοπόν καθώς ἐπίσης μὲ τὴν προσπάθειάν της ποὺ ἔκαμε καὶ ἐζήτησε κοινωνι; κῶς νὰ συνειδητοποιηθῆ καὶ νὰ ἐπικρατήση.

Είς τόν 20 ον αίωνα, ο οποίος συμπίπτει μὲ μίαν μεγάλην, μίαν κρίσιμη καμπή τῆς πολιτικῆς καὶ κοινωνικῆς Ιστορίας, εἰς τὸν 20 ον αίωνα τὰ "Εθνικὰ Κράτη καὶ οὶ κοινωνικὲς τάξεις καλοῦνται μέσα σὲ κάθε "Εθνική Κοινωνία, καλοῦνται νὰ γίνουν οἱ φορεῖς, καλοῦνται νὰ γίνουν οἱ ἐργάτες ὑπερεθνικῷν καὶ ὑπερταξικῶν ἐξελίξεων. Αὶ ἐφευρέσεις, ἡ πρόοδος πῆς τεχνικῆς καὶ ἰδιαιτέρως τῶν παραγωγικῶν δυνάμεων, ἡ καταπλη-

κτική αὔξησις τῶν πληθυσμῶν ποῦ είναι και αὐτὰ μία συνάρτησις της έφαρμογης γενικης προόδου καθώς και τής προόδου τῆς ὑγιεινῆς καὶ ἰατρικῆς, ἡ ἔνωσις όλων αὐτῶν τῶν ἀντικειμενικών πραγματικοτήτων, δὲν **ήτο δυνατόν νά χωρέσουν μέσα** είς τὰ πλαίσια τὰ πολιτικὰ καί κσινωνικά, τὰ ὁποῖα εἶχαν δημιουργήση οί προηγούμενοι αίωνες και άπεκρυσταλλώθησαν κυρίως είς τὰ τέλη τοῦ περασμένου αίῶνος καὶ εἰς τὲς πρῶτες δεκαετηρίδες του είκοστου. - Ή άντινομία, ή άντίφασις αὐτή ἐνετοπίσθη είς τὰ πλαίσια που είχαν καταντήση πολύ στενά είς τὸ πλούσιον περιεχόμενον τῆς ζωῆς ποὺ εἶχεν ἀρχίσει νὰ ξεχειλίζη, ή ἀντινομία αὐτή ῆτο ἑπόμενον να όδηγήση σὲ κρίσεις, σὲ έπαναστάσεις, ήτο έπόμενον νά Ιόδηγήση είς πολέμους.

'Ανάλογα μὲ τὴν παράδοσιν, μὲ τὴν ψυχολογίαν καὶ μὲ τὲς εἰδικὲς συνθῆκες καὶ εἰδικώτερον μὲ τὴν ἱστορική τους ζωὴ οἱ διάφοροι μεγάλοι λαοὶ ἐπροτίμησαν εἰς τὴν κρίσιμη πνευματική καμπὴ ν' ἀκολουθήσουν ἄλλοι τὴν ἐπανάστασι, ἄλλοι τὴν ἀντίδρασι καὶ ἄλλοι τὸ μέτρον. Τὴν ἐπανάστασι τὴν ἐδιάλεξε ἡ Σοβιετικὴ Ρωσσία, τὴν ἀντίδρασι τὴν ἐδιάλεξαν ἡ Γερμανία καὶ ἡ 'Ιταλία, τὸ μέτρον τὸ ἐδιάλεξαν ἡ Μεγάλη Βρετανία καὶ αὶ 'Ηνωμέναι Πολιτεῖαι.

"Όταν ή ἀντίδρασι ἔγινεν κίνδυνος γιὰ ὅλους, ἐπόμενον ῆταν καὶ ἀνάγκη ῆταν, νὰ συνενωθοῦν αὶ δυνάμεις τοῦ μέτρου καὶ αὶ δυνάμεις ποὺ ἐνσαρκώνουν τὴν ἐπανάστασιν. "Αλλωστε καὶ ἄσχετα ἀπὸ τὴν εἰδικωτέραν αὐτὴν ἀνάγκην καὶ ἄσχετα ἀπὸ τὸν κίνδυνον ποὺ ῆτο κοινὸς δι' ὅλους συνενώνοντας τὲς δυνάμεις ποὺ ἐνσαρκώνουν τὸ μέτρον καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις ποὺ ένσαρκώνουν τὴν ἐπανάστασιν ῆτο καὶ ἡ ἡθικὴ ἀνάγκη, διότι καὶ τὸ μέτρον ἔπρεπε νὰ γίνη ὁλιγώτερον μετρημένον καὶ ἡ ἐπανάστασις ὀλιγώτερον ἐπαναστατική.

Τὸ μέτρον καὶ ἡ ἐπανάστασις.

"Ας ἀφήσωμεν ὅμως κατὰ μέρος τὸ πρόβλημα τοῦτο ποὺ δὲν ήμπορεῖ βεβαίως τώρα νὰ ἀντιμετωπισθη και του όποιου την δριστικήν λύσιν την περιμένουν οί λαοί από τούς μεταπολεμικούς ήγέτας της παγκοσμίου κοινωνίας. "Ας αφήσωμεν το πρόβλημα αὐτὸ καὶ ᾶς μείνωμε στό πρόβλημα τοῦ πολέμου. Ἡ 'Εθνικοσοσιαλιστική Γερμανία, και ή Φασιστική 'Ιταλία-άλλά ας άφήσωμεν την Φασιστικήν 'Ιταλίαν, διότι αΰτη είναι μόνον μία τυφλή και μωρόδοξη ύπηρέτρια τῆς Γερμανίας-- ή Γερμανία ἐνόμισεν ὅτι είχε τὸ ἱστορικόν δικαίωμα νά παρεμποδίση τη γέννησι και διαμόρφωσι της καινούργιας παγκοσμίου κοινωνίας και άφου άπεμύζησε με την δλοκληρωτικήν ίδεολογίαν της τὸ ἄτομον είς τὴν κοινωνικὴν και ατομικήν του έλευθερίαν, ή Γερμανία ήτο μοιραΐον και έπόμενον και μόνον οι τυφλοι δέν τὸ ἔβλεπαν, ῆτο μοιραΐον ὅτι θὰ ήρχετο ή στιγμή ή όλοκληρωτική που αί ..άπομυζητικαί της προσπάθειες θα έστρέφον το πρός τὰ ἔξω. "Η θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ πέση ὁ Γερμανικὸς Έθνικοσοσιαλισμός, η νά ξεσπάση είς βέρος άλλων. "Οποιος ένόμισεν ότι θὰ σταματήση, ἢ κ οιος νομίζει ότι είναι δυνατόν ἀκόμη νά σταματήση κάπου αυτός δέν ήξερε και δέν ξέρει τι του γίνε-Ό Εθνικοσοσιαλιστικός 'Ιμπεριαλισμός είναι ἀπολύτως πρωτότυπος είς την Ιστορίαν τοῦ κόσμου όπως είναι πρωτότυπες και αι συνθήκες μέσα είς τὲς ὁποίες άναπτύσσεται.

('Ακολουθεί)

'Ο Γερμανικός 'Εθνικοσοσιαλισμός θὰ συντριβῆ.

Ό Γερμανικός Έθνικοσοσιαλισμός ή μάλλον ὁ Έθνικοσοσιαλιστικός 'Ιμπεριαλισμός ἔχει τὴν τάσιν πρὸς τὸ ἄπειρον καὶ δὲγ θὰ σταματήση παρὰ μόνον ἐκεῖ ποὺ θὰ συντριφῆ, θὰ σταματήση μόνον καὶ μόνον εἰς τὰ Καταλανικά του πεδία.

Θά συντριβή ὁ Γερμανικός Ἐθνικοσοσιαλισμός διότι τὴν τάσιν του πρός τὸ ἄπειρον δὲν τὴν χωρᾶ ἡ Ιστορία ποὺ εἶναι πεπεερασμένη. Θὰ συντριβή ὁπωσδήποτε διότι ἡ πίστις ποὺ τὸν ἐμπνέει εἶναι μία πίστις καθαρά, καθαρὰ ψεὐτικη, πλαστή φαμπρικαρισμένη ἀπὸ τὴ βία καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν πειὸ αἰσχρὴ προπαγάνδα.

Θά συντριβή ὁπωσδήποτε διότι ἡ ἀντίδρασις Κυρίαι καὶ Κύριοι είναι ἀνίκανη καὶ παροδική καὶ είναι ἀδύνατον νὰ ἐπικρατήση ὅταν τὴν ἀντιμετωπίσουν ἡνωμένες οἱ μόνες δυνάμεις τοῦ μέλλοντος, αἱ δυνάμεις τοῦ μέτρου καὶ ἡ ἐπανάστασις. (Χειροκροιήματα παρατεταμένα ἐκάλυψαν τοὺς τελευταίους λόγους τοῦ κ. Κανελλοπούλου).

Ποτὲ εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν τοῦ κόσμου δὲν ὑπῆρχε ἀντίδρασις τόσον φοθερὴ καὶ τόσον ἀπαισία ἀλλὰ καὶ τόσον ἐπικίνδυνος δπας ἡ μ ο ρ φ ἡ τ ῆ ς ὰ ν τ ιδ ρ ά σ ε ω ς, τοῦ Ἑθνικοσοσιαλισμοῦ. Γνωρίζοντας ὁ ἐθνικοσοσιαλισμὸς ὅτι ὁ Νόμος τοῦ αἰωνός μας εἶναι αὶ ὑπερεθνικώτεραι ἐξελίξεις, ζητεῖ νὰ δημιουργήση μίαν νέαν τάξιν πραγμάτων τοῦ κόσμου, γνωρίζοντας ὅτι ὁΝόμος τοῦ αἰῶνός μας εἶναι αὶ ὑπερταξικὲς ἔξελίξεις κτυπὰ τὸν καπιταλισμὸν καὶ μιλῷ γιὰ μίαν κοινότητα ἔθνῶν.

Ποία όμως θα είναι ή νέα αὐτη τάξις τῶν πραγμάτων ᾶν ἐπικρατοῦσε ἡ Γερμανία;

Ή νέα τάξις τῶν πραγμάτων θὰ ἦτο ἐκείνη ποὺ θὰ ἤνωνε βέδαια τοὺς λαούς, θὰ ἥνωνε ὅλα τὰ ἔθνη εἰς μίαν ὁμοσπονδίαν ἀλλὰ θὰ τὰ ἥνωνε κάτω ἀπὸ τὸν ζυγὸν ἐνὸς καὶ μόνου λαοῦ, τοῦ Γερμανικοῦ.

Καὶ ποία θὰ ἦτο ἡ κατάντια τοῦ καπιταλιομοῦ ἀν ἐπεκράτει ἡ Γερμανία; Καταργεῖ τὸν καπιταλισμόν, ἀλλὰ καταργεῖ καὶ κάθε οἰκονομικὴν ἐκδήλωσιν τῆς ζωῆς εἰς τοὺς κόλπους ὅλων, ὅλων ἀνεξαιρέτως τῶν ἄλλων λαῶν. Καταργεῖ τὸν καπιταλισμὸν ἄλλὰ θὰ ἐγένετο ἡ ἰδια ἡ Γερμανία ὁ μοναδικὸς κεφαλαιοκράτης στρατοκεφαλαιοκράτης τοῦ κόσμου.

Τί θὰ συνέθαινεν ἀν δὲν ἐκρατεῖτο ὅρθιος ὁλομόναχος τὴν ὅραν ἐκείνην, ὑπέροχος καὶ ἄφθαστος ὁ ᾿Αγγλικὸς Λαὸς εἰς τὴν μισογκρεμισμένην ἔπαλξιν τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τὸ καλοκαῖρι καὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον τοῦ 1940;

Τί θα συνέδαινεν αν δεν εσκαρφάλωναν οι Ελληνες φαντάροι εἰς τὰ βουνὰ τῆς 'Αλβανίας γιὰ νὰ κρατήσουν τὰ στενὰ τῆς ἱστορίας ἐπὶ ἔξη σχεδὸν μῆνας καὶ ἀν κατάφερνε ὁ Ρωσσικὰς Στρατὸς ὅχι μόνον ν' ἀνακόψη ἀλλὰ καὶ ν' ἀπωθήση τὴς δῆθεν ἀἡττητες Γερμανικὲς φαλαγγες, μεταβάλλοντας ὁ ιὰ πρώτην φορὰν εἰς τὴν παγκόσμιον ἱστορίαν τὸν χειμῶνα τὸν Ρωσσικὸν εἰς ἐποχὴν ἐπιχειρήσεων;

Καὶ τὰ τρία αὐτὰ εἶναι θαύματα μεγάλα. 'Αλλὰ πῶς μποροῦσαν νὰ μὴν σημειωθοῦν τα
θαύματα αὐτά, ἀφοῦ τὸ πρόβλημα τὸ ὁποῖον ἐτίθετο μπροστά μας ῆτο πρόβλημα ζωῆς ἡ
θανάτου τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος;

Έκάμαμε τὸ χρέος μας.

Ήμεις οι Έλληνες, και σᾶς μιλῶ ἐν ὀνόματι ὅλων ἐκείνων πού ζοῦν, πού πεινοῦν. πού πεθαίνουν είς την κατεχομένην, είς την καταπατημένην πατρίδα μας, ήμεις οι "Ελληνες δέν άντλοῦμεν ἀπὸ τὸ θαῦμα τῆς Αλβανίας κανένα άλλο αίσθημα, έκτὸς ἀπὸ τὸ ἀκόλουθον: ὅτι ἔκάμαμε τὸ χρέος μας, χρέος άπέναντι της άνθρωπότητος. Δέν άποκλείει ή ταπεινοφροσύνη αίσθημα ύπερηφανείας καί βαθείας ήθικης ίκανοποιήσεως. Διαπιστώνομεν τὸ ἀπλοῦν, τὸ λιτὸν γεγονός ότι ἐκάμαμεν λοιπόν τὸ χρέος μας καὶ τὴν διαπίστωσιν αὐτὴν Κυρίαι καὶ Κύριαι δὲν την κάμνομεν διόλου διά νά ίσχυρισθούμεν ότι έξετελέσαμεν τὸ καθῆκόν μας εἰς τὸ ἀκέραιον. Διότι θὰ ἐξακολουθήσωμεν νά κάμνωμε αύριον, μεθαύριον άδιάκοπα τὸ χρέος μας.

Χθὲς ἐπολεμήσαμεν εἰς τὴν Βόρειον "Ηπειρον, εἰς τὴν 'Αλδανίαν, εἰς τὴν Μακεδονίαν εἰς τὴν Κρήτην. Σήμερα πολεμοῦμεν, πολεμᾳ ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς Λαὸς μὲ ὅπλα ἀόρατα, πρὸ πάντων ἡθικῶς ὡργανωμένος σὲ φάλαγγες πυκνότερες καὶ πολὺ πειὸ
στερεὲς ἀπὸ τὲς φάλαγγες τῶν

τακτικών στρατιωτικών μονάδων.

Πολεμά ώργανωμένος, σὲ φάλαγγες τῶν πεινασμένων, τῶν
ἀνθρώπων ποὺ πεθαίνουν επὸ
τὴν πεῖνα, ποὺ φυλακίζονται καὶ
ποὺ ὅλοι χωρὶς ἐξαίρεσιν ἔχουν
πίστιν εἰς τὴν νίκην καὶ ὑπονομεύουν τὸ ἡθικὸν τῶν κατακτητῶν ἐπιδεικύοντες κατὰ πρόσωπον ἀγέρωμα καὶ ὑπέροχα τὴν
περιφρόνησί τους ἀπέναντί των.

Δέκα πέντε έως είκοσι πέντε χιλιάδες "Ελληνες, 'ὅχι μόνον άνδρες άλλα και γυναικόπαιδα πού κατεκρεουργήθησαν άπὸ τούς Βουλγάρους άπὸ τὲς 28 Σεπτεμβρίου έως 10 'Οκτωβρίου τοῦ περασμένου έτους, κατεκρεουργήθησαν είς την 'Ανατολικήν Μακεδονίαν καὶ Θράκην καὶ συγκεκριμένως εἰς τὴν Δράμαν, την Καβάλλαν, το Δοξάτο, τάς Σέρρας και σὲ πολλά άλλα χωρία, δεκαπέντε ώς εξκοσι πέντε χιλιάδες "Ελληνες, τὰ θύματα αὐτὰ τῆς Βουλγαρικῆς θηριωδίας, έπεσαν σὲ ἕνα πεδίον μάχης πού είναι τόσον Ιερόν, ώστε είναι ζήτημα τιμής διά την άνθρωπότητα να δικαιώση την μνήμην τους και να επιβάλλη είς τούς δολοφόνους τον άναγκαΐον έξιλασμόν.

('Ακολουθεί)

"Υστερα ἀπὸ τὴν τμαγωδία τῆς Κρήτης, ἡ τραγωδία τῆς 'Ανατ. Μακεδονας.

²Εγέννησεν μέσα εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν τοῦ 'Ελληνικοῦ Λαοῦ ποὺ εὐρίσκεται ὑπὸ κατοχήν, τὸ γεγονὸς αὐτό, μία μεγάλη, τὴν πειὸ φρικτή, ἀπὸ ὅλες τὲς τραγωδίες, καὶ μάλιστα ἐκεῖνες ποὺ παρουσιάζονται συνυφασμένες μὲ τὴν πειὸ ἄνανδρη ἀτιμία, ποὺ δὲν ἐπροκάλεσε ἀκόμα ὡς τώρα, τὴν ἡδικὴ ἀντίδρασι τῆς παγκοσμίας κοινῆς γνώμης ποὺ ἄλλες μικρότερες τραγωδίες ἔχουν προκαλέσει.

"Ισως νὰ μὴν ἔφθασεν ἀκόμη είς τὰ αὐτιὰ τῶν πολλῶν ἡ εἴδησις τῆς τραγωδίας, ἴσως νὰ μὴ ἔφθασαν ἀκόμη εἰς τὰ αὐτιὰ τὰ δικά σας. "Αν μάθετε τὲς λεπτομέρειες θά διαρραγούν τά τύμπανα της άκοης της ψυχης σας. Μὲ σύρματα τοὺς ἔδεναν είς τὸ Δοξάτο τούς ἀνθρώπους πού ἀνομάζοντο Έλληνες και δεμένους μὲ τὰ σύρματα τοὺς ἔσπρωχναν ἔξω ἀπὸ τὸ Δοξᾶτο καὶ τοὺς ἐπολυβολοῦσαν. Σὲ μιὰ άλλη κωμόπολιν έκατοντάδες γυναικόπαιδα έζήτησαν άσυλον σὲ μιὰ σχολή γι' ἀποφύγουν τή σφαγή.

Οἱ Βούλγαροι ἔβαλαν φωτιὰ εἰς τὴν Σχολὴν καὶ ὅταν τὰ ἔπνιξεν ὁ καπνὸς καὶ τὰ ἐκύκλωσαν οἱ φλόγες καὶ εἰς τὴν ἀπελπισίαν τους ἐδοκίμασαν νὰ βγοῦν τὰ πολυβόλα τῶν βαρβάρων τὰ ἀπετελείωσαν. Σὲ ἄλλες περιπτώσεις ἀναγκάσθηκε βιαστικὰ νὰ δράση κα τὸ πυροβολικὸ καὶ ἡ ἀεροπορία τῶν Βουλγάρων διότι ὅπως φαίνεται τὰ κορμιὰ τῶν ἀσπλων 'Ελλήνων καὶ αὶ ἔρημες καλυβίτσες των εἶχαν ἀνάγκην ἀπὸ χιλιάδες τόννους σίδερα γιὰ ν' ἀντιμετωπισθοῦν.

"Υστερα ἀπό τὴν τραγωδία τῆς Κρήτης ποὺ ἢταν συνυφασμένη μὲ τὸν ἄφθαστον ἡρωϊσμὸ καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν γυναικῶν τῆς θρυλικῆς μεγαλονήσου ἤλθεν ἡ τραγωδία τῆς 'Ανατολικῆς Μακεδονίας, διὰ νὰ στεφανώση μὲ τὸν στέφανον τοῦ πειὸ φρικτοῦ μαρτυρίου τὸ μέτωπον τῆς 'Ελλάδος.

Καὶ Κυρίαι καὶ Κύριοι ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς Λαὸς ἐξακολουθεῖ νὰ κάμνη τὸ χρέος του. Ύφίσταται μαρτύρια, πεινάει, ἀγωνίζεται, ἀντέχει, πιστεύει. Τί είναι αὐ-

Στούς δρόμους τῶν ᾿Αθηνῶν σὲ κάθε δέκα βήματα ὑπάρχει σωριασμένος και ένας άνθρωπος έτοιμοθάνατος καί ένας πεθαμμένος-ό πειό τραγικός ἀπό ὅλους τοὺς ἄγνωστους στρατιῶτες του κόσμου-και άλλοι ύπομονητικοί και αποφασισμένοι περιμένουν την ώραν, η αν θέλετε προετοιμάζωνται γιὰ τὴν ὥραν έκείνην. Χιλιάδες ευρίσκονται είς τὰς φυλακάς, ἢ καταζητοῦνται καὶ κρύβονται άλλὰ καμμία άπειλή, άλλὰ κανένας κίνδυνος δὲν μπορεί νὰ πτοήση τὰς ψυχάς τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

Μπρὸς στὸ ἄγαλμα τοῦ Ρήγα Φεραίου.

Τὴν τελευταίαν ἐπέτειον τῆς 'Εθνικῆς μας 'Εορτῆς, εἰς τὰς 25 Μαρτίου, ῆμουν τότε ἀκόμα στὰς 'Αθήνας—ἐκατοντάδες φοιτητὲς ἐγονάτισαν μπροστὰ στὸ ἄγαλμα τοῦΡήγα Φεραίου κ' ἄρχισαν νὰ ψάλλουν τὸν 'Εθνικόν μας ὔμνον, τὸν ὕμνον πρὸς τὴν 'Ελευθερίαν.

"Όταν οἱ καραμπινιέροι ἡθέλησαν νὰ τοὺς διακόψουν πλήθη λαοῦ ἡνώθησαν μαζὶ καὶ ἐφώναξαν—τί νομίζετε ὅτι ἐφόναξαν εἰς τοὺς Ἰταλούς, τί νομίζετε ὅτι ἐφώναξαν ὅλοι μαζί, «ἀέρα ἐφώναξαν εἰς τοὺς καραμπινιέρηδες, ἀ έ ρ α, ἀ έ ρ α».

Τὸ ἀπόγευμα τῆς ἰδίας ἐκείνης ημέρας, διέταξαν αί Γερμανικές άρχες νά κλεισθούν τά σπίτια ἀπὸ τὶς ὁκτὼ τὸ βράδυ· τί νομίζετε; μήπως διέταξεν ή κατοχή οἱ "Ελληνες νὰ κλει-σθοῦν στὰ σπίτια των. "Οχι οἱ Γερμανοί διέταξαν τούς ίδίους των στρατιώτας νὰ κλεισθοῦν άπό τὶς ὀκτώ τὸ βράδυ εἰς τὰ σπίτια των, διότι τὸ βράδυ ἐκεῖνο οἱ **ἄοπλοι Έλληνες είχαν αίχμα**λωτίση τὸν πάνοπλο κατακτητή. (Παρατεταμένα χειροκροτήματα). "Ετσι ξεύρει να κάμνη δ Έλληνικός Λαός το χρέος του. Έτσι θὰ συνεχίση νὰ τὸ κάμνη ώς τὴ στιγμὴ που θὰ ἐλευθερω-9η, όχι μόνον δ ίδιος, άλλα καί δ κόσμος δλόκληρος ἀπὸ τὴν βία του "Εθνικοσοσιαλισμού και τοῦ Φασισμοῦ. Καὶ δὲν θὰ σταματήση μάλιστα ούτε τότε έκτελώντας το χρέος του απέναντι τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος.

"Ο Έλληνικός Λαὸς ξέρει ὅτι ὁ πόλεμος αὐτὸς δὲν εἶναι μονάχα ἕνα ἐπεισόδιο ἀνόμεσα σὲ δύο περιόδους ὁμαλότητος.

"Ο "Ελληνικός Λαός ξέρει στι ή περίοδος πού ἔκλεισε μὲ τὸ ξέσπασμα τῆς πολεμικῆς τραγωδίας ἡτο ή περίοδος μιᾶς ἐκκαθαριστικῆς καὶ διαλυτικῆς ἀνωμαλίας, ὅτι ἄλλη εἶναι ἡ περίοδος ποὺ θὰ ἐγκαινιασθῆ μὲ τὶς καμπάνες τῆς νίκης, μὲ τὶς καμπάνες τῆς εἰρήνης ποὺ ἀπὸ τώρα τὶς ἀκοῦμε θὰ εἶναι περίοδος τῆς δημιουργικῆς ἀνωμαλίας.

Ο Έλληνικός Λαός έτοιμος νὰ συμβάλη στὴν ἀνοικοδόμησι.

"Η άνοικοδόμησις θὰ γίνη ἐπάνω σὲ πολλὰ νέα θεμέλια. "Ως τόσο ἡ χαρὰ τῆς δημιουργίας πρέπει νὰ συνυφανθῆ μὲ μίαν μεγάλην αὐτοκυριαρχίαν.

Ο Έλληνικός Λαός είναι έτοιμος νά συμβάλη είς την θεμελίωσιν της νέας ίστορικης καί κοινωνικης ζωης, μὲ ὁλόκληρον τὸ αἴσθημα της ὑπερτάτης εὐθύνης ποὺ θὰ ἀναλάβη, μὲ ἀκεραιωμένη την ἐδαφικην περιουσίαν του, είς την γωνία ποὺ τὸν ἔταξε ὁ

Ή Έλλὰς ἔχει ἀναλάβει ἀπὸ τὴν γεωγραφικήν της θέσι καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν Ιστορική της συνείδησι ποὺ τὴν ἐκαλλιέργησαν χιλιετηρίδες, ἔχει ἀναλάβη μίαν ἀποστολὴν ποὺ εἶναι ἔτοιμη νὰ τὴν πραγματοποιήση.

Τὸ δικαίωμα νὰ διεκδικήση την πραγματοποίησι της αποστολής της, μιας αποστολής, άλλως τε πού θὰ συνδέεται μόνον καὶ μόνον μέ μόχθους καὶ ἐργασίαν, τὸ δικαίωμα αὐτό, τὸ κυρώνει ή παγκόσμια συνείδησις, τό γεγονός ότι ποτέ δεν έπεδουλεύθηκε τόν πλησίον της, **ὅτ**ι πάντοτε έδείχθηκε ύποχωρητική καὶ συμβιβαστική, ὅτι ἀγκάλιασε μὲ τὴν πειο ἀδελφική καὶ άληθινή άγάπη και άνιδιοτέλεια τούς χθεσινούς έχθρούς της, ὅτι ποτέ σχεδόν δέν άμείφθηκε, ότι πάντοτε, πάντοτε σχεδον άδικήθηκε και ότι μολαταθτα δέν άφησε ποτέ πικρία, πέρα για πέρα πικρία δικαιολογημένη δὲν άφησε τὸ παράπονον νὰ γίνη σύμβουλος και όδηγὸς κακός.

Αί θυσίες καί ή προθυμία της Έλλάδος να προσφέρη τὲς πειὸ δδυνηρὲς θυσίες εἰς τὸν βωμὸν τοῦ πανευρωπαϊκοῦ συνόλου ποὺ τὴν παρημέλησε καὶ τὴν ἀδίκησε,ἡ προθυμία αὐτὴ τῆς δίδει τὰ μεγαλύτερα δικαιώματα.

"Η Ελλάς ποτέ, ποτέ δεν εξήρτησε την έκτέλεσιν τῶν ὑποχρεώσεών της, άπο έγγυήσεις καί άνταλλάγματα. Ποτέ δέν έζήτησε τίποτε, καὶ πάντοτε προσέ-

φερε θυσίες.

Εμπήκε είς τὸν Βαλκανικὸν πόλεμον τοῦ 1912 χωρίς ἀνταλ-

λάγματα. Είς τὸν προηγούμενον Μεγάλον Πόλεμον έμπηκε και έπολέμησε χωρίς άνταλλάγματα καί

ύποσχέσεις.

Και είς αὐτὸν τὸν σημερινὸν πόλεμον, τὸν φοβερώτερον ἀπὸ όλους τούς πολέμου, μόνη της έμπῆκεν είς τὴν σκληρὴ πάλη καὶ μόνη της ἀνέλαβε νὰ ἀντιμε-

τωπίση τὸν φασισμό.

"Έτσι εΐναι ἡ 'Ελλάς μας. °Ηταν πάντοτε έτσι καὶ έτσι θὰ είναι πάντοτε. Αὐτὸ ἀκριδῶς τῆς δίνει τὸ ἠθικὸν δικαίωμα, ἀφοῦ τόσες φορές έδοκιμάσθη, καὶ άφοῦ ἔδωσε ἐξετάσεις ἐπιτυχεῖς τῆς ἀξίας της και τῆς ὑπέροχης ίστορικής νομιμεφροσύνης της, της δίνει το δικαίωμα να διεκδικήση τὴν πραγματοποίησιν τῆς άποστολής της, είς τὸν γεωγραφικόν τομέα ὅπου ἔχει ταχθῆ φρουρός της Έλευθερίας, της Ειρήνης και του Πολιτισμού.

Δὲν ξέρομε βέθαια, δὲν ξέρομεν ακόμη ποιά θα είναι ή μορφή τῶν ὑπερεθνικῶν ὀργανισμῶν πού θὰ μεταβάλουν τὴν Εὐρώπην είς ἕνα ἀργανωμένον πολιτικόν, οίκονομικόν και κοινωνι-

κὸν σύνολον.

Οποια καὶ ἂν θὰ εἶναι ἡ μορφή τῶν ὑπερεθνικῶν αὐτῶν σχηματισμών, ή Ελλάς μέλλει νά υπηρετήση τούς σχηματισμούς αὐτούς ὡς παράγων τῆς Βαλκανικής καὶ τής Μεσοογειακής ζωῆς, ὡς κρίκος ἴσω ποὺ θὰ ἐνώνη δύο όμοσπονδίας, τὴν μίαν όμοσπονδίαν των Βαλκανικών λαών και την άλλην της 'Ανατολικής λεκάνης τής Μεσογείου.

Θὰ είναι ή άλυσίδα ὅπου ή μία όμοσπονδία θά διασταυρώνεται μὲ τὴν ἄλλην, ἥ, ἀν θέλετε, ή μία θὰ εἶναι μέσα στὴν ἄλ-

λην.

Δὲν θὰ μποροῦσε τάχα νὰ άγκαλιάση την Ευρώπην όλόκληρον, ἀποτελοῦσα ἔτσι τὸ ἀπτὸν σῶμα τῆς νέας ἐνώσεως τῆς Εὐρώπης, τὴν ἀπτὴν βάσιν τῆς πανανθρώπινης δμοσπονδίας;

Άλλὰ ἄς μὴ εἰσέλθω εἰς τὴν έξέτασιν τοῦ ἐρωτήματος αὐτοῦ.

Σκοπός μου είναι νὰ τονίσω μόνον ότι όποιαδήποτε καὶ άν είναι ή μορφή τῆς Εὐρώπης καὶ του κόσμου, ή Έλλας μέλλει να έργασθή είς την θεμελίωσιν καί παγίωσιν, θέλει καὶ ήμπορεί νά άποτελέση ένα τ πάγοντα ένεργὸν καὶ ἐξαιρετικὸν τῆς νέας ζωῆς.

Είμεθα ὁ πειὸ εύκρατος Λαός.

Εἵμεθα ὁ πειὸ εὔκρατος λαὸς τῆς πειὸ εὐκράτου ζώνης. Ξεύρομεν να κολυμπώμεν στήν θάλασσα καὶ νὰ σκαρφαλώνωμεν στὰ βουνά. Διασχίζομεν ώκεανούς καὶ σπέρνομεν ἀκόμη καὶ τά κατσάβραχα γιά νά συντηρηθῶμεν. Καὶ δὲν παραλείπομεν τίποτε γιὰ νὰ κάμωμεν ἀποδοτικήν τήν λιγοστήν μας γήν.

Είμεθα ἐπιστήμονες καὶ βιομήχανοι, καὶ ἔμποροι ἀλλά καὶ άγρόται, είμαστε χωριάτες καί ψαράδες άλλά είμεθα καί δια-

νοούμενοι και ποιηταί.

Θέλομεν νὰ δουλέψωμεν, θέλομε όλες αὐτὲς τὲς δυνατότητες, όλες αὐτὲς τὲς Ιδιότητες νὰ τὲς θέσωμεν εἰς τὴν ὑπηρεσίαν! της άνθρωπό**τητος.**

Θέλομε να δουλέψωμεν. Ήμπορούμε να μοχθήσωμεν όπως άκριβώς ἐπολεμήσαμεν καὶ πολεμοθμεν μέ τὸν ίδιον ένθουσιασμόν μὲ τὴν ἴδιαν πίστιν καὶ άνιδιοτέλειαν.

Οι νέες γενεές μας.

Αί νέες γενεές μας, καὶ τὶς είδα νά προβάλλουν και ν' άναπτύσσωνται, ὅταν ἀσκοῦσα ἀπὸ τὸ 1929 ἔως τὸ 1945 τὸ έργον τοῦ καθηγητού του Πανεπιστημίου, τές είδα τές νέες γενεές νά έρχωνται ώπλισμένες μὲ έφόδια ήθικής καὶ πνευματικής ύγείας, ποὺ ὑπόσχονταν ἐξέλιξιν θαυμαστή.

Οι νέοι αὐτοὶ είναι ταγμένοι έπο την φύσιν και την έκπαίδευπν νά γίνουν οἱ ἐθνικοὶ καὶ κοιωνικοί ήγέται τῆς κοινωνίας μας. Οἱ ἴδιοι αὐτοὶ νέοι ἐπολέμησαν είς τὴν 'Αλβανίαν, άδελφικά μαζί μὲ τὸν "Ελληνα ἐργάτη, ἐπολέμησαν μαζὶ εἰς τὰ ίδια μέρη, μαζί ἐκυλίσθηκαν στὴ λάσπη, μαζί του ἐπάγωσαν, μαζί του ἐπείνασαν, διότι αἱ συνθῆκαι του πολέμου είς την Αλβανίαν ησαν τέτοιες <mark>ώστε έκαμναν μέ-</mark> ρες να δούν ψωμί, μαζί του έψείριασαν, μαζί του ἐπόνεσαν ἀλλὰ και μαζί του ἐπίστεψαν εἰς τὴν νέαν Έλλάδα καὶ είς τὴν νέαν άνθρωπότητα.

Σήμερα μήπως δὲν πονοῦν, δὲν

πεινοῦν ὅλοι μαζί;

'Ο πόλεμος, ή πίστις εἰς τὴν νίκην, ή πεῖνα, ὁ ζυγός, αὐτἐς ὅλες αἱ δοκιμασίες, αἱ ἠθικὲς στερήσεις, έδημιούργησαν είς τὴν Ἑλλάδα μας μίαν ὑπέροχη κοινότητα ψυχών και πνευμά-

Τούλάχιστον ὁ μισός πληθυσμός τῶν ᾿Αθηνῶν, ζῇ σήμερα, δηλαδή λέει πώς ζή, προσπαθεί νά ζήση με λίγα ὄσπρια που τρώει χωρίς λάδι είς τὰ συσσίτια. Σὲ λίγους μῆνας, ἐλάχιστοι θά είναι έκεινοι πού δὲν θά Εχουν ἀνάγκη ἀπὸ συσσίτια.

"Έτσι ούτε κάν μὲ τὸ χρῆμα, ούτε με το πολύ χρημα δέν είναι δυνατόν να αντιμετωπισθούν αί

άνάγκαι.

*Επιστήμονες και ἐργάτες κρατοῦν κάθε ἡμέρα στὸ χέρι τούς τὴν ἴδια καραβάνα, στὴν ἵδια γραμμή, ἀποτελοῦν τὴν ίδιαν φάλαγγα ρωμηών άδυνατισμένων άλλὰ ψυχικῶς πανισχύ-

Υπάρχουν ἀκόμα σπίτια ὅπου γύρω στο οἰκογενειακό τραπέζι κάθονται μικρά παιδιά ώρφανισμένα ώς μόνιμοι συνδαιτυμόνες "Ετσι δημιουργεί ή πείνα κ' ό ζυγός την νέαν Έλληνική κοι νότητα, δημιουργεί τές προϋποθέσεις μιᾶς νέας κοινωνικής καί έθνικης άλληλεγγύης.

Είς τὸν κέντρον εὐρίσκονται εὐτυχεῖς οἱ νέοι καὶ εἰς τὸ κέντρον του κέντρου οι άγνωστοι νέοι ήγέται ποὺ θὰ εἶναι ήγέται τῆς αὐριανῆς μας κοινωνίας.

Πρώτη φορά είς την Έλλάδα και είς τον κόσμον ολόκληρον θά προκύψη τὸ δικαίωμα τῆς ἡγεσίας ἀπὸ τὴν ἀπόλυτη συνείδησι τῆς κοινότητος καί ποίας κοινότητος: της κοινότητος του πόνου, τῆς πείνας.

('Ακολουθεί)

'Ο θάνατος γίνεται σήμερα ὁ μέγας διδάσκαλος τῆς άλληλεγγύης.

'Αλλά ὁ θάνατος γίνεται σήμερα ὁ μέγας διδάσκαλος τῆς ἀλληλεγγύης.

Η άλληλεγγύη έμπρὸς στὸ θάνατο μᾶς διδάσκει τὴν άλλη-

λεγγύη της ζωης.

Όσοι ἔχουν ἀναλάδη καὶ ὅσοι ἀναλάδουν αὔριο νὰ διερμηνεύσουν τὴ ψυχὴ καὶ νὰ διαχειρισθοῦν ὑπεύθυνα τὴν ἱστορικὴ τύχη τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Λαοῦ, πρέπει νὰ ἔχουν βαθειὰ μέσα τους, τὰ ὑψηλά, τὰ ἡθικὰ καὶ ψυχολο γικὰ δεδομένα, τὰ ὁποῖα συνοπτικὰ σᾶς ἀνέπτυξα. Πρέπει νὰ ἔχουν ζήση μέσα εἰς τὰ δεδομένα αὐτά, πρέπει τὴν εῷψύ τους ἀπέναντι τοῦ λαοῦ νὰ τὴν νοιώθουν συνυφασμένη μὲ μεγάλη εὐλάδεια, ἀπέναντι τῆς ψυχῆς τοῦ ὡραίου ς.ὐτοῦ λαοῦ.

"Οποιος ήγειται πρέπει πρό πάντων να ξέρη να ακολουθή! "Οποιος ήγειταιπρέπει να ξέρη νά παρακολουθή τὴν ψυχή τοῦ λαού, τὸν δρόμο πού ή Ιστορία τοῦ ἄνοιξε καὶ μάλιστα ἀκόμα περισσότερον όταν τον δρόμον αὐτὸν δὲν τὸν ἄνοιξε ἡ εὐμά**ρεια καὶ ἡ ἄνεσις ἀλλὰ οἱ θυσί**ες, ή πείνα, ὁ θάνατος. Οί δύσκολες και τρομερές ώρες, και όσοι δὲν ἔτυχε να συμμερισθουν η δεν έξακολουθούν να συμμερίζωνται τές δρες αὐτές, πρέπει νά τές συμμερισθούν άπό μακρυά, πρέπει νά ἐπιβάλουν είς τὸν ἐαυτόν τους τὰ συναισθήματα έκεινα τὰ ὁποία ζῆ μέσα του ὁ λαός εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, πρέπει να συμμερισθούν τόν πόνον, τα συναισθήματα τῆς θυσίας, του ψυχικού κλονισμού, άλλα και το ψυχικόν μεγαλείον πού είναι συνταυτισμένα μὲ τὴν ζωήν τῶν πεινασμένων καὶ καταπατημένων 'Ελλήνων.

Νὰ φανῶμεν ἀντάξιοι τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ λαοῦ.

Αἱ 'Ελληνικαὶ Κοινότητες τοῦ 'Εξωτερικοῦ, ἡμεῖς ὅλοι ποὺ ἡλθαμεν ἀπὸ τὴν 'Ελλάδα, πρὶν ἡ μετὰ ἀπὸ τὴν κατοχήν, οἱ "Ελληνες ἀξιωματικοἱ, στρατιώται, ναῦτες, καὶ σμηνῖται, ποὺ ἔχουν τὸ προνόμιο, τὸ μεγάλο προνόμιο, νὰ ἐκπροσωποῦν, συγκεκροτημένον τὸν 'Ελληνικὸ στρατό, τὸν 'Ελληνικὸ στό-

λο καὶ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ἀεροπορίαν, ὅλοι μας, ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες, ἔνα μόνον πρέπει νὰ ἐπιδιώκωμεν: νὰ φανῶμεν ἀντάξιοι τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Λαοῦ ποὸ πεινάει καὶ ὅμως πιστεύει, ποὸ ποδοπατεῖται ἀπό τὸν κατακτητή καὶ ὅμως ἔχει ὁλόρθη τὴν ψυχή του, ποὸ φυλακίζεται καὶ ὅμως ποτὲ δὲν ῆτο τόσον ἐλεύθερος ὅσον τὴν ὅρα τούτη, ποὸ κάθε στιγμὴ πεθαίνει καὶ κάθε στιγμή ἀνασταίνεται πάλι.

Έπάνω σ' ὅλους μας, στὸν Κόσμον ὁλόκληρον ἔχει ξεσπάσει ἡ ὀργὴ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Διότι ὅπως τὸν Ἡλιον αὐτοῦ ἀνατέλλει ἐπὶ ἀγαθοὺς καὶ πονηρούς, ἐπὶ δικαίους καὶ ἀδίκους, ἔτσι καὶ τὴν ὀργή του ξεσπῷ στὰ κεφάλια καὶ τῶν δικαίων καὶ τῶν ἀδίκων.

"Αλλως τε καὶ ἡμεῖς οἱ ἴδιοι ἐφταίξαμεν, ἡδικήσαμεν καὶ ἡμεῖς. Κι' ἐμεῖς ἔχομεν ἀνάγκην
νὰ ὑποστῶμεν ἐξιλαστήριον δο
κιμασίαν γιὰ νὰ μπορέσωμεν
νὰ γίνωμεν ἄξιοι τῆς αὔριον, ὔστερα ἀπὸ τὴν νίκην, ἀπὸ τὴν
Νίκη τὴν ϐεβαία, ποὺ προβάλλει κι' ὅλας στὸν ὁρίζοντα, διὰ
νὰ γίνωμεν ἄξιοι νὰ οἰκοδομήσωμεν τὸν καινούργιο κόσμο.

"Όσοι ζοῦν σὲ περιοχὲς, ὅπου οἱ δοκιμασίες δὲν εἶναι ἄμεσα αἰσθητές, πρέπει νὰ ἐπιὅάλλουν ἐκούσια εἰς τὸν ἑαυτόν τους, συζῶντας ψυχικὰ με ὅσους πανοῦν, γνωρίζοντας σὲ κάθε στιγμὴ τῆς ζωῆς των ὅτι, ὑπάρχουν ἄλλοι εἰς τὴν ἀπέναντι ἀκτήν, ποὺ πεινοῦν, πεθαίνουν καὶ ἀγωνιοῦν καὶ ἀγωνίζονται. Κανένας πόλεμος, ἀγαπητοί μου δὲν ἔχει ἀπαιτήση ἀπὸ τὸν ἄνθρωπο νὰ εἶναι τόσον ὁλοκληρωτικὰ ἐμπόλεμος ὅσον ὁ πόλεμος αὐτός.

Πρέπει νὰ ἔχωμεν πολεμικὴν Ιδεολογίαν.

Δὲν πρέπει μόνον εἰς τὴν ἐἱξωτερικήν μας ζωὴν νὰ ἀποβά-

∝ωμεν κάθε τι_ε ποὺ δὲν εἶναι| σύμφωνον με τό μεγάλο χρέος της χώρας αὐτης, πρέπει καὶ την έσωτερικήν μας ζωήν, την ψυχήν, την σκέψι μας να την άπαλλάξωμεν άπο κάθε τι πού μπορεί να φέρη αντιπερισπασμον έστω και ασήμαντον έστω καὶ στιγμιαῖον εἰς τὸν ὁλοκλη-ρωτικόν πόλεμον. Κανένα ἄλλο πρόβλημα όσονδήποτε και άν είναι σημαντικόν για την ατομική και δημόσια συνείδησί μας, κανένα άλλο πρόβλημα έστω καὶ ἀν συνδέεται μὲ δαθειὰ ριζωμένες μέσα μας πεποιθήσεις καὶ ίδέες καὶ ώραῖες ίδεολογίες, που θά ήθελαν νά έκδηλωθούν δὲν πρέπει νὰ μᾶς ἐπηρεάζη, κανένα άλλο πρόβλημα δὲν πρέπει νὰ ὑπάρχη καὶ συναγωνίζεται τον δλοκληρωτικόν πόλεμόν μας. Πολεμικήν έντελως πρέπει να έχωμεν ίδεο-λογίαν. Όλα άνεξαιρέτως, ὅλα πρέπει να παραμερισθοῦν εἰς τὸ μέλλον. "Οταν ἔλθη ἡ ὥρα, ή μεγάλη ώρα της Εθνικής μας Έλευθερίας, τῆς Παγκοσμίου Έλευθερίας, τότε θά έλθη και τότε πρέπει να έλθη, διότι αὐτὸς εἶναι ἀκριθῶς ὁ σκοπός, ὁ ὑπέρτατος σκοπὸς αὐτοῦ τοῦ πολέμου, τότε θὰ ἕλθη ἡ **ώρα βεβαίως τῶν ἀγώνων το**ῦ έλευθέρου στίδου, των πολιτικῶν καὶ Ιδεολογικῶν ἀρχῶν.

Από τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν ίδεῶν θὰ προκύψουν, κυρίες καὶ κύριοι, αἱ ἀλήθειαι τοῦ μέλλοντος ἀπὸ τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν ίδεῶν θὰ προκύψουν τὰ μεγάλα ἀγαθὰ τῆς νέας πολιτικῆς, οἰκονομικῆς καὶ κοινωνικῆς ζωῆς τοῦ κόσμου.

Τὸ πῶς ὡδήγησαν οἱ φρικτοὶ καὶ ἀηδέστατοι μονόλογοι τῶν δικτατόρων, τὸ βλέπομεν. Θὰ ἔλθη ἡ ἄρα τοῦ διαλόγου τῶν ἱδεῶν τῶν δημιουργικῶν ἐκείνων διαλόγων τῆς γονίμου ἐκείνης πάλης ποὺ γεννᾳ καὶ θεμελιώνει τἐς ἀλήθειες. (Χειροκροτήματα).

'Ο 'Ελληνας εΐναι έχθρὸς τῆς Δικτατορίας.

Ώς τόσο, ὅς τὴν ὅρα ἐκείνην ἔχομεν πόλεμον καὶ ἀκριδῶς χάριν τῆς ὅρας ἐκείνης, γωὰ νὰ ἔλθῃ ἡ ὅρα ἐκείνη τὸ ταχύτερον, γιὰ νὰ ἔλθη ποὺ θὰ μᾶς ἀνοίξη τὸν δρόμο εἰς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ στοὺς ίδεολογικούς, δημιουργικοὺς ἀγῶνας, ἀκριδῶς γιὰ χάριν τῆς ὥρας ἐκείνης, πρέπει ὅλοι μας, ὁποιεσ-

δήποτε καὶ ἄν είναι αἱ εἰδικώτεραι πεποιθήσεις μας, φθάνει νὰ εἴμεθα "Ελληνες, καὶ σ' αὐτὸ πρέπει νὰ ξεκαθαρίσωμε τὴν συνείδησί μας γιὰ πάντα. 'Ο "Ελλην εἰναι ἐχθρὸς τῆς δικτατορίας (χειροκροτήματα), ὁ φίλος τῆς ἐλευθερίας (χειροκροτήματα), ὁ ἐχθρὸς τοῦ φασισμοῦ, ἐπαναλαμβάνω, ὁ ἐχθρὸς τῆς δικτατορίας (παρατεταμένα χειροκροτήματα).

"Όλοι μας με την προϋπάθεσιν ότι έχομεν την πεποίθησιν αὐτην μέσα μας, ότι θεμελιώνομεν αὐτην την πεποίθησιν εἰς την πρακτικην, άν θέλετε, τοῦ μέλλοντος αὐτοῦ, φθάνει νὰ ἔχωμεν μέσα μας βαθειά ριζωμένη την πίστι στην ἐλευθερία, πρέπει όλοι μας, παραμελοῦντες πολιτικὲς ἡ οἰασδήποτε φύσεως άλλες ἰδέες καὶ πεποιθήσεις, νὰ ταχθοῦμε εἰς την ἔπαλξι τοῦ ἀγῶνος, ἐν ἀνάγκη νὰ πέσωμε, γιὰ νὰ ἐξασφαλίσωμε στην Ἑλλάδα μας τὴν νέα ζωή,

'Αντλώντας την έντολη από τὴν ψυχὴ τῶν ἀδελφῶν μας που πεινούν και άγωνιούν, πού άγωνίζονται στην σκλαθωμένη Έλλάδα μας, που σκέπτονται και που αισθάνονται όλοι άνεξαιρέτως, όπως σᾶς ὤμίλησα, άντλωντας την έντολην από τὴν ψυχὴν τῶν σκλαβωμένων και πεινασμένων άδελφων μας, σας καλώ να κηρύξωμεν όλοι μαζί τὴν ὡραιότερη ἐπανάστασι που έχει πότε κηρυχθή στον κόσμο, την ἐπανάστασι τῆς άπόλυτης άδελφοσύνης και ένότητος...

'Αδελφοσύνη.

*Αδελφοσύνη μεταξύ μας, ά-δελφοσύνη με τους μεγάλους σους μας συμμάχους, ά-νύνη με κάθε έλεύθερη και αγνωστη ακόμη ψυχή μέσα στὸν κόσμο όλόκληρον. Μ' αὐτὸ τὸ πνεθμα, μ' αὐτὴν τὴν συνεδησιν, μ' αὐτὴν τὴν βούλησιν, ἐμπῆκα εἰς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν Κυ-βέρνησιν, καὶ ὑπόσχομαι ὅτι θά κάνω το καθηκόν μου, Έμπῆκα σὲ μιὰ κυβέρνησι ἐξόριστη, σὲ μιὰ κυθέρνησι ἐκπατρισμένη, αἰσθάνομαι βαθειά εὐγνωμοσύνην ἀπέναντι τῶν Συμμάχων μας τῶν μεγάλων, καθώς καί απέναντι του τόσον φιλοξένου Αίγυπτιακοῦ λαοῦ, ποὺ μας κάνει να νοιώθουμε την γῆν του, γῆν μας, καὶ μᾶς **6ο**ηθεῖ ἔτσι στὸ νὰ αἰσθανώμεθα όλιγώτερο την πίκρα και το αίσθημα τοῦ ἐκπατρισμοῦ.

Σᾶς δμολογῶ ὅτι εἶναι ἰδιαίτατα βαρύ τὸ αἴσθημα τοῦ έκπατρισμού. όταν δέν είναι μόνον ἀτομικό, ἀλλὰ ὅταν ἔχη ή ίδια σου ή πατρίς ἐκπατρίσθή, ώς τόσο είμαι ύπερήφανος πού έμπηκα στην κυθέρνησι της πατρίδος μου σε μιὰ ἄρα πού είναι τόσο βαρειά, τόσο ίερη καὶ τόσο μεγάλη. Δὲν ἐμπῆκα ύστερα ἀπὸ μίαν ἐκλογικὴν ἐπιτυχίαν καὶ δὲν μὲ συνώδευσαν στό δρόμο πρός την έξουσίαν μὲ ζητωκραυγές, εμπῆκα σάν στρατιώτης στην διμοιρία του, ή σωστότερα στην ομάδα μάχης, γιατί μόνο μιὰ ἀπλη διμοιρία, μιὰ ἀπλη ὁμὰς μάχης είναι σήμερα και ή Κυβέρνησις.

Δὲν πρόκειται νὰ ἐφαρμόσω τὰ ἄλφα ἢ βῆτα πρόγραμμα, ἀλλά πρόκειται μόνον καὶ μόνον νὰ πειθαρχήσω εἰς τὴν

προσταγήν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ λαοῦ, καὶ ή προσταγή αὐτή εἶναι
μία καὶ μόνη: «Νά συνεχίσω μεν τὸν πόλεμον» (χειροκροτήματα)

Ο Στόλος μας, ο πολεμικός και ο έμπορικός, σχι ολιγώτερον πολεμικός και ο τελευταιος, ο στόλος μας και ή άεροπορία μας προσφέρουν ήδη είς
τόν συμμαχικόν άγωνα πολυτίμους ο ύπηρεσίας, πού τιμοῦν
ίδιαιτέρως ἀπό τοὺς ἡγέτας ἔως τὸν τελευταῖον ἀνδρα,
λους ἐκείνους ποὺ κατέστησαν
και καθιστοῦν τὰς ὑπηρεσίας
αὐτὰς δυνατάς.

Ό στρατός μας, ό στρατός τῆς ξηρᾶς εἶναι καὶ αὐτὸς σήμερα έτοιμος για να προσφέρη τάς υπηρεσας του. Για να έτοιμασθή έχρειάσθηκε κόπος με-γάλος. Σήμερα είναι άνάγκη καὶ ὁ στρατός μας μοναχός του να ανοξη τον δρόμον πρός νέας ώραίας θυσίας. Είμεθα όλίγοι! Ναὶ δὲν εἴμεθα βέβαια πολλοί. Ώς τόσο αὐτό δὲν μᾶς ἀπαλλάσσει ἀπὸ χρέη, αὐτὸ άντιθέτως προσθέτει χρέη. Κάποτε, κάπου βρέθηκαν μόνον τριακόσιοι... "Ας μᾶς δώση δ Θεός τὸ δικαίωμα νὰ εἴμεθα καὶ πάλιν κάποτε, κάπου οἱ δλίγοι πού τούς χρειάζεται ή 1στορία.

(Παρατεταμένα χειροκροτήματα καὶ ἐπευφημίαι). M.J.POLITIS

150, West 47th Struct;
New York City.

COVE DE VIIAL

September 7th, 1942.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dr. T. Leslie Shear, The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Dr. Shear:-

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APEX BUILDING 153

Re: DEMETRIOS STROUTROS.

With further reference to the choice named, may I point out that most of his original writings are signed with the per name of ORESTES? These pieces were mortly appearing on the third page of the NATIONAL HERALD, and now they are printed on the sig th page of the ATLANTIS. They deal with Old New York, Greenwich Village and other non-controversial subjects drawn from the writeris reminicences of ordier days. It seems that during the luch days of 1220, Mr. Stroumbos was a "bon vivent." Now, his health is not very good, and, apart from an occasional Scotch and Soda - sometimes half a dozen or more maybe - Mr. Stroumbos is not indulging at this time in any arduous entertainment. His financial situation has, of course, to be taken into consideration. In former years, when the NATIONAL HERALD was in a better financial chare, it, editors were paid much high markeries then during the last five years or so, then, with Mr. Ery Kebaya's financial collarse and the subsequent troubles of the gener, drastic reductions had to be made in the remuneration of the editorial staff of the NATIONAL HERALD.

I under tand Mr. Stroumbes was active emong Tammeny circles, from where he could derive in the past benefits, of a financial acture and others. I have benefity heard him say once that on one occasion he sayved as an intermediary between Tammeny Hall and the NATIONAL HERILD for the support of a certain Tammeny Hall candidate. The deal made him richer by \$500.— and the paper received, of course, its proper share, too, direct from Tammeny Hall.

Mr. Stroumhoris librar policy multione opposing Unions. When the vicinitation of the poper started, the editorial staff, seeing that their jobs more not licrae, or that some of the product lid not the equivalent funds at the Real with which to be mide effective, mide attempts to organize themselve is joining the Newmoner Guild. I understand that only one member of the staff - in real? not one of the editors - Mice Helen Pilales had toked the Union at her own volition, and without consulting her collegues. The numerous changes in ownership culminating in the purchase of the major next of the concern's above by Mr. Viewienes and his aroun, and the removes circulating early in 1340 to Mr. Viewienes shaped descrip changes which were to include the editorial staff, brought jitters to certain of the editors, who had spent almost ar entire lifetime trying to feed Mic Greeks of the United States with next. It is said that even one of the editors who was receiving the highest remuneration attempts to join the Guild, but remove her it that his application

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was rejected on the ground that his endorsement of Senters Dies and Nys, and his former anti-labour writings made him undesirable. It also understand that Messrs. Misolass Vavoudis and Nicolass Misolaides, both old-timers with the NATIONAL HERALD, became members of the Newgraper Guila, but efforts for collective bargaining of the editorial staff were throuted by Mr. Stroumbos's adamant resistance to any such scheme. He considered the Labour Unions and other similar organizations to be "rackets." In this respect, Mr. Stroumbos is in agreement with the policy adopted by ATLANTIS, none of whose editors or composing room and printing room staff belong to the Unions. It should be added, however, that the wage-scale of ATLANTIS has always been much higher than that of the NATIONAL HERALD.

In local politics, elthough Mr. Strombos was a "Democrat", his views were leaning to the Tammany Hall democratic (?) ideology rather than to President Roosevelt's New Deal policy. During the 1940 elections, a number of Greek professional men and small business—een, chiefly some restourant owners who had trouble with the Unions, were opposed to Wage—and—Hour law and other similar reforms, and preferred to endorse the Willkin ticket. ATLANTIS was, of course, openly for Willkie as it had been openly for Dewey when in 1930 he was a candidate for Governor of New York State.

Or October 28th, 1940, St. Demetrical day, I poid the first visit to Mr. Stroumbos at his home. He was celebrating his nameday. There were quite a few more or less well-known middle-class Greek people at that gathering; some physicians, some business men and one Govern ent employee, Mr. Nicolass Vagionis. The electoral campaign was at its height, and, naturally, discussion started on the subject. Although not a voter myself, I was favouring the re-election of the President, and such was the stand I had taken in my dispatches to "ELEFTHERON VIMA," not because I had any personal grudge against Mr. Willia, but because I considered that at the critical times the world was facing, a strongly democratic leadership that had proved its mettle had to be maintained at all costs, if the war, to which Greece had just been provoked on that very day, had to be won, and democracy - the real kind of democracy and not the Tarmany Hall one - had to prevail.

James terribly astounded to find that among those present in Mr. Stroumbos' gathering, only Mr. Vegionis came out to defend my views, and also a certain Mrs. Marinos, whom I was neeting for the first time. All the others, professional men, business men and their wives were favouring willing, not because they were convinced of his abilities to manipulate large financial interests, but because he was standing assist Pussidan's Roosevelt, the exponent of the New Deal, the "dreamer of impracticable ideologies." All the others were believing in "Realism," and, some of them would endorse Gr. Hitler, because he had proved to be such a realistic men, knowing what he wants and bow to achieve it.

Remour also has it that Mr. Strombes, apart from belonging to certain Greek-American Societies, such as the Messinich (of people who hall from his native Kalansta and other parts of Messinic, Greece), or probably to the Dodecane-sian League of America (because of his wifelshright), was endousing the program or otherwise connected with some organizations companing American citizens of foreign - not Greek - descent, whose ideology and general activities were dismetrically opnosite to the democratic way of life and the Administration's "revolutionary" policies.

I consider it necessary to joint out, however, that I have no concrete evidence as to the alleged relations Mr. Stroumber - and perhaps some of his friends - may have had with the subversive organizations referred to about. He has never spoken to me about his ever having been a member of such organizations, although people, usually mall-informed, assured me that he had belonged to such a group or groups, before their subversive character because manifestly evident. Mr. Stroumbos might, of course, have been continue in his conversations with me, because he knew that I would not talerate any open endorsement of "disciplinary regimes" or any outright demunciation of the President's policy. Yet, in view of the delicate nature of this information, and my having received it only second-hand, I shell greatly appreciate your using it cautiously, trying, if possible, to substantiate it through other channels, before incorporating it definitely in your records.

While on the subject of un-American organizations, I may say a few words about my experiences with a gentleman who holds a key post in ATLANTIS.

When I first ceme to this country, in April 1938, as a representative of the ELFFTHERON VIMA of Athens, and also for special ressons relating to my visit to the United State - I accommand the inventor of the Polychord, Mr. Evendelos Tsemourdjis - I visited both rapors, the NATIONAL HERALD on the ATLANT'S on the day of my arrival. I was asked questions shout the situation in Greece, and, considering that I was arong collinguag, I said what I knew about the dictatorship, its secret molice, its sensention of the former molitical loaders and the organization of the E.O.N. The gentlemen at the NATIONAL HERALD welcomed the information, end printed it of few days later, under the clock of energmity. At the ATLINTIS, although I happened to have a letter of introduction from Mr. Viediniros Constantinidest brother-in-Jow, whom I considered a liberal to Abbone, I was continued not to express my views, or hotter of it hat I have, or the Metaxas regime, overly, because "such outspokenness would have the unit; 62 Fellowism." In the emision of the AMIANTIS people it was the "hearty of the Greek people" that dictated the endorsement of the dictatorial government of Grance. I, of course, did not head such recommendations, believing that as a fore man in a free country I had the right to say what I know rus the trath.

A few days later, a control party was given at the home of the gentleman holding the key rost at the AMICANTS. It was quit an effect, some of the heat-known morals of the New York Greek Community here; present there. I remember, mong others, the President of a Greek harring institution — who last year openly expressed himself in favour of Mr. Kotsins and peliculate of my dutic from the Greek War Relief Association because of my stand in Mr. Motsics incidents — the prelate of one of the Greek Online Character, a continuer who we amorthogod at that time but

who, after a trib to Greece in 1939, landed a boot with the Greek Consulate in New York, allegedly to organize Greek-American youth on the pattern of the fascist E.O.N. of Greece, a prominent Lawyer active in Mem York State politics, and a sizable number of business men with their wives.

The affair was a pleasant one from a social point of view, the host and hostess's hospitality being on a level to that usually lavished in Greece. At one moment conversation turned to the subject of the American Press, and the host — the gentleman who holds a key post in ATLANTIS — spoke rather contemptibly of American journalism. Although I was new to this country, I ventured to have a different idea. The reasons for which the host thought American journalism did not meet his ideals of journalism were mostly to be attributed to the system prevailing in this country. The host did not fail to express his admiration not only of the Metaxas rule in Greece, but also of the Hitler one in Germany. Order and discipline were the results of those systems, he said.

If I am not mistaken, it was at that juncture that the host spoke of the German-American Bund. The impression I gathered at that time, an impression clearly engraved in my mind, is that the host asserted that he belonged to the Bund. I did not take any stenographic notes at that time, because my visit was a social one, and, being only a newcomer to this country, I did not have the occasion to orientate myself with the activities of the various un-American and un-democratic groups. Later on, when I gradually got a better understanding of the activities of subversive groups, I realized the significance of the statement made so casually, but with full conviction, by the host referred to above.

The only other time I visited his here, was early in May. On that occasion the gathering was lead numerous. Among those present I remember Mr. and Mrs. Evange—los Isamourdiis, the inventor of the Polychord, and Mrs. Aranghi, the barrist, with whom I had come from Greece. All three of them went back to Greece in the summer of 1938. Also, the member of a Greek simpleme purchasing mission and his wife were present and the executive of a Greek financial institution in New York were there. Again, the bost was not sparing his words to approve of the late Metaxas! "orderly" mule, and the need for discipline and order in administering Greece's or any other country's affairs.

For quite some time, after it became manifest that I was determined to express myself freely on the Mataxas regime, both the ATLANTIS meable and the Grock diplomatic and consular authorities — with the exception of Mr. George C'mistopoulos — adopted an altomether cold attitude towards me. A visit to Mr. Dicilianos, the then Grock Minister in Machinaton, during which I explained to him my plans to initiate a program of cultural relation atween the United States of America and Greece (on a purely non-political basis), as fruitless. The Consul General in New York ignored me, not to say that he was authors obstacles to my activities, among which I may mention that were the enrichment of the Harvard College Library and the New York Public Library collections with hundreds of modern Grock books, or the writing of articles on Greek literature in magazines with international circulation, such as POOKS ABROAD, and others. While I continued conding dispatches to ELMFTHERON VIMA, the Aimistry of Proce and Tourigm, headed

M.J.POLITIS
150, West 47th Street,
New York City.

by the notorious fascist Th. Nicoloudis, refused to issue the proper credentials to facilitate my task in this country. All my dispatches were published in ELEFTHERON VIMA only with my initials, "M.P.," underneath, and Mr. Syriotis, Editor—in—chief of the ELEFTHERON VIMA sent me a personal letter on the stationery of the paper showing that I was "a special correspondent of the newspaper." The Ministry of Press and Tourism, however, gave credentials to numerous friends of the regime, who, availing themselves of the New York World's Fair facilities, tried to disseminate pro-fascist propagands in this country among Greek-American communities. I have at your disposal the names of such visitors.

I realize that I am becoming rather personal, but I think that a general idea of the background of Greek journalism in this country cannot be had unless one uncovers various not so widely known phases of the publishers' and/or editors' views, pronouncements and connections.

At this moment, as you undoubtedly have the opportunity to ascertain, ATLANTIS is adopting a very pro-United Nations policy, writing fiery articles praising Soviet Russis and the British Empire, and soft-medalling the activities of the remnants of the August 4th regime in the Greek administration.

ATLANTIS is, of course, the spokesmen of those who want King George II to return to his throne, and in this respect, too, I think, Mr. Stroumbos concurs with the general policy of the paper. The sloran of "unity" and "harmony" to win the war is simed at bulling the people of Greek descent, and imposing on the Greek people after the war a regime more or less similar to the one of August 4th. Occasional articles of a general nature, but of the most horrible reactionary views, are at times printed as trial balloons in ATLANTIS, such articles being mostly signed by OBSERVER (PARATIRITIS), whose real name is Christophides. When the views expressed in such "THOUGHTS AND IMPRESSIONS - usually appearing on the fourth or fifth page) are completely untenable or openly antagonizing the Administration's policy, the paper tries to throw the responsibility away by claiming that there articles interpret only the views of their writer. Such was the stand adopted last year on the famous August 16th rticle of PARATIRITIS, under the title "The Wounded Bird", when Mr. Christochides (but in reality ATLANTIS) openly invited Mr. Kotzias to assume the leadership of the Greek people in America. Thanks to the drastic steps taken at that time by a number of democratic people of Greek descent who brought this article to the attention of the authorities and the American Press, " Kotzins has ment quiet, but not all of his fellow-travellers in the regime to the stained Greece during the last few years.

I am sorry to have abused your patience, by making this report lengthier than I had originally intended. Should you, however, need any further elacidation on any of the points raised in this latter, or should you think that there might be other aspects of Greak journalism on which I might give you same information, y asse do not hesitate to call on me again. It will be a grivilege for the to be of help to you personally and to your Institute.

with bindent orpanal regards,

Le, J. Post

September 6th, 1942.

DECEMBATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN WATIONALITIES BRANCH

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APEX BUILDING 153

Dear Dr. Shear:-

Dr. T. Leslie Shear,

Princeton, New Jersey.

The Institute for Advanced Study.

Re: DEMETRIOS STROUMBOS.

I have yours of the 4th and am glad to give you hereunder whatever information I had gathered at the time the above named moved over from the NATIONAL HERALD to the ATLANTIS. I shall greatly appreciate your considering this information as strictly confidential and making only such use of same.

On March 9th, 1942, the NATIONAL HERALD published a dispatch from Cairo, communicated through the National Press Service, in which the visit of King George II of Greece to the United States was discussed. I do not happen to have in my files the original English text of that dispatch, but a rough translation from the Greek text published that day would read as follows:-

"The postponing of King George's trip to the United States is due to the feverish activities of the Greek Government in connection with the organization of the land and air forces that will participate in an eventual offensive. King George's trip will have as its main object to serve the Allied cause. From a social point of view, this trip has been delayed too long, but it appears that King George is not coming to the U.S.A. for social reasons only. He will bring with him very important documents relating to Greece's effort in the Allied struggle and also concerning Greece's needs for her participation in the operations on land, sea and air. According to reliable sources in Cairo, King George's trip will materialize in the very near future."

Dispatches about King George's trip to the United States had been published previously in both New York Greek daily papers. If I am not mistaken, it was the MATIONAL HERALD that first printed a dispatch from Washington in this connection as early as December, 1941.

It appears, however, that certain circles close to the NATIONAL HERALD were exerting efforts to thwart the plan of the King's trip to this country. In one of its recent issues, HELLAS Monthly Magazine of Chicago, published the text of a letter allegedly addressed by Mr. Basil Vlavianos, Editor and publisher of the NATIONAL HERALD, to Mr. Van Nomikos, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, in which Mr. Vlavianos urged Mr. Nomikos to use all his influence to prevent the King from coming to the United States.

The text of this letter appeared also in the GREEK-AMERICAN TRIBUNE at the time King George was in this country, but the editors of the said weekly clearly stated that it was a reprint from HELLAS Magazine of Chicago. As far as I could ascertain, no denial was made by Mr. Vlavianos, and it may be considered certain that he <u>did</u> send the letter in question to Mr. Nomikos. What remains rather difficult to explain is how the text came into the possession of the HELLAS people.

To come back to the March 9th dispatch in the NATIONAL HERALD, it seems that Mr. Demetrios Stroumbos, who at that time was in charge of the Foreign News Section of the paper, gave undue prominence to that item, by printing it on the left-hand top side of the front page. In doing so, it seems that Mr. Stroumbos failed to consult Mr. Vlavianos, who, it is said, is rather touchy on matters relating to internal Greek politics. The paper had been printed, and only when it was too Mr. Vlavianos discovered that prominence had been given to this item. Mr. Stroumbos, who had previously been warned by Mr. Vlavianos not to play up any dispatches relating to the King in such a way as to present him under a favourable light, was suspended for two days because of his failure to consult Mr. Vlavianos on this particular dispatch.

Mr. Stroumbos was the oldest editor of the NATIONAL HERALD, having been connected with the paper for the entire life of the Greek daily, namely 27 years. The two-day suspension was considered an affront by Mr. Stroumbos, who returned to his desk to stay only for a few days. In the meantime, Mr. Stroumbos was offered a job by Atlantis and on Saturday, March 22nd, 1942, he quit his post at the National Herald, starting his service at the Atlantis on March 24th.

Mr. Stroumbos was considered - A Venigelist, when the National Herald was the mouthpiece of the liberal party of Greece in this country. He hails from Kalamata, Messinia. His wife is a Dodecanesian. Despite his Venizelism, Mr. Stroumbon of times expressed bimself in favour of disciplinary regimes, and thus endorsed, sometimes veiledly and at other times more openly, regimes like the one of August 'th in Greece, and others similar to it. He professed a hatred togrands the Italians, but the same cannot be said regarding his opinions of the Germans. Many a time the slant given in the translation of Associated Press or United Press disputches reprinted in the National Herald from that morning's New York Times or New York Herald Tribune was such as to present the Nazis under a light a bit more favourable than they were entitled It has to be taken into consideration, however, that Mr. Stroumbos had only a vague knowledge of English. Although he was in a position to convey the meening of a dispatch from English into Greek, my impression is that when it came to an accurate translation, Mr. Stroumbos would not be the ideal man. Consequently, some distortions of news might have been due to the incomplete knowledge of the English language rather than to a deliberate perversion of the

Nevertheless, Mr. Stroumbos did not concest his dislike of urruly parliamentarism, and he thought that Metaxas had gone much good for Greece, a view not shared by Mr. Vlavianos. It should be borne in mind, that before the

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- 3 -

National Herald was taken over by Mr. Vlavianos and his group (April 1940), the editorial policy of the paper was unstable, at times favouring the Metaxas regime and at others denouncing it in the most vigorous terms. The successive changes in the ownership of the paper might have accounted for this contradictory policy.

In an interview Mr. Paul Demos, publisher of the <u>National Herald</u> immediately before Mr. Vlavianos come in, gave to me for the Athens "<u>Eleftheron Vima</u>," he spoke of "unity" and hermony, thus endorsing the Metaxas fascist regime in Greece. Before that interview was actually published in the "<u>Eleftheron Vima</u>" in Athens, the ownership of the <u>National Herald</u> had changed. Mr. Paul Demos retains some interest in the paper, I understand, although such interest is not a controlling one.

In view of the above, one should not hold Mr. Stroumbos fully responsible for every item with a pro-Metaxas or even a pro-German slant, during the period the paper was under Mr. Demos's management and ownership. Most probably, he was following definite instructions from his publisher. Of course, I have no means to give any concrete evidence in this respect, because at that time my connection with the <u>National Herald</u> was merely that of a reader.

When Mr. Vlavianos took over, Messrs. Nicholis Mavris and Dr. Stephen Ladas were also on the Board. Early in 1941, however, both these gentlemen withdrew, without the reasons therefor having been divulged. It is said that differences of opinion do exist between Dr. Mavris and his brother-in-law, Mr. Vlavianos, theformer having always favoured a monarchic regime in Greece, while, it may be considered certain that Mr. Vlavianos definitely opposes the return of the King to the throne, a view that is corroborated by Mr. Vlavianos's recent editorials.

I hope you will find the above information sufficient. Should you be again in need of my services, I shall be only too glad to give you whatever information I may happen to have.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very sincerely,

M.J.Politis

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FOREIGN POLITICS IN THE THE STATES LEASE RETURN TO

Country:	Greece	SEP P1 10cle M '42 Princeton, New Jersey
From:	Oscar Broneer	COORDINATOR OF HIFORMATION September 9, 1942
То:	T. Leslie Shear	Source:Interview
Subject:	Kostas Kotsias	

REMARKS

SUMMARY

By his own request I visited Mr. Kotsias at his apartment at 24 East 82nd Street, New York, on August 19, 1942. At my previous visit on August 7 (see report of August 10), he told me that he had written a book on the war in Greece, covering the period from the time of the Italian invasion to the time when the King and members of the Government reached Egypt. He asked me to visit him again in order to look over some parts of the manuscript and state my impressions of it. This was the immediate reason for my second visit to Mr. Kotsias

In the meantime I tried to learn as much as possible about his activities since his arrival in America, and about his present relations with the Greek Government in London. I inquired into the opinions of prominent Americans who had known Mr. Kotsias well in Athens, and I received further information about him from the Greek newspapers published in America. The HELLAS for July 1942, commenting upon the prodigality of the Greek Government in London, states categorically that Mr.

Kotsias now draws a salary from the Government of \$1000 per

month. It also gives the salaries of King George and of the members of his cabinet. I hoped to learn from Mr. Kotsias how reliable this information was.

I spent the better part of the day listening to his reading of the manuscript, which was still in his own handwriting. From the portion that we went through I received the impression that his book is a factual account, containing a wealth of interesting details known only to those who were members of the Government at the time. From his close association with Metaxas, Kotsias is particularly well informed about the various maneuvers of the Italian and German embassies in Athens prior to the two invasions. The account makes fascinating reading. It is composed in the style of a newspaper correspondent, and Kotsias, so he informed me, had for years been in the newspaper business. He also showed me certain sections of the book that had been translated into English.

so far as I could judge, the book is free from matters likely to arouse political controversies. On the other hand, Kotsias'admiration for Metaxas as a person and as a statesman is in no way concealed. This appears in his description of the events at the beginning of the war with Italy, and later in his description of the death and funeral of Metaxas.

partly to preserve an accurate account of what transpired and partly to earn some money. He said he had no thought of presenting this account as a justification of his own actions or of the actions of the Metaxas Government. While he disagreed with Metaxas on many points, he has great admiration for his statesmanship and courage, displayed in the critical days of the invasion.

with regard to salaries, he stated that he receives nothing from the Greek Government, that on the contrary Tsouderos has done everything to discredit and harm him, that he had even tried to prevent him from entering the United States. Mr. Kotsias is still living on some money borrowed from a friend at the time of his departure for America. Through the machinations of Tsouderos he has only a tourist visa for this country and is thus prevented by law from engaging in any remunerative occupation.

With regard to other salaries, he said that Mr.

Tsouderos receives \$40,000 a year; Theophanides, Sekeris,

Michalopoulos and Demetrakes each \$1200 a month and various

allowances. Theophanides, for example, receives \$2500 for

office expenses. Since the Government went into exile it has

created three new embassies, in Canada, Iraq, and Pretoria. It

also pays subsidies to Greek communities in South Africa. He

said several offices have been established in this country with

no duties. Mr. Minotes, the husband of the well-known
Greek actress Paxinou, came here on a diplomatic pass and is no
now drawing \$600 a month from the Government. Minotes, he
said, was in Athens in close cooperation with Maniadakes.
About the King's salary, he said he was not definitely informed, but he had been told that he receives \$200,000 a year,
about four times as much as he received in Athens; and in view
of the other salaries Kotsias considered this information
likely to be correct. Thus Mr. Kotsias confirms the
reports printed in the Greek Press concerning the unduly high
salaries of the cabinet ministers, many of whom, like Mr.
Sekeris, have no duties.

Kotsias also told me that the present Government of Tsouderos has set aside the Greek constitution and set up an absolute dictatorship with no legal limitations of its powers. In this respect Tsouderos has gone much farther than Metaxas, who set aside certain sections of the constitution of 1911, but retained the others. To prove his case he sent me a photostatic copy of the Records of the Government (Ephemeris tes Kyverneseos) published in London, October 28, 1941. In it is published a "Constitutional Act to be in force until the liberation of Greece."

In a letter accompanying this document, Kotsias comments upon some of its provisions. Article 3, for

example, reads: "The King appoints the Prime Minister, and at his proposal the Ministers." This, Kotsias calls the most dictatorial provision known since the time of the Grand Vizier of old Turkey. The President of the Ministerial Council, which is the real title of the Prime Minister, has always been in the Greek constitution the first among equals, the presiding office of the ministers, who took their oath of office in a body. In this new system the King appoints the Prime Minister and the other ministers hold office by the grace of the Prime Minister. Moreover, there is no provision for the termination of the office of Prime Minister, who "by the mercy of God" becomes viceroy in perpetuity.

Article 4, paragraph 1: "The Ministerial Council convenes legally if three-fourths of the Ministers exercising their duties at the seat of government are present." The seat of government, according to Article 2, is London. At present, Mr. Kotsias writes, four of the ministers are in the United States and two in Egypt. The remaining three are in London. Mr. Kotsias finds it mathematically difficult to divide these in such a way as to obtain the required three-fourths for the quorum.

According to Article 8, paragraph 1: "The Department of Justice functions through special courts in accordance with whatever acts and suppositions shall be judged necessary."!

Moreover, there are no provisions for budget, accounts, auditing, salaries of the King and ministers, etc., such as always existed in Greece even in the time of the dictatorship.

The perpetrators of this constitution, Mr. Kotsias says, are now posing as democratic leaders, who have put out of office the dictatorial elements serving under Metaxas.

Regarding himself, Mr. Kotsias says that he plans to go back to Athens at the end of the war and submit his case to the courts of the country. And Mr. Tsouderos and the other ministers will likewise be brought to court to give account of their actions before the people.

He says, however, that for the duration of the war he proposes to let matters rest so as not to harm the Greek cause. His only problem is to find some means of making his livelihodd until he can return to Greece.

No.

Subject:___

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BEANCH

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APEX BUILDING 153

Country:	Greece		Princeton, New Jersey
From:	Oscar Broneer	COORDINATOR DE INFORMATION	August 10, 1942
To:			Personal Visit

REMARKS

Kostas Kotsias

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY

On August 7 I went to New York where I had lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Kostas Kotsias. Both of them spoke freely of the situation in Greece and of their own experiences during the invasion and after their arrival in America.

Kotsias is bitterly disappointed at the treatment he has received in this country, not from Americans so much as from Greeks. He expected to be received with respect as a member of the Greek Government which, during the crisis, had merited the respect and gratitude of the world. Instead he found himself an object of calumny and vilification, both in the Greek press and in the American newspapers. He was put forth as an intimate friend of Hitler and Mussolini, and photographs were published in PM showing him together with Hitler. Kotsias said he had no personal friendly relations with either dictator and the pictures had been taken during an official visit.

He spoke of his experiences fleeing from Greece to

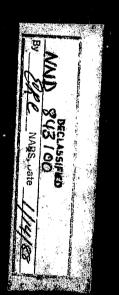
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By MC NABS, pate //

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Asia Minor and thence to Egypt, and remarked that the very fact that he had not remained in Greece is an indication that he was not looked upon with favor by the Germans. After his arrival here he was made a scapegoat for the Metaxas regime by those opposed to it. He said that Tsouderos, the Prime Minister, held as important a position in the Government (Governor of the Bank of Greece) as he did, and even more so. Tsouderos sat in on the Councils and was just as close to Metaxas as Kotsias. Moreover, the King, far from opposing the "Fourth of August", had urged it on Metaxas, and although both King George and Tsouderos have been officially received in this country, Kotsias has found himself shunned like the pest.

Kotsias frankly thinks that Metaxas saved the situation in Greece at the time, that Greece would never have been able to put up the resistance she did were it not for the preparations and leadership of Metaxas, but nevertheless he asserted that he had disagreed on many things with Metaxas. He said it was a mistake to believe that Metaxas was a Germanophile. Even before war broke out he was suspicious of the intentions of Germany and regarded it as necessary for Greece to cooperate with Britain. I asked why, if that were so, Metaxas had instituted the imitation of German dictatorship in Greece. Kotsias replied, "What imitation are you speaking of?" I mentioned the Neo Laia (Greek Youth Organization), which I said was abhorred by the Greeks as something entirely foreign



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to their make-up. He admitted that the Neo laia was bad and said nothing in its defense.

Since his arrival in America, Kotsias states that he has kept himself in retirement, has engaged in no political maneuvers of any kind among the Greeks, and has done nothing to encourage those who wish to push him toward the front. His only public utterance in print is the article in the GREEK STAR of Chicago (issue of July 24, 1942), in which he disclaims all political ambitions and activities while he is a refugee in a foreign country. He thinks such activity on his part, or on anybody's part, would be an insult both to the country in which he had been kindly received as a refugee and also toward the Greeks who are now suffering as a result of their heroic stand against the Nazis. Kotsias argues that political systems cannot be manufactured in foreign countries and imported like merchandise into Greece.

As far as the future of Greece is concerned, he thinks leadership will come from those who have borne the brunt of the suffering both during the war and after it. Furthermore, he believes that none of the old parties will have a chance to re-establish themselves, and that the monarchy will not be restored in Greece.

(From my conversations with Kotsias I find it difficult to look upon him as an agent of Hitler or as a traitor to the Greek cause. Turncoat and opportunist he undoubtedly is, but such terms are not the equivalent of treason.)



From: T. L. Shear

FOREIGN HATIOGALITIES BR.

To: B. D. Meritt

SEP 18 9 33 AM '42

Subject: Kanellopoulos in Alexandria Frynt

Princeton, N.J.

CORDINATION OF INTERNATION OF FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

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The AREX BRIDGING SAC ATO

A large meeting was held in the Movie The Movie The Movie of Alexandria attended by Greeks of all political views and of all former parties assembled to hear the impartial unbiassed national voice of Greece. The Chairman of the meeting was Roussos, President of the National Committee who introduced the speaker, Kanellopoulos, Vice-President of the present Government. The speech of Kanellopoulos is given in full in five installments in successive issues of the GREEK NATIONAL HERALD, Sept. 7-11. This is a great speech reminiscent of the famous speeches of Thucydides. The keynote given at the beginning and the end may be stated in a few quotations.

"He who has Greece for his Fatherland has Humanity for his Fatherland."

"The Greek people believe in Liberty, and Truth, in Liberty not only for itself but in Liberty for all people. To be a Greek signified to be an opponent of every kind of slavery."

"Greece is fortunate in her allies since history has placed her beside Great Britain and the United States, and Soviet Russia."

Finally near the end of the speech: "The Greek is the enemy of dictatorship, the friend of liberty, the enemy of fascism, and I repeat the enemy of dictatorship."

[It should be noted that in this magnificent oration the Vice-President of the present Government makes no reference of any kind to the King or to any of his colleagues in the Gover't., or to anything associated with the Metaxas regime, but deliberately makes the ringing declaration against dictatorship.]

GREEK NIGHT: United War Fund of Pittsburgh; held at Syria

Moscue (Pittsburgh's largest hall), Monday, September National Test Branch

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

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1. The meeting had little significance for our int State 28 1942

2. There were two speakers: 'lichaelopoulos, Greek Minister of Information, in the Cabinet of the exiled government's. 153

He spoke in appreciation of American relief contributions, of Nazi persecutions, and of the Greek will to rise again with the help of the United Nations.

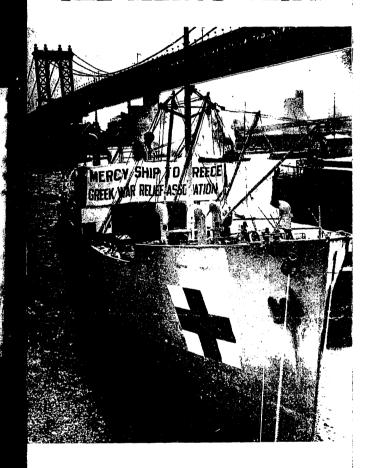
The second speaker, columnist-reporter, Raymond Clapper gave a gallery-directed speech whose theme was confusion and dilly-dallying in Washington as contrasted with the "hand work" being done in Pittsburgh. It's chief significance was its soap-box appeal to Pittsburghs working population, and its constant belittling of efforts in Washington.

- 3. The balance of the program was occupied by songs of the St. Nicholas choir (in Greek and interminable), Greek soloists from Pgh. and the Chicago Opera, Greek folk dances, a stage-dance contest for soldiers with a war bond prize (fell flat-no soldiers offered to exhibit their dancing), band of KDKA, and after the performance a combined U.S.O.-United War Funddance.
- 4. Reportedly 20,000 free tickets were distributed. The huge hall was jammed. The greater number of Pittsburgh's 2500-3000 Greeks seemed to be represented.
- 5. Outstanding of local greeks present was Nicholas Kalmer, with whom I expect to have conversations later.
- 6. There were no programs distributed. Enclosed pamphlet was distributed.
- 7. The program is one in a series of U.S.O.-United War Fund's drive. Other nights will be Polish, Russian, etc.
- 8. Most spectators game the impression of being there for a night of free entertainment. There was considerable exodus preceding the two speeches. On the other hand, a noisy display accompanied the ceremonies in which Americans of respective extraction carried unto the stage the flags of Britain, Russia, Greece, China, U.S., and other United Nations.
- 9. Certain individuals I have spoken to here are a bit skeptical of such "national evenings." These persons feel that, more difficult to organize but, more successful would be evenings in which several ethnic groups participated. They voice the opinion that "nationality" celebrations merely put the group on display and have little lasting effect in creating either unity, solidarity of effort, or mutual understanding.

GREEK NIGHT: United War Fund of Pittsburgh; held at Syria Mosque, Monday, Sept. 14, 1942 at 9 P.M. 'See earlier memo: newspaper clipping from Post-Gazette.)

Only literature distributed at hall.

THE MERCY SHIPS



Keep them Sailing!

No other nation has contributed more in proportion to its size to our coming victory than Greece.

The Greeks were the first to drive out the invader and fight him in his own territory. Their victory over Italy was the first turning point in the war. Their resistance to Hitler delayed his Russian invasion; probably prevented an attempt to invade Syria; and gave us valuable time to

Greece is still in the war! The Greek Army and Air Force are battling in Egypt. The Greek Navy fights on the Mediterranean and Indian Oceans. More than a million tons of Greek shipping carry war cargoes for the United Nations on the seven seas.

Greeks Are Starving

But at home the families of these fighting Greeks are starving. Already thousands of men, women, and little children have died of hunger and of disease and exposure which hunger has robbed them of strength to resist.

In Athens and Piraeus the daily death rate (normally 40) rose during the past winter to an average of more than 500. Seven of every eight persons depend upon the daily plate of soup and piece of bread given in the public soup kitchens. Trucks and pushcarts go about nights and mornings removing the bodies of those who have fallen on the streets.

Conditions elsewhere in Greece are only slightly less serious. The whole population exists on the verge of starvation. The nation is threatened with extinction—unless we send help!

Fortunately, we can send help. Even though Greece is occupied, food can be and has been shipped there and distributed among the hungry. More of this life-saving food can be and MUST be shipped, that Greece — our valiant and effective ally — may live and fight on!

Nation-Wide Campaign Under Way To Meet Expenses Of Monthly Shipments To Greeks

A nation-wide campaign for \$12,000.000 is being conducted by the Greek War Relief Association to meet the expenses of large-scale shipments of foodstuffs and medicines to Greece. This campaign offers to all Americans an opportunity to take part in a program which will mean life instead of death to the Greeks.

Conditions in Greece, frightful as they are,

would be far worse had not the Association been able, through international agreements, to ship food into the country, beginning last October. The soup kitchens in Athens and Piraeus have depended wholly upon these shipments. During one period last winter when a shipment could not be effected, the daily death rate rose to 1700. Food also has been sent to some of the islands and other parts of Greece.

Mercy Ships to Greece

Since last October small shipments of food have been made from Turkey. In March, the Association chartered the Swedish ship Sicilia, which sailed from

New York carrying 2,300 tons of flour provided through Lend-Lease Act arrangements. The success of this experiment led to an attempt to make large-scale shipments from this side of the Atlantic, and the allied governments have consented to relax the blockade to permit the shipment of 15,000 tons of breadstuffs monthly.

The Swedish government has made available eight ships for this purpose. The grain these ships are carrying is being furnished by the Canadian government. The estimated expenses of chartering and insuring these ships is \$965,000 a month. It is to help meet these expenses, and to carry out its full program of assistance to Greece, that the Association has issued its nation-wide appeal for \$12,000,000.

Already the response to this appeal has revealed how deeply the American public has been

stirred by the heroism of Greeks and their willing sacrifice for freedom and international honor. Wherever the peril confronting the Greeks is fully understood . . . wherever it is known that food can be shipped to Greece and received by the Greeks, help comes freely and generously.

How Food is Distributed; All Reaches Greek People

All of the food shipped into Greece is distributed by a joint commission of the Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies under the auspices of the International Red Cross Committee in Greece. None of this food goes into the hands of the enemy. This is absolutely guaranteed by the International Red Cross Committee, and has been confirmed by official reports and by many responsible eye-witnesses who have escaped.

many responsible eye-witnesses who have escaped.

A letter dated August 3, 1942, from Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles to the National President

of the Greek War Relief Association, says:

"The Department of State has received frequent reports both from its representatives recently returned from Europe, who have been in close touch with the situation in Greece and with the relief measures which have already been undertaken there, and from the Swiss representatives of the International Red Cross, who have been in actual charge of the distribution of the supplies already sent. These reports satisfy the Department that the tood has been effectively distributed through the organization of the International Red Cross Committee and consumed by the Greek people themselves."

rously. **War Chests**

Respond

The National Budget Committee, which advises Community Chests and War Funds on allotments for war appeals, has asked them to contribute \$6,000,-000 for Greek War Relief for a six-month period and termed the Greek appeal "the most insistent and

urgent of any of the appeals presented." Community Chest leaders everywhere have been quick to realize that the Greek problem is not one of supplying comforts, but of the actual saving of lives — of saving a nation from extinction!

Where there is no Community War Chest, the Association, through its local chapter or direct from its national headquarters, conducts a continuing campaign for funds for this lifesaving work.

Greece gave her all to save freedom. Shall we not give now to save Greece?

A Record of Accomplishment

When Greece was invaded in 1940, the Greek War Relief Association was immediately organized. Soon it had more than 1,000 chapters throughout the country. By the time Greece was occupied, in April, 1941, the Association had raised approximately \$5,000,000 for relief work in Greece, and had kept expenses at a remarkably low level. The relief was administered through the Association's own committee in Greece.

After the occupation, alarming news of widespread starvation in Greece convinced Association leaders that the need for relief was greater than ever. With the Axis forces in power in Greece, the difficulties in the way of sending further relief seemed insurmountable, but they did not give up. They realized that the preservation of the Greek people was at stake!

The outstanding achievement of the Association is bound up in the fact that after sympathetic consideration of its appeals by the British and American governments, and after months of negotiations, international agreements were finally effected by which food could be shipped into Greece and distributed to the famine victume.

An Appeat for Contributions

The present campaign of the Association is being conducted under the grim pressure of the knowledge that life and death are in the balance for a gallant people.

To help send Mercy Ships to Greece is to save human lives, to promote the morale of the Greek fighting forces, and to hasten the day of the victory in which the Greeks are so gloriously entitled to share!

With the help of the American people. through contributions, large and small, Greece will live — Greece will fight on!

GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, INC.

730 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

HAROLD S. VANDERBILT Honorary National Chairman

MRS. LYTLE HULL Honorary Chairman Women's Committees

THOMAS J. WATSON

National Chairman

Commerce and Industry and Special Gifts

THE MOST REV. ATHENAGORAS
National Chairman

VAN A. NOMIKOS National Vice-Chairman

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GR-281

Greek Office of Information 2100 Mass. Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.

September 23rd, 1942.

For immediate release

Prime Minister E.J. Tsouderos of Greece, in a broadcast from London to his native land, yesterday called on the youth of the country not to abandon hope for the future.

"Upon the ruins of Modern Greece", the Prime Minister declared,
"Greek youth, together with the Allies, will errect a new edifice,
the Greece of tomorrow, which will be based on political, social and
economic justice and solidarity. As Mr. Wallace has said, it will
be 'a century for the common man' and the culmination of the
American, the French, the Greek and Russian revolutions in the
long march toward freedom."

The Premier expressed his admiration for the courage and fortitude of the youth of Greece in its hour of sorrow, and expressed the faith that every crisis undergone is "a prologue for better days". He pointed out that the future of Greece belongs to its youth, and urged them not to fail to think about the post-war period.

"We are not fighting for our liberty alone," he declared, "but, unconsciously perhaps, for the liberty of everyone in the world.

Antiquated historic forms will disappear and the rights of man become a fact. For this reason you must not only continue your struggle, but must begin to plan for the post-wer world."

Professor T. Leslie Shear The Institute for Advanced Study Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Leslie:

I am much indebted for the news about the <u>Pismo Times</u>. Our copy of the London <u>Hellas</u> called it a Greek newspaper and I am delighted to have your assurance that there is nothing Greek about it. From what you say in your letter, I assume that there is also nothing exclusively Greek about the <u>American Vegetarian</u>.

My best greetings, as ever.

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Sincerely yours,

. D. Meritt

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES GRANCH APEX BUILDING 153

Alan Cranston, Esquire Chief, Foreign Language Division Bureau of Education Office of War Information Room 3212-A Railroad Retirement Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cranston:

Sometime ago, the London Greeklanguage paper <u>Hellas</u> made reference to a Greek paper called the <u>Pismo Times</u>, published in California.

This interested me very much.

I have made inquiry about the <u>Pismo Times</u> and found that it is a local sheet and that there is nothing Greek about it. Incidentally, the same office which publishes the <u>Pismo Times</u> publishes a sheet called <u>The American Vegetarian</u>. There is nothing Greek about this either.

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Very sincerely yours, (Signed) B. D. Meritt

B. D. Meritt

September 28, 1942

Mr. Jesse Macknight Department of Justice Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. MacKnight:

Sometime ago, the London Creek-language paper <u>Hellas</u> made reference to a Greek paper called the <u>Pismo Times</u>, published in California.

This interested me very much.

I have made inquiry about the <u>Pismo Times</u> and found that it is a local sheet and that there is nothing Greek about it. Incidentally, the same office which publishes the <u>Pismo Times</u> publishes a sheet called <u>The American Vegetarian</u>. There is nothing Greek about this either.

Very sincerely yours,

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

283

44 283

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Robert L. Reynolds A.R.

DATE: September 30, 1942.

TO: The File

SUBJECT: Greeks.

A former pupil of mine was describing a charming Greek girl and her attitude as expressed in conversation rather recently.

Her maiden name was Aglea Coumantaris, who has now married a young man with the family name of Negropont. She and her husband are both of considerable wealth with interest in the shipping business. She and her sisters and brothers were born some of them in the United States and some in Europe. They are strongly Frenchified. My friend said that he does not like her husband.

This family admits itself to have been very strongly royalist and to have been neutral with respect to the European conflict before the German invasion, — if anything a little more respectful of the Axis than of Hitler's opponents.

GR 284

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Cti

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Robert L. Reynolds A.S.

DATE: September 30, 1942.

To: The File.

SUBJECT: Steve Chaconis.

Mr. George Woodbridge knows Mr. Chaconis and thinks highly of him. He has had a position in the New York State Teachers College and has worked for the Greek Information Office on the side.

GR-285 CONVERSATION WITH MR. VLAVIANOS

SECRET

With reference to the decision of the Greek people to fight against the Italians in Albania, Mr. Vlavianos had a point of view which was new to me. With respect to the famous "no" that Premier Metaxas gave in reply to the Italian ultimatum, the Greek Government at the time was faced with an imminent revolution organized in Crete and on the Islands, and knew that to yield to Italy's ultimatum would mean for them immediate disaster. There was no hope that they could remain in power if they were to yield; there was hope that they might remain in power if they should decide to fight when, of course, there was every chance that the revolution would not take place.

This story of the impending revolution late in October of 1940 was brought to Mr. Vlavianos by Moscovitis who arrived in this country about the middle of August, 1942. We talked at some length about Moscovitis and Vlavianos said he had pressed him to know whether he had any proof that his story about the revolution was correct. Moscovitis said he had and claimed that the revolution had the backing of the British and that a protocol had been signed by the leaders of the revolution in Greece and by a general in the British Army in Egypt setting forth the terms of British assistance. It was the knowledge that the British were supporting the revolution that made the Greek Government, when they found out about it, realize that it would be successful. Although I did not take the matter up with Mr. Vlavianos, it occurred to me at the time that one would like to verify this story still further by inquiring from British Intelligence whether a British General in Egypt had agreed to support a revolution in 1940.

Vlavianos reports that Bodosaki, whatever his faults, cherishes a certain amount of personal loyalty. While admitting that he is thoroughly untrustworthy, he believes that at heart Bodosaki is rather more of a democrat than a fascist, but he agrees that he would combine with anybody if there were to be any personal profit by so doing. His aim is first of all to serve the interests of Bodosaki.

During the dictatorship in Greece, Bodosaki was saved from financial ruin by Diakos and for this reason, even now when both men are in the United States, he is loyal to Diakos. Mr. Vlavianos interprets this as a matter of personal loyalty. Diakos does not have a good reputation among democrats. He has an assistant named Mermingas whom Vlavianos claims to be a very dangerous person. Vlavianos informed me that Mermingas is being sent to Stamboul and, in speculating on the reasons, he suggests (a) it may be to enter into conversation with German and Turkish authorities, or (b) it may be to lay the groundwork for setting up once again in Greece the regime of the Fourth of August.

Vlavianos reports that a representative of the Fourth of August people in the United States called upon him in his New York office as coming from the expelled Minister of Labor, Mr. Dimitratos, and suggested that the democratic element represented by Vlavianos and his friends should collaborate with the expelled fascists inasmuch as both parties are now politically opposed to the leaders of the Government-in-Exile. This emissary, claiming that the purposes of both groups were the same, suggested that they have a reconciliation and join in their attacks upon the Greek Government and upon the King. This overture was made to Mr. Vlavianos on September 23, the day before he published in The Herald his editorial attack on Dimitratos and on the Government. Mr. Vlavianos

refused to have anything to do with the Metaxas crowd and his editorial of the following day, he claims, is his open answer to the suggested collaboration.

Inen. Wheeler

COORDINATION OF INFORMATION FOREIGN INTERNAL THE ENANCH OCTOBER 5, 1942.

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Tot A.W. D.

From B.C.

PLEASE RETURN TO LIEBARY APEX, BUILDING 103

Subject : a self explanatory document by P. Moschovitis.

Deer Betty .-

Here is a copy of a letter addressed to me, which is a sort of a historical document. The statements made therein could be checked from British sources. But this testimony should be treated as very configuration, and should not be communicated to other than American authorities. The writer of the letter is persona non grata with the treek Government in London. If my opinion is needed I shall be glad to discuss the matter with those interested. The subject of this report is of course now historic interest, but the exposition of the incident gives clues of the author's feelings and attitudes in our war effort.

Cordially signed : Charilaos Lagoudakis.

DESI AVAILABLE CUPY

New York

Cotober 2, 1942.

Dear Sir,

Referring to our conversation over the telephone, I wish to give you herewith detailed information concerning a visit paid to General Pangalos, in Athens, in the afternoon of April 19, 1841, by Mr. Thomas Bowman, employee of the British Embassy and General Heywood, British Eilitary Actache in Athens, Greece.

Embassy car to deporal rangulos' residence, on Aristotle Street, where General Pangalos had, since the evening of April 17, been confined and placed under strick military guard by orders of the simister of Public Security, Er. Constantine Maniadakis. Agents of the service of Internal Political Estionage, ances as the "Special Security", in civilian clothes, had Gen. Unugalos' residence under constant observation and did not allow any one to enter or General Pangales to leave the house.

When the imbassy car stopped in fornt of Gen Pangalos' house, in Bosman came out of the ear first, and as he was in civilian clothes, the Special Security agents not knowing his identity immediately started towards him intending to forbid him entrance to the house; but presently General Meywood dane but in his uniform and the egents had to withraw pretending that they were just civilians she just happened to be there in. Bosman, however, she understood immediately want of a gaing on insisted on questioning them in such a way that they were forced to admit that they had orders to keep Gen. Pungalou in absolute isolation and up or strict confidence. After this forced discolorate of their instity,

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the agents retired to a cert in distance. Since this incident I have been able to ascertain that the agents no longer forbade entry to Gen. Pangolos' house, but merely confined themsleves in taking down the mases of any one visiting him. According to, information that I had from very reliable sources, Gen. Pangalos' confinement, by orders of Mr. Maniadakis to the Military Governor of Athens, Brig. Gen. Cavraces, lasted up to the entry of the Germans in Athens, vis. till noon of April 27, 1941.

II. As General Pangalos told me personally shortly after the visit of the above gentlemen, their pur, ose in visiting him was as follows:

They asked him whether he would be willing to leave by car at 4 p.m.

of the same day and to go to fatras via the Isthmus and thence,

crissing over to Missoloughi, proceed north in er or to, obtain a complete
ploture of the general military situation from the joint of view of the

location where the Greek units had retreated, and give his personal

opinion as to the possibility and the best way in which the military

oxisis could be faced.

III. General Fangalos' answer to their request was as follows:

- a) That such a stratigic recommaistance would require at least twenty four hours, and that he did not think the situation would permit any delay.
- b) That furthermore, as the visitors had been able to ascertain, he was under confinement by government order.
- c) That in fine, it would not be proper for him to go to the front for the purpose of inspecting the Greek units without the government's paraission or a neart, and accompanied by non-Greek even though the sere allies and fighting for

IV. General language, however, desiring to give this proposal a further and more attentive consideration, asked for one or two hours! time to talk the matter over with and consult a friend of his, a former iffice officer in the Greek army, who was in a position to know the situation, both military and otherwise, so that he might complete his own information and thus be able toform his own final opinion on the matter.

If they would, therefore, return later, he told them, he would be able totall them in a responsible samer what he thought could be done as things stood. For, he added, as it was known to them, on the 17th of April. 1.0. 48 hours before, and following a decision taxen by the Cabinet at a mosting presided over by the Aing, the three Under-Secretaries of the Ministries of Mar, Nevy and Air Force, had ordered the dissolution of al 1 the services behind the front. This had rendered even more difficult the position of the Greek army in al mais, which, besides - and this is hard to explain - the General Staff had left in its original positions, even for days after the collapse of the Yugoslav front, when the most clementary strategic prudence required that free the very first day of the German assault, the Greek army should be ordered an to reture and fall back and contract its lines so that the contact of the Greek units with the lest flank of the british Imperial forces should be secured in a str ng and reliable way, thus making it possible for both to protons the resistance, at least on the mount in-line from Karvassaras through the Agrapha Mountains to Thermorphae. General Heywood and br. Thomas Bosman then left and agreed to return at \$ 2.30 p.m.

V. General Pangalos then asked me over the telephone to go to his house lamediately. When I arrived, in about ten minutes, he related to me

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what had taken place (as stated above), and abked se whether I could define to him in a resignable sammer and on the map the position of the Greek units, and whether I could give him any further information on the situation as it was at the moment.

At this point I deem it necessary to give some information about myself for the sole purpose of explaining the reason why, though I had no official capacity whatsoever, Cam. Fangalos, who was not shat I might call a personal friend of mine, did me the highest honor to think that I was the most qualified eraon to inform him about the military situation at that time.

I happened to be a retired Artillery Najor in the Greek arry, having studied at the Military School of Athens (Evelpiden) where General Pangalos at that time was professor of Military Science. During the Balkon ware I was a sergeent and fought as a volunteer in the same division in which General Pagalos was then Captain and staff officer. During Nord War I, as an officer, I had served in the First Arry Corps, fighting them side by side with the British at the Secres-Doiran front near Salonika. General, then Colonel Pangalos, was Chief of Staff of the first Corps. In the Asia Minor campaign, Con. Pangalos was Chief of the General Staff.

I fought in that front during the entire campaign, and later, when Gen.
Pangalos was President of the Rejublic, I was sent to France as Head of a Commission to supervise and take delivery of the artillary material, the same material that was so successfully used in albania (the Metaxas dictatorial government had purchased not even a single poice of field artillary).

Repeatedly woulded, I have been homewed with the Silver Cross of the Enights of the Savier, the Gold Cross of the Enights of King George, the French Order of the Legion of Honor, the Greek and French War Crosses,

the medal of bravery, and medal of military valor for consideres gallantry in the field, the Serbian medal of Milos Cablitz, the Inter-Allied medal of World War I.

In addition to my studies at the Military School, I made special staff studies and to four years I followed contruction of artillery material in the French Schneider Works. For five years I was professor of Explosives in the Military School of Athens (Evel, iden). As one may conclude from the above, I had a military past and possessed some a ocialty and ability, which bestowed on me a certain prestige in the eyes of my country, a fact known to Constal Pangalos from first hand observation.

Eith regard to the political field, may I state that I was a close friend personal friend of the late great statesman, Electherics Venicelos, when in 1928 I retired from the army to enter the field of political journalism. For years I served as contar-in-chief of two of the most prominant newspapers of Gradce - Ethnos and Atminaika Mos - and of Er. Venicelos' own newspaper, the Daily Herald.

From 5 ytember 1939 to April 1940, I followed the war in France as a military correspondent, and later I acted in the same capacity at the Albanian front. Unfortunately, I was mable to serve my country in my military capacity, as I did in the provious wars, due to the fact that metaxas! dictatorial government refused to recall me to the ranks of the army on account of my desceratic convictions. For this reason, it was matural for my colleagues of the Evelpidon militar, behool, who at that time were Colonels, he iment losmanders, Chiefe of Staff of Sivision or army corps or Staff officers of the General staff, to have a certain respect for me on account of my militar, experience and due to the fact that the Military School i was the leader of the class. Through them

I was able to follow and keep very well posted on the situation at the front. I was also well acquianted with the past history, ability and the political sympathies and opinions of the Generals who were Commanders of the Greek units. In this connection I may state that I am the author of the Military History of the Asia Minor Gammaign.

It was for these reasons too that Generalizates Papages had done mo the great honor of asking me to visit him at his office every evening, where in strictly centic atial talks he discussed with me the daily development of the military situation.

Then it became apparent that the Germans would invade Gruece—
after the first incognite visit of Conerl Havell on Jamuary 14, 1941—
I noticed that contrary to the general belief, the distatorial government continued to hope that the Germans would not invade the country. I also noticed that, instead of seeking, the government excluded the full cooperation and reinforcement by the British Imperial forces. At that time I was in complete disagreement with the Greek government. Unfortunately, it was already too late, when on Harch 4th, following a conference with the British Forcian Hinister Hr. Athony Mon, and Sir Dill, the Chief of the Imperial Staff, the Greek government agreed to ask for the support of the British armed forces.

Being at the front at that time, I was able to ascert in that a number of Greek generals, invotorate German, hiles having been suddenly turned Germanophobes, could not even think of the possibility of resisting the Germans. But to this fear, which was the paychological result of their old love for and admiration of anything German, they came to the joint of maintaining the payadoxical theory that with the German assault a problem was created for which no military solution was possible and that, conse-

quently, Greece should culturate to the Germans whatever the cost.

This point of view was entirely contrary to the public opinion and to the dumand of the Greek people for an all-out resistance.

I then returned to thems and explained the shole situation to General Papagos. As a result of my revelations of shat was going on at the front and similar demarches made by others, three Conorals (Draces, Cosmas, and Paperopoules) were dismessed from the army. In Athens, however, I noticed the same defeatist spirit among most of the members of the cabinet of the dictatorial government. Particularly the Under-Secretary of War Familians, the Underscorretary of thee Mayy Papavasciliou, the Under-Secretary of the Air Ministry Economickes, the Commander-in-chief of the Nav: Cavadian, the Chief of Steff of the Navy Rear Admirel Sakellariou, the Minister of Justice Tambacopoulos and others were the most convinued defeatists. Aut. however, eas ins next deprensing fact that the same defeatisms was provedent in the General Steff, instired by the Asu't Chiefs of Staff, Concrals Strickers and Totzis. The, claimed that the Greek army could not flight the Germans and that consequently in no way should it leave its position in Albania and retire to the south, for it would be retreating before the Italians whom it he already vanquished! They also elsimed that the Greek ermy should remain in its positions, for although in that case it roule be captured by the Gormans, at least it would remain victorious to the last minute against the It. ions. This theory was monetrous.

All the democratic generals she has not been called to fight, precisely eccuse of their democratic convictions, although it was universely known and dedited that they were the most capable and most experienced officers of the Greek army, on the centrary were of the

In an emph as the ar was imposed by the general will of the people and unfortunately the British assistance could only be very limited, it was unbounded duty of the Greek army to do all in its power so that the resistance might be prolonged as such as possible. The supress interest of the cosmon saruggle described that Mitter's victory in Greece should be delayed as long so it was businly possible and at all costs. Desides, this also was the specific interest of Greece, which only thus could obtain the necessary time to transport to Grete and Egypt for the continuation of the struggle at least the reserves of the depots, and as much of the ver saterial and as many of the sen as possible.

In order for this to be reasible, only one decision could be taken, however, trade it may be, namely that the Greek army should immediately retire from its position in albania to positions in contact with the British units. This step was importative inseconds that the Bonastir Cap and the Variar valley leading to a lonice were left ungourded. The Eugeslave, not-with-staning repeated invitations with by the Greek and British authorities, had declined to come to any staff negotiations and from the military point of view there could not be the elightest doubt that the Germans would launch their drive through those passes for the purpose of occupying Slonics on one hand and thus severing eastern Greece from the rest of the cuntry, on the other, to enter a wedge between the Greek and the British lines, thus getting the Greek army from the rear capturing it in its antirety. With the same now ment they would outfland the last sing of the British and would try to cut off their retreat.

In order to avoid such a sissater, the Greek army should contract its line and retire. I maked General su galos what his ofinion on this solution was. Hey I be a lowed to emphysize that Gen. Fangalog was

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the only breek general who could have risen to the seriousness of the situation. I communicated Con. Fungalos' views to Generalisaimo Fupagos to show I also denounced the behavious his Ars't Chief of Staff. The Generalisaimo replied that undortumately he too was aware of this situation, but he could not remove the defeatists generals mentioned above. He failed, however, to give any explanation of his instillity to not in this matter.

I tried to convince him that it was imperative that he should order the retreat of the Greek army. He replied that this solution was the only one warranted by the situation, but it could not be done for resons of general policy of the government. I realised that the Generalisaine was undoubtedly an honest man, fully conscious of his responsibility. He probably was a good general too, but he certainly had noither the strength of character now the sill power to take decisions, which qualities are the pre-requisites of a general, particularly in a crisis of that magnibude. I tried to influence the Chief of Staff, General Belissing, and the Head of the Office of Operat one of the General Staff, my old collen no Colonel Mitrilakis. The former replied that I was right, but that the question was a political and not a military one. I was so surprised to hear this, that in my indignation I remarked publicly that the time will come when he too would have to pay for shirking his responsibilities in Greece's most critical hour. Colonel Mitrilakis said that he was in complete accord with me, that he was exasperated with the cituation, that he busself in his official capacity had proposed the retreat of the army, but unfortunately to no avail.

Then, I had recourse to the democratic - and forthat reason not called in the army - General Merchaitis, a colleague and friend of the Chief of Staff, General Melissinos. Gen. Merchaitis tried too, but was

trackle to convince Gen. Melissinos. Then I addressed myself to General Protocyngellos — not recalled in the army either — who, through a Greek gentlemen who is now in the United States and whose name I hold at your disposal, communicated with the British Military Authorities in Athens and explained to them the reasons for which we were being led to consen disaster, unless the Greek army were orders in time to retire. He conjured the British Authorities to exert their full influence and persuade the Greek government to follow the right course.

The British agreed with this opinion, but the days went by and i wer obvious that we sere on the way to disaster. Meantime, the German assault had began and from the second day of the invasion it had become obvious from the dispersal of the Yugoslava around Homastir and Strongedten that whatwe had foreseen was going to pass.

It was thus that the entire Army Corps of korites, consisting of 50,000 mem, remained always north of Kerites, with the only way to retreat to Kasteria, towards which the Germans were advancing continuously through the Kemastir Cap, left open. I tried them, even at this last moment, to bring about the appointment of General Pangalos as Commander in Chief. I want to see Premier forizis, who, however, refused even to discuss this proposed solution. In April 16 and 17, I conjused for John Diacos, who, helpind Edvicts and the line, was the real governing power in Greece, to prove himself, even at the last minute, mand, enough and persuade them to stop conducting the war guided to the interests of the dictatorial government, alone and to applied General Pangalos Seam ader-in-chief of the army, Diacos told as that his arragement would be agreeable to him too, but it was impossible for reasons he did not choose to explain.

In the maintime, news reaching from the front confirmed the defeatist activities of the Generals who are today the qualings of Athens. The three

war ministries were erdering the dissolution of the units in the afternoon of April 17, and at the meeting of the debinet on April 18, due to the attitude of certain ministers, a dramatic situation was created which led Premier Korizis to commit suicide right after he haft the meeting, at 4.10 p.m. of the same day.

Three hours after Korinis' death, large crowds gath red outside
the Headquarters of the General Staff urging make resistance to death an
at Thermopylae and the hanging of the unworthy sinisters of the distaterial regime and the appointment as Cornender in chief of General Pangalas,
when Maniadakis had placed under surveillance from the afternoon of the
previous day. At the same time Maniadakis had forbidden me, on the penalty
of imprisonment and exile to continue scoing Generalissimo Papagos as I
have been doing every night. I immediately reported the fact to Gen. Papagos,
who gave me a written authorisation to continue visiting him. This domesant
is still in my possession.

Consequently, in the evening of Friday, April 18, after the demonstration before the General Staff, I want to General Papagest office and concored him that he bimself should propose Pangales' appointment as Commander in chief or as sinister of War, and that the Exektest President of the Countil of State should replace the late Eurisia, and not Rotsias whom the King had consissioned to form a government and who was entirely undesirable to and discredited with the people.

I must admit, to the gradit of General Papagos, that he a opted this solution. We asked he whether Gen. Pangalos would accept, and I answered that not I had/seen Gen. Pangalos for quite some time, but I was sure that good soldier and patriot that he was, it would be unthinkable that he would not agree to do his duty. I added that he could communicate with him by telephone but he relied that it was not not necessary. He asked me to wait in the

office, and he wont im. Thely "to propose the Pangalos solutions.

I believe he want to see the Kange.

buring his ab enc: and using the telephone, I on led up General Fangalos and explained to him what had transland between me and General Sapagos, archoglaing for the liberty I had taken in making the project. stated above without his provious a name. I informed him that General Papagos had gone ever to see the hing about the author. I asked him whather he are affiling to take ever the conerel detained of the army mice. such hopeless circulat moss. His thewer was that no wer tituation is hopeless if the leader himself has not just all hope. He was sure, he said, hat even at this last nement a good sometion night be found for the allied cause in general and for the cause of Grade in particular. He stand ready to maxima service his count, and the cause, not only so termander in the ef but even as a corporal, one thanked so for having the the institution and the militar, and political courage to precise the solution to Payagos and the ugh him to the lang. For, in he will may he know that the step I but taken and my accusability service damper on cose, we to the damper of exite and piloum. We will do for influencian about the military situation, but immediately he magazama himself once and that should cut the conversation short as he above best his wire was because he was under struct observation and 6-m indicate, to make he a commiscionie with him the next next next after I has more a north like as ion as . Not also significan was, but without toping to see him, nor a would be in uniger of being arrosted.

must over, describing of the following the photologous restauds with General response was over, describing the place for any lost any about it would be absolutely impossible to take two of temptom, lost anywhole, he restaud to give any factor explanation of the fact of the same and the restaud was due to the clifferhand to the fact of the last, he are also in a return severed tens

verbatim: "I said no such thing". Then I asked for information regarding the situation at the front and he cold so that the latest news from the front were lamentable. At thesame time he expressed his deep regree indignation for the defeation of General Tsolakoglou, bacos and Demostichas. I asked his permission to visit him again the following morning and he gave me an appointment for 10 i.m., As soon as I left the deadquar are I info med don. Pangalos of what had trans, ired during my wisit to Gen. Papagos and old him that I would have more accurate information after I would see Gen. Mapagos again the next day.

These are the reasons for which, although lacking any official capacity, General Pangalos on the following day, Saturday, April 15, at 1.50p.m. did me the distinguished honor to call once for advice after the visit paid him by Messre. Bowman and Meywood. I again must appropriate for having, contrary to myprinciples, been obliged to special about myself. I had to do so, however, for I thought it absolutely necessary in refer to give you a complete background of the ix situation.

VI. Shen I not been langules on April 19, I explained to him the situation and I know it from statements made to see by General impages three hours below. Gen. Pungules, after telephing the matter over for a smale, told see the following:

"The love that the only a luther new is that the four livesions "then has not that clear to the Grands should retrait to ignath, to cover the left flank often deficie at Thermograms. The lap what armies are righting "begind locatly and the Greek live come by one and of the british will ago "fight will. I, a retor, believe in that is entirely follows inrough "retreating administrative to retire beyond the hadron and hole for a long line the or, have been measured and hole for a long line the or, have been measured at rent of and reside monatures massed and hole for a song time the Grands. And if we are not able to save the releptonnesses, so shall

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"cart inly be able at least to held enough to retard as much as jossible "and uject Hitler's plan. for the greatest glory of Greece, strengthen even "more our ties with the Imerial army in the sacrifice of blood shed for the "conson cause, and chiefly and foremest at shall be able to evacuate to "Grete and Egypt as many of the Greek erry units as jossible for the contimuation of the struggle. Even if only the reserves of the Dejot at Thebes, "Marvati and Pelopomesus will be saved, see shall have in Egypt 50,000 young "men and in two months we shall have organised with them seven we mistral "brigades. I don't see that also could be done at this hour."

He kept silent for a fer me at and then he aid me the great henor to ask no if as an army can I could do snything botter. I answered in the negative, and shortly after by Bosson and General Raywood a rived.

Information has been utable than the diling them that he has received it through me. We also appleaned to them in terms very flattering for me and which it would be improper to repeat here, the research why he had to resort to me in order to get this information. At this point, a nevery to his wish, I dressed it was by to rectire from the room. When the two Fritish gentlems a left, Cen. Fing los told we that he had given them the same opinion which he had again ned to as above, and to which Constrain Heywood seemed to agree.

Informated, two realization of Con Panjanes' plan was impossible roubly became because the vir sime night Constal Tablerog, a sent to Januara projectals of an reader. His regard to the suicender itself, according to the of icial communique issued by the bing and the givenment, the Generals at the Januara front had surrendered thought the King's order or the government. Incomplete, However, it. Landedskie, finister of Public becausity and personal

friend of the line, in statements which he made in Cairc after the collapse of Greece, and which he repeated to heputy Alexander Vamvetses, who had also fled to Egypt, this a personality particularly venerable on account of his very high position, gave an entirely different explanation. He represented Can. Teclake, low not as a quisling, but as a matical martyr!

Incidentally, and I state that on the same evening, after my conference with Coneral Pang los, my arrost was again ordered, but it was frustrated through the intervention of Generalissimo Papagos to whom I resorted for assistance.

known note and addressed to the Pritish requesting them to retire from Greco. On thousand, April 22, all the democratic officers that could be found were being arrested in order to prevent them from lowing for Treto. They were all harmed over to the Gestape by the agents of Kamindalia. Maturally, I was among the first abuse are at mos entered. However, officers of the Ministry of Public Scourity, who, though belonging to the regime, were disjusted with this actual moral turnitude, informed me in time and I escaped ten minutes before they case to arrest me at my home, and hid in Mrs. Averoff's home. On the next day, Tednock y april 25, I left for Gythion by car and themse proceeded to Brots.

Sincerely yours

P. Moschovitis

To be. Charilans Lago dia but what I A but et.

Now North Wiley.

DIVISION OF MEAN CASTERN AFFAIRS

for your sofoms two,

Memorandum of Conversation

Oct 13 9 17 AM 'U?

DATE: October 7, 1942.

SUBJECT:

COORSISTICH AT MEGS TATION

PARTICIPANTS:

Park Lane Hotel, General Counsel's Office,
299 Park Avenue, Bureau of Internal Resinue,
New York, New York. Treasury Department.

COPIES TO:

Mr. Kohler.

VD. FC.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

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APEX BUILDING 153

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Mr. Venizelos called this morning to express his interest in the case of Mr. Polymeros Moscovites, a Greek journalist who recently arrived in the United States as a seaman on board the S.S. Atlanticos, which he left on a plea of ill health, and desires to "seek refuge" in the United States. Hr. Venizelos spoke very highly of Mr. Moscovites, on the lines of his recent telegram to the President. He admitted Er. Moscovites' opposition to the Hetaxas dictatorship in Greece and to the present Greek Government, which, he charges, is continuing the policies of the dictatorship and retaining former Netaxas henchmen in official positions. However, he categorically affirmed Mr. Moscovites' devotion to the cause of the democracies and his own readiness to give any financial or political guarantees which might be required. He added that he knew Moscovites had been denounced to the American authorities by the Greek Government, and was convinced that these charges had led to his arrest and detention at Ellis Island. He claimed that Noscovites is really in very bad health as a result of his recent experiences and particularly his enforced residence at Bombay.

I told Mr. Venizelos that technically Mr. Mescovites was a Greek seaman who had remained in the United States without authorization, and that his apprehension and appearance before an Immigration Board was in accordance with

normal procedure in such cases. I told him that he perhaps exaggerated the denunciation which he imputed to the Greek Government and that I was unaware of any charges having been made that Mr. Muscovites was in any way sympathetic toward the Axis or that his presence in the United States would be prejudicial to the war effort. Consequently, I believed the procedure now in course at Ellis Island involved only the question of the illegality of his entry into this country.

I said that this country was giving refuge to many Greeks of varying political sympathies; that this Government does not follow a policy of intervening in questions of internal policy of foreign countries; and that it would not persecute a person because of his opinions on the internal political affairs of his own country.

I added, however, that it seemed to me that the least the United States could expect from such refugees was that they should not make this country an arena for foreign political quarrels or intrigue, and specifically that they should not engage in any public political activities which would in any way hamper the war effort or disturb the unity and tranquillity of foreign communities or communities of foreign origin in the United States. This, I said, would apply to Mr. Moscovites if he were permitted to remain in this country.

Mr. Venizelos, characterizing himself as one of the refugees enjoying and grateful for the hospitality of this country, said that he had been careful to observe these obligations and that he could give positive assurances that Moscovites would likewise refrain from engaging in political activities.

In reply to Mr. Venizelos' query on the subject, I seid it was my understanding that it was quite normal for Immigration to release persons involved in hearings either on bail or on parole, and that I felt sure the lawyer handling the case could arrange for such release.

Mr. Venizelos expressed himself as greatly relieved and reassured by our conversation.

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National Security Act of 1947 1947

Authority Date

New YOTH -
Report on Angel D. Sederocane Cordinator of Information of the Information o

Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Shear:-

APEX BUILDING 153

I have your letter of the 3rd and am sorry for the delay in replying to it. In the first place, I wanted to verify some facts before reporting to you on the person in question, and secondly, other tasks of an urgent nature have prevented me from giving my immediate attention to your inquiry. I hope this delay will not inconvenience you in any way.

A.D.S. is about fifty-five years of age, a native of Leonidion, Kynouria, Greece. He came to this country almost forty years ago, and started his career all the way through menial jobs, remunerating him as little as \$1.50 a week in the early days of his life in this country. He has spent a number of years in Chicago, in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and Washington, D. C. I understand he was in Washington in the late 1910's and early 1920's, where he maintained a store selling shoe shine articles. At that time he is reported to have headed a Club of "Greek Liberals". I have no exact idea of what this so-called Branch of the Greek "Phileleptheroi" was like, but I have heard that Mr. S. did not call on the late Greek Premier when he (Venizelos) came to this country in the 1920's.

For the last ten years or so, S. maintains a printing shop at the address mentioned in your letter. It is known under the title of "People's Printing Company". I understand this shop was located somewhere on Seventh Avenue, before it moved to 659 Sixth Avenue.

When I first came to this country, as a Secretary to Mr. Tsamourdjis, the inventor of the Polychord, a printing job was given by Mr. Tsamourdjis's brother to the People's Printing Company. At that time I gathered an unsatisfactory impression of the man, the job he delivered being a rather sloppy one. I found Mr. S. to be rather talkative and confused in his expressions. Without having any interest in the man's opinions, I formed the impression that he had not digested certain things he had read. At times he was reflecting ideas found in Nietsche's words, and also, despite his so-called "liberalism" or "impartiality" he had an unmistakable fear of "Communism", the kind of "Communism" which includes every man and woman who does not believe in disciplinary or totalitarian views.

Although after that unique printing job, I forgot the man, three years later I happened to see a copy of the Review he started publishing some time in 1941. In one of its numbers I saw Mr. Kodzias, the former Mayor of Athens, endorsed, and those persons who tried to warn the American public about the former Governor of Athens denounced by Mr. S.

I did not pay much attention to the statements made by S. in his review, because my general impression of the man is that he is an unbalanced, irresponsible person who has not assimilated the theories expounded in certain books he had the chance to read. For this very reason, I did not consider it necessary to include the "Independent Review" in the list of Greek publications on which I report to an Allied Service.

My impression on the man's attitude towards Kodzias has been corroborated on July 19, 1942 when Mr. S. published a letter from Mr. Kodzias, wherein the former Mayor of Athens thanked Siderokanellis for the copy of his pamphlet "ESSAYS AND EPIGRAMS" he had sent him.

Just under Mr. Kodzias' letter in the July 19th issue of the "Independent Review" a letter from Mr. Basil Vlavianos is also published acknowledging the receipt of the same pamphlet. From a most reliable source I have heard that Mr. Siderokannellis applied for the position of an editor in the National Herald, some time in March or April of this year. Mr. Siderokanellis claims that it was Mr. Vlavianos who had invited him to write for the National Herald, although I positively believe that it is the other way around, that is to say, that with the retirement of Mr. Stroumbos from the paper (The National Herald), Mr. Siderokanellis might have thought that he could replace him at the National Herald.

More recent issues of the Independent Review, with which, I understand, you are familiar, indicate that despite Mr. S.'s assertions of being impartial, he is favoring the reestablishment of the Monarchy in Greece, and, furthermore, he believes that the Metaxas regime was a beneficial one for Greece. The series of articles trying to refute Leigh White's assertions lead one to form this impression.

As for the people who are behind Siderokanellis. In the first place, I do not think this unshaven, shabby printer is in a position to write straight English such as is to be found in his articles on "the Greek King". It is quite possible that other people, of greater importance, may have prepared the article in question. I have, however, no clue as to who may be sponsoring the Review.

Among Mr. Siderokanellis's customers are a number of Kastorian furriers. These people at various times had difficulties

with their personnel, and I remember that an important strike was declared early in 1938. After that strike was arbitrated, certain Greek furriers continued their anti-labor and anti-Union stand, and it was a common sight on Seventh Avenue and the adjoining streets in Mid-town Manhattan to see pickets in front of the establishments of a number of Greek furriers. I also understand that an organization called "Loyal Club" was formed in the not too remote past, the object of which, it is reported, was to offset the activities of the Greek Fur-Workers Locals. The said "Loyal Club" was the type of organization that wants to monopolize "patriotism", and it is said that some of its members consider "Communist" anyone who does not see eye to eye with their own beliefs. I am under the impression that Mr. Siderokanellis is in touch with these people, although I have no concrete evidence about this. I shall, therefore, thank you to make use of this information with the necessary caution.

Hoping that the above will prove useful to you, and always at your disposal for any further information I may be able to give you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

M. J. POLITIS (Signed)

PUBLISHER'S NOTE:

DOCUMENT(S) WITH THIS NUMBER(S) COULD NOT BE LOCATED.

COPY

C.İ.D. 6436

Stellios N. Pistolokis "Chelton House" \ Elkins Park, Pa. (Oct. 15, 1941) SECRET

To: Plastiras, (General N) Hotel Francis
Nice, France

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Branch

GR-291

"It is a year since I last wrote to you expressing my opinion about the situation in Greece. Since then many things have happened in the world but events in Greece have proved how right I was in my hatred of George, the sole person responsible in my opinion for all our troubles and downfall.... Obviously, as things are now, open and declared warfare against him and his rotten supporters is not indicated; but, do you think, my Leader, that we should allow them to indulge in their treacherous propaganda? Is it wise to allow them to link their names with the future of our nation, showing him off as a "hero" and "martyr"? Should we permit them to exhort the support of the Greek people over here, including even some of our own followers, declaring that all should rally round them!

Would it not be better to try to impress on our people gradually the true picture of past events and emphasize the fact that we cannot and will not tolerate their ways now or ever. . That family, which so many times has destroyed our country and now, once again for purely material gains and personal ambition has failed to take necessary measures and secure necessary guarantees before plunging his country into a hopeless struggle, no better in fact than suicide! . . Recently, these people have been working their cumning propaganda amongst us while they were here; even I have been approached to take part in their Government. This of course is calculated to lessen the strength of the opposition against them. Needless to say I refused to have anything to do with them and I feel very

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strongly that <u>Sophocles</u> should likewise refuse. If you agree with me, do write and tell him this, because he holds the opinion that we should be wiser if we adopted the "Trojan Horse" method and joined in with them for the present.

I learnt of your disgraceful treatment by the Greek Government from Sophocles, but I still think that at all costs and sacrifice you should attempt to come over here. Here at present and in the future we will find a wider and more hopeful scope for our movement."

SECREIT

:.C7D.-6436.

Stellios N. Vistolakis Plastiras, (general N). 180 tel Francia "Chelton / House," Nice France. Elkins Penk, Pa. (Oct. 15, 1941)

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CONFIDENTIAL

CONVERSATION WITH MR. VLAVIANOS

BY TELEPHONE

Saturday, October 17, 1942

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Vlavianos said that John Manta& is coming to Washington to Ask MacLeish to go out and make a speech to the Pan-Hellenic Federation in Detroit. Viavianos thought MacLeish ought not to be permitted to expose nimself to the criticism that might come from his appearing at the Convention. Vlavianos insists that the Federation is dominated by Communists, the people principally concerned being with the Tribune in New York which has actively those associated supported the Federation from the beginning, and he thinks the appearance of any high-ranking government official would be exploited by the Communists in their own interest; that the whole movement is carried along in the interests of personal ambition of its leaders, that it is a specific movement intended to divide the Greek war effort, that they refuse to cooperate with the other committee in New York and consequently Vlavianos has maintained a very reserved attitude toward them in his newspaper.

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MICHAEL G. SCOLEDES Official Representative in United States of America 3 E. Prospect Ave.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH GR RECEIVE OCT 30 PLEASE RETURN TO MATTHEOUS MATTHEOUS General Commander

APEX BUILDING 198

UNION WAR VETERANS OF MACEDONIA

HEADQUARTERS AT SALONICA, GREECE

152 WEST 42nd STREET NEW YORK, N. Y

CHRIS J. VRETTOS

Acting Commander 152 West 42nd Street New York, N. Y. Wisconsin 7-5397

October 21, 1942

43 ma Oul govern

Honorable Sir:

Mount Vernon, N. Y. MOunt Vernon 7-5540

WAsh. Hgts 7-9125

ALEXANDER E. NEGRIS (C)

to the Official Representative

910 Riverside Drive, New York City

No doubt you may have followed in the newspapers an organized propaganda by a group calling themselves "Bulgarian Patriots," in a movement against their Axis friends. Much more so is it pronounced lately after the terminating of diplomatic relations between the United States and Bulgaria. These releases have been spread in various forms under the masked guise of telegraph dispatches to the American and British press sent out from Bulgaria from unknown sources. The dispatches read in various forms that the Greek, Macedonian, Yugoslav and Bulgarian patriots have formed in groups to struggle in the purpose of establishing an Independent and autonomous Macedonia. The dispatches have been lately worded to give the impression that the movement has gained force and adherents and that an Indepedent Macedonia is what these patriots desire.

The tragedy is that the press has been taken advantage of its trustful nature and has printed these dispatches as unknown and unofficial sources and to date no one seems to have disputed the facts as to the contrary and to bring out the truth and explain the real purpose of this so called movement through dispatches from unknown and unofficial sources by the Bulgarians.

As an official representative in the United States of America for the Union War Veterans of Macedonia and Thrace and with my representatives, we cannot allow these falsehoods by our enemies to seek approval of public opinion in the United States and England.

It is a known fact the Bulgarians are brought up and governed in the culture and ways of the German ideas. So much so is this a fact that the Germans, and with approval of the Bulgarians, have allowed them to be named and called as "Little Germany."

It is a known fact that the Germans in cooperation with the 136 German-Bulgarian Societies are well organized and have been successfully Nazifying the Bulgarian people and its army.

It is also a known fact that the Bulgarian Government had refused to join the Balkan Agreement of unified defense of all the Balkan Countries. They instead joined with the Huns and have allowed themselves to be enslaved by them as the Italians.



MICHAEL G. SCOLEDES

Official Representative in United States of America 3 E. Prospect Ave. Mount Vernon, N. Y. MOunt Vernon 7-5540

ALEXANDER E. NEGRIS (C)

Secretary to the Official Representative 910 Riverside Drive, New York City WAsh. Hgts 7-9125

UNION WAR VETERANS OF MACEDONIA

HEADQUARTERS AT SALONICA, GREECE

152 WEST 42nd STREET NEW YORK, N. Y MANTHOS MATTHEOUS

General Commander

CHRIS I. VRETTOS

Acting Commander 152 West 42nd Street New York, N. Y. Wisconsin 7-5397

-2-

The struggle of the Bulgarians has always been for a long time to secure territory for an outlet to the Mediterranean Sea. This has been supported and pressed by the Germans who have as part of their plan of domination, political, economic, and military plans to subjugate all of Middle East and Southeastern Europe. As an appreciation and support of Bulgarian desires, the Germans have supplied them with some types of ammunition and airplanes without charge. In acceptance of their plans they have allowed the Nazis to occupy and control their country and have even allowed their army to be controlled by them. The receiving of these supplies was the compensation for her collaboration with the German plans. She also was allowed through German supervision to occupy the eastern part of Macedonia and Thrace which is densely populated with Greek Nationals. Lately she also, as an additional reward, been given the right by the Germans to occupy the southeastern part of Macedonia.

We must not forget that the Bulgarians have committed many criminal acts on the populace even before World War I began. In a previous war between Greece and Bulgaria they killed and beheaded 40,000 Macedonian and Thracian people. Their plan being to bring in their own Nationals to occupy their territory so that in order to keep it to continue to hold this territory after the war, it will remain or become a part of Bulgaria, which is the real purpose fulfilling the plan for that outlet to the Mediterranean Sea.

But these groups in their efforts to secure approval and adherents from the present populace for their plan of an Independent Macedonia have found to their astonishment the Greek people with their great historical and heroic background a stumbling block to carry out their plan. Not one wanted to collaborate in such a scheme of partitioning the Macedonian and Thracian territory. They instead started an underground movement to exterminate their oppressors. This movement is spreading in all directions.

Now that the flames of war are beginning to reach in the Nazis' back door, the Bulgarians are now beginning to realize the futility of their plan and know they have everything to lose and nothing to gain for their criminal acts against the heroic Greeks, and knowing their precarious position, are seeking with smart and devious ways to save if possible the territory of Macedonia and Thrace for themselves and for their bosses, the Nazis, so that in the future they can have that outlet to the sea and are now using propaganda in the form of telegraph dispatches stating that the Greek people are collaborating with



MICHAEL G. SCOLEDES

Official Representative in United States of America Mount Vernon, N. Y. MOunt Vernon 7-5540

ALEXANDER E. NEGRIS (C)

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UNION WAR VETERANS OF MACEDONIA

HEADOUARTERS AT SALONICA, GREECE

152 WEST 42nd STREET NEW YORK, N. Y

MANTHOS MATTHEOUS

General Commander

CHRIS I. VRETTOS

Acting Commander 152 West 42nd Street New York, N. Y. Wilsonsin 7 - 5397

- 3 -

the so-called Bulgarian patriots, that is, the Comitatzis, in a movement to form an Independent and autonomous Macedonia and want to create the impression of seeking to free themselves from the Axis yoke.

Unfortunately their plans of propaganda have been taken hold and are developing for their purpose.

As an official representative in the United States of America for the Union War Veterans in Macedonia and Thrace and as an American citizen I am trying to expose their plot without diplomatic methods. as I am unfamiliar with their ways of combatting this sinister plot. I am speaking as an individual and for the veterans in the Macedonian battle fields and also for the thousands and thousands of dead heroes, those internationally known and recognized in history and those of today, and for the wounded who sacrificed their all in the preservation of divine liberty and democracy. I protest with all my heart and soul and hearken to the voice of all of them, and I am bringing to you as an American democrat the facts as they really are, and seek from you as a right-thinking person the support to drive away these poisonous falsehoods brought about by the evil plotters and enemies.

Macedonia is an inseparable part of heroic and historical Greece. Many pages of history for thousands and thousands of years have been written about her. Macedonia is in her struggle drenched in a river of blood, and has always been loyal to her motherland, Greece. She has been a good child to her mother, devoted and united as a family, one language, one culture and the same customs.

Light of Liberty - high ideals and the Prometheus of humanity - cradle of all civilization - source and fountain of all philosophical and democratic ideals. This is Greece and consequently Macedonia and Thrace.

Ramparts of freedom, ideals and sacrifice. Greece - in favor of nobleness, feelings of all human sentiments. This Greece comes to you and asks your attention. The cooperator for Greece agrees with me that he is cooperating with his spiritual mother.

I hope my efforts to bring out these facts will not receive a cold heart of attention. Also may I state that I am at your service to present you with more information on this matter.

Respectfully,

Maryns

Coloke

10/23/42

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES CHANCH

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REPORT # 101

PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY **APEX BUILDING 153**

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BR. OUT

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SUBJECT:

Greeks Cleveland, Ohio October 15, 1942

Andre Michalopoulos, Greek minister of information and member of the Greek government in exile spoke in Cleveland at a luncheon given by the Kiwanis Club at Hotel Cleveland.

I attended the luncheon to see whether anything of importance would be discussed.

There were about 300 people at the luncheon, among whom were about 150 Greeks of the Cleveland colony.

Nothing of importance was discussed at this gathering with exception of the great famine in Greece.

Am enclosing two clippings from local newspapers which in substance sets forth the speech of the Greek member of the government in exile.

ng-Ine-c. 14

Ardre Michalopoulos . . . tells of Greek resistance.

Says Starving Greece Still Fights

Minister Describes Ceremony at Chest Rally

A picture of a starving but still-fighting Greece was presented to-day by Andre Michalopoulos, Greek minister of information and member of the Greek government in exile in talks here today before the Cleveland Kiwanis Club and in a Greek War Relief Day ceremony in Public Square.

Square.

"In Greece we have five centers of guerrilla fighting—effective within their limited means," he said at the Kiwanis luncheon meeting in Hotel Cleveland. "Also, I have in my possession copies of five underground papers circulated in Greece as regularly as possible."

Mr. Michalopoulos also described a secret radio station tucked away in a mountanous sector which not only sends messages within the country but across the Mediterranean to the Greek troops in Egypt. Such messages as: "Don't worry about your people at home. Fight on!"

Served Purpose

The tall, powerfully built Greek cofficial briefly described the military campaign in Greece with the Italians and the Germans, pointing out that his country's resistance served a definite moral and staregic purpose, "coming as it did when the rest of Europe had collapsed."

"Holding up the Italians for six months and Germans for seven weeks definitely was a contribution to the Allied cause," he said. Hitler had sent Mussolini to do a job, to get hold of Greece before the end of 1940. His plan was to gain control of Greece and the nearby islands and, with the Italian army in Libya still intact, conquer Egypt."

Greece's resistance and the failure in Egypt delayed Hitler's plans for attacking Russia, he stated.

Look to America

At both his noon speech and his talk in Public Square he thanked the people of Cleveland "on behalf of the Greek government for their sympathy with the Greek people and for their very generous allocation of \$80,000 of the War Chest for Greek relief.

"I want to tell the people of Cleveland that in Greece, while people are suffering, they are still resisting with all their might.

"The small nations of Europe do expect something of the great powers. They expect them to take the responsibilities of leaders, because here is no greatness without responsibility. We expect America, Great Britam, Russia and Chipe to collaborate in putting the world in order."

WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Looks to U.S.



ANDRE MICHALOPOULOS

Attack Nazis,

Greek Nation Urbowed, Says Leader Here

The spirit of the Greek people, exponents of democracy for more than 3,000 years, remains uncrushed. They are continuing to resist the Axis powers with all their might. They look to America for rescue and a new order of social justice.

They look to the major allied powers to plan a post-war world in which all smaller nations will find equity.

That was the substance of two Cheveland addresses today by Ansre Michalopoulos, Greek Minister of Information and a member of the Greek government in exile. He spoke to 300 members of the

Kiwanis Club of Cleveland in Hotel Cleveland at noon and later in the day he addressed a Public Square audience in the Greater Cleveland War Chest's Salute to Greek War Relief.

"Greek resistance unhinged Hitler's 1940 program," he said, "In Greece itself, sabotage and

"In Greece itself, sabotage and guerrilla warfare go on continually. Trains are wrecked, bridges burned. "In the evacuation we left not one ship for the enemy horde."

-LET'S GET IN THE SCRAP-

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GR-294

Hollywood, October 24th, 1942

TO: Dr. B. D. Meritt Associate Director Office of Strategic Services Foreign Nationalities Branch Washington, D.C. COORDINATE TO SPECIAL PATTS ACTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

SUBJECT: Activities of Greek political personalities now in the United States

From time to time in the foreign press appear comments based upon unreliable information or insufficient knowledge of the political history of Greece and the character of her people. Such comments lead to the erroneous impression that a "factional fight" it in progress between pro and anti-fascist Greeks and that this strife is fomented by political exiles.

Primarily the cause of the fallacy that there is a faction of Greek fascists lies in the ignorance or missed erstanding of the policy and tasks of the dictatorial in form government of John Metexas (1936-1941). This fallacy is being strengthened by the presence in the United States as political refugees of some of Metaxas' most prominent associates. But from the close and impartial observation of the political life of Greece in the last two decates comes out a different story:

A strictly parliamentary country up to the end of 1922, Greece was then put under the terrific pressure of the dramatic events that ensued from her unprecedented in magnitude military disaster in Asia Minor, and the subsequent huge stream of refugees into a desperately poor country. Ever since she was struggling to recover and at times yielded to temporary dictatorial measures and governments. The last in line was that of Gen. Metaxas. It was necessitated by the inability of the two great parties (the Liberal and the Popular) to win in four elections within four years (1932-1936) a substantial majority for a strong govern-

ment that would prepare the country for the approaching war storm.

The Greek people accepted the change with a relief and as an emergency measure for the security of the nation. Metexas, the greatest psychologist of all statesmen of Modern Greece, knew the limitations of his mandate and never thought that he could or should usurp it and create a permanent sort of Greek Fascism. He used the mandate of the Greek people wisely and paternally to an extent as to benevolent results far beyond their expectations. In the short space of a little more than 4 years of international turmoil and in the midst of feverish and too costly preparation of the impoverished country for the well known miraculous resistance put up against two powerful invaders he found the means and the time - aside of other domestic achievements characteristic of a truly great and popular leaders to establish a system of social justice that had improved tremendously the lot of the common man and laid down the foundation of a true Democracy where career woulde be open to talent and equal opportunity for all a working reality.

Had the extremely liberal Greek people felt that Metaxas was a fascist tyrant, and were they dissatisfied they would not have responded unanimously to his clarion call to fight the fascists, in the fashion of Leoniadas at Thermopylae,: We shall fight for glory, not for victory; for we know that we cannot win"! The difference lies in this: that Leonidas called for the sacrifice of 300 men, whereas Metaxas' call engulfed the whole Hellenic Nation.

Needless to add that had Metaxas been a fascist he would have sided with the Axis and would have spared Greece the present untold tragedy. Of course the same holds true for his government associates, who seem now, after they had organized and kept up the resitance of the country to the end, to be the targets of suspicion and attack.

As for the charge that "king George represents the Fascist Party in Greece, it can be said that it was Metaxas who lent prestige and popularity to the King, and, therefore, by dismissing the unfounded charge that Metaxas was a fascist we necessarily have to admit the same for the King, whose present government is mostly composed of well known liberals and even anti-royalists.

That abuses and injustices may have been committed by individual actions of those in authority during the Metaxas administration is quite probable, but equally well understandable and forgivable at a period of general confusion and extreme peril requiring sometimes extreme measures.

The tales about a Greek "fascist faction" originate either from people with personal grievances, ambitions and antagonisms or from habitual anti-royalist and extreme leftist agitators. Of course the question of constitutional Monarchy vs. the Republic may be raised again. But the vast majority of the Greeks abroad wisely realize that this not the time to raise such a serious issue, and that, in any case, it is the people of Greece proper, who made the sacrifices, that will ultimately decide how they want to be ruled.

In regard to the activities of the Greek political personalities now in the United States it may be said that it is only natural that they might disagree with certain aspects of their government's policy. But as far as this writer knows and could be able to judge from his personal contact with some of the most prominent of them, outside the official activities of the Greek government in exile, they do not engage in any sort of political activities. We believe that - at least for the present- any rumors to the contrary should be treated as irresponsible gossip, harmful to allied solidarity.

But while we can dismiss without much thought the rumors of pro and anti-fascist or any other sort of political movements among the Greeks abroad, there is, however, a deep and wide subterranean grievance that permeates both the Greco-American popular masses and the outstanding Greek leaders in exile: They feel that the Greek people, who were hailed by the world as new demi-gods of heroism and self-sacrifice in the cause of humanity, promptly after their fateful fall were forgotten and left down to be exterminated by famine, and that only after the death toll mounted to hundreds of thousands last winter and the outcry of the conscience of mankind rose high it was decided to send to Greece a monthly cargo of 15.000 tons of wheat, which they characterize as a "token of rescue gesture" only, too feeble to avert the doom of the nation, for the following reasons that make the lot of Greece far unhappier than of any other conquered European nation:

The state of continuous wars or large scale mobilizations from 1912 to 1924; the 1922 national disaster, which cost her half a million lives, the best territories of Greek character since time immemorial and wast material wealth; the influx of 1,500,000 destitute refugees into the lean, narrow and war-weary bosom of the Motherland, and the resultant political, social and economic upheavals overstrained the endurance of the Greek people to the point of utter exhaustion. At the outbreak of this war 70% of the Greek people were chronically undernourished. There were innumerable families in cities and even whole rural districts, which would be too happy to have secured literally the "daily bread", though it were just a coarse piece of corn-bread. Even for this precarious sustenance the country had to depend upon the import of at least 60.000 tons of wheat per month and of 80%/the rest of its food essentials.

Considering then that Greece had to use the sea lanes for the trans-

position and even distribution of food supplies, because of its peculiar position and composition of numerous populated but baren islands and of mainland districts difficult to reach by land, this war and the British blockade rendered far worse the already acute food problem of Greece. With the total mobilization of the country and the six month war, which impeded domestic production and consumed all food reserves, the food distress reached its culmination.

Consequently when the swastika rose on the Acropolia (April 26,1941) the Greek people were already mortally bleeding from the unequal struggle, diseased and starving. The conquerors made their misery far grimmer. They grabbed everything eatable down to green tomatoes and planted potato seed. Their Bulgar partners in the spoils seized and removed the Greek farmers from the districts of Macedonia and Thrace that were Greece granary. The allied sea blockade became air-tight since the o cupation. The destruction of land communications and the sinking or seizure by the enemy of coastal vessels nearly down to rafts in the battles of the mainland and of Crete isolated completely the destitute islands and many cities of the mainland and spelled their doom.

This sad background explains in brief why the Greek people after the enemy occupation were brought fast to mass death from famine and lack of medical care.

To conclude, in view of the fact that even in normal times Greece was perilously malnurtured notwithstanding the direct care of her own government; the full utilization and use of her domestic production and the import of over 60.000 tons of wheat per month, exclusive of vast quantities of other food supplies; the Greco-Americans and the Greek leaders in exile do not see how 7.000.000 people who lie by the edge of their graves, can be saved with nearly not hing else

now but a daily supply of 1.000.000 pounds - and this provided that the 15.000 tons of Canadian wheat reach the country monthly -, which "are only a temporary relief to a few thousands", as the "TIME" magazine remarks (issue Oct. 26,1942, p. 37). They do not see how can be averted the ominous prediction of the "LIFE" magazine (issue Aug. 3,1942, p. 28-29) that by next spring 6.000.000 Greeks will be dead unless much more realistic and fast steps are taken before the winter sets in.

We regarded it our paramount duty to report on this grievance of those of Hellenic origin outside Greece, not only for humanitarian considerations bound to be caused by the extenction of the Olympiannation, which since the dawn of History has been the inspiration of mankind and the embodiment of its ideals.

The tragic rate of Greece inexorably leads the studious observer of world events to the belief that, because of extraordinary conditions and circumstances making this war altogether different from any other in the past, the indiscriminate allied blockade will eventually hurt considerably more the conquered peoples and the cause of the United Nations than an enemy blindly ruthless in his determination to see all Europe dead of starvation before his "Aryans" go actually hungry.

Sincerely yours

N. M. Trangas

MINUTES

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES Hellenic Congress

BRANCH and the

RDER OF AHEPA

GIBSON HOTEL

Cincinnati, Ohio

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THE MASTER REPORTING COMPANY STENOTYPISTS

New York

Washington

Cleveland

Chicago

3/1/27

Ahepa National Headquarters

Investment Building

Washington, D. C.

WIND SACHERS OFF

Order of Ahepa

EXTENDS A CORDIAL

Invitation

TO

The Pan-Hellenic Congress

SUNDAY — MONDAY — TUESDAY

August 17th, 18th, 19th HOTEL GIBSON

CINCINNATI, OHIO



HITLER HAS CRUSHED THE LAND WHERE DEMOCRACY WAS BORN—BUT NOT THE DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT.

So long as there is a United States of America, Democracy is not lost. The answer to Fascism and Nazism is more Democracy.

We, the sovereign people, must exercise self-discipline and be spiritually united behind our leaders, to administer a knockout blow to Hitlerism.

When Fascism and Nazism are exterminated, democratic Greece shall be free and so will other nations and peoples suffering under Hitler's heel.

Let us all stand united for Democracy.

(Read the invitation on the following page)

AN INVITATION TO ALL AMERICAN HELLENIC SOCIETIES, COMMUNITIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

GREETINGS:

The extension of the German-Italian aggression to the sacred soil of Greece has left only us, Americans of Greek descent, as the sole group free to speak and act. The Greek people now suffering under the darkness of brute force, and the entire civilized world, including our entire American nation, look to us not only to speak but to plan, undertake and lead the up-hill struggle for the final liberation and restoration of the Mother of all, Hellas. Our Government here has pledged and the American nation has endorsed the President's policy, that the aggressors must be annihilated. What, then, can we Americans of Greek descent do to contribute not only, to the downfall of dictatorship and the liberation of Greece but also to its proper restoration and the binding of her wounds? First there must be a program and a unified policy.

To that end the Order of Ahepa, as the most numerous and most inclusive organization of Americans of Greek descent, deems it its duty to invite all Greek organizations in the United States to take part and formulate a common program of action on the occasion of its coming national convention which is to be held in Cincinnati, O., August 18-23, 1941, to which you are invited to send a delegate, having one vote, or two delegates with a half-vote each. The first order of business of this convention shall be the formulation of such a national policy or program of action.

We hope it will be possible for your organization to be represented in this American Pan-Hellenic Congress through delegates. Your representatives should be supplied with an appropriate letter of authority, signed by the President and Secretary of your organization. In the event a member of your association has been elected an Ahepa delegate, he may be designated to represent your organization during the proceedings, if it is so desired.

It will be highly appreciated if you take part and contribute your bit to this momentous gathering. It is our hope that all organizations will be represented so that all of us, united, may pull our mental and material resources for the benefit of glorious Hellas.



You are requested to advise the National Headquarters of the Ahepa, Investment Building, Washington, D. C., of the election and name or names of your delegates.

Yours in union of purpose,

VAN A. NOMIKOS

Supreme President

Order of Ahepa

Statement issued by the President of the United States at the

White House on the occasion of the visit of the Supreme

Lodge, Order of Ahepa, April 25, 1941

"The heroic struggle of the Hellenic people to defend their liberties and their homes against the aggression of Germany after they had so signally defeated the Italian attempt at invasion has stirred the hearts and aroused the sympathy of the whole American people.

"During the Hellenic war of independence more than a century ago, our young nation, prizing its own lately-won independence, expressed its ardent sympathy for the Greeks and hoved for Hellenic victory. That victory was achieved.

hoped for Hellenic victory. That victory was achieved.
"Today, at a far more perilous period in the history of Hellas, we intend to give full effect to our settled policy of extending all available material aid to free peoples defending themselves against aggression. Such aid has been and will continue to be extended to Greece.

"Whatever may be the temporary outcome of the present phase of the war in Greece, I believe that the Greek people will once more ultimately achieve their victory and regain their political independence and the territorial integrity of their country. In that high objective, the people of Greece and their government can count on the help and support of the government and the people of the United States."

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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION CINCINNATI, OHIO

Minutes for August 18, 1941

THE joint opening session of the Pan-Hellenic Congress and the Eighteenth National Convention of the Order of Ahepa was called to order in the Roof Garden of the Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, at 12:55 o'clock p. m. by Van A. Nomikos, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa.

Following the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and the Greek National Anchem, Archbishop Athenagoras conducted the religious services incident to the opening of the Convention.

The Supreme President introduced George N. Demas, Acting Chairman of the Convention Committee, who welcomed the delegates to Cincinnati and in turn introduced John Harritos, Convention Chairman, now in the armed forces of the United States, who extended a further greeting and expressed his appreciation to all those who had worked to make the Convention a success.

Brother Harritos took the Chair and introduced the Vice President of the local Chapter, Dr. Nicholas Gianestras, who also extended greetings, in the absence of the local president.

The Honorable James G. Stewart, Mayor of Cincinnati, greeted those in attendance, and his encouraging words to all liberty-loving peoples, especially the peoples of Greece and of Greek descent, were enthusiastically received.

Supreme President Nomikos resumed the Chair and introduced His Excellency Cimon Diamantopoulos, Minister of Greece to the United States, who addressed the Convention in the Greek language.

Miss Josephine Pandell, President of the Daughters of Penelope, greeted those in attendance on behalf of her National Organization.

Dr. N. G. Mavris, representing the American Friends of Greece, spoke in the Greek language and brought a message from his organization.

Reverend Thomas Lacey, of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y., briefly addressed those in attendance.

Miss Mary Zaharakos brought the greetings of the Honorable Paul V.

McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, who expressed regret at his inability to be present.

Miss Rosemary Stathos, President of the local Chapter, Daughters of Penelope, greeted those present.

Mr. Spyros Skouras, President of the Greek War Relief Association, described briefly the activities in America of that Association, and presented Dr. Homer Davis, President of the American College in Athens, who gave a report on the administration of this aid when it reached Greece, throughout the invasion by Italy and the assault by Germany. His report was a moving tribute to the heroism of those in the homeland, whether in the armed forces or on farms or in cities.

Supreme President Nomikos introduced Mr. Basil Vlavianos, Editor of the National Herald, of New York, who addressed the Convention in Greek. Other members of the Greek Press introduced were Soterios Nicholson, representing Atlantis Demetrios Christoforides, representing the Greek American Tribune; Michael Hatzos, representing the Greek Press; Elias Janetis, of the National Herald; Costas Zambouris, of Satyzos; Leonidas Stellakis, of Kampara; George Demeter, of the Hellenic World, and Peter Mantzoros, of the Chicago Pnyx.

Those District Governors in attendance were introduced: District Governor Birris, of the 4th District; Zolotas, of the Empire District; Kossarides, of the Fifth District; Tremoulis, of Ohio; Spiritos, of the 12th District; Politis, of the 15th District; Demos, of the 17th and 19th Districts; Ritsos, of the 13th District; Kogos, of the 22nd District; Kouchoukos, of Michigan; Rousse, of New Orleans, and Manikis, of Florida.

The Past Supreme Presidents of the Order who were present were introduced: George Demeter, V. I. Chebithes, Dean Alfange, George Phillies, Harry Booras, and Achilles Catsonis.

The members of the Mother Lodge, whose inspiration resulted in the formation of the Order of Ahepa, were introduced: Nick Chotas, James Campbell, Spiros Stamos, and George Polos.

The Supreme President called upon Past Supreme President Chebithes to introduce the closing speaker of the day. Before making this introduction, Mr. Chebithes told of the perfectly amazing work that had been done by Mr. Spyros Skouras as President of the Greek War Relief Association. Mr. Chebithes told of his great difficulty in ascertaining the true extent of the contributions of the Skouras Enterprises, but stated that his figures indicated a total contribution in cash of \$296,655.44.

Mr. Chebithes then introduced Mr. Kostas Kotzias, former Mayor of

Athens, presenting him as the man who had on so many occasions greeted the members of the Ahepa excursions.

Mr. Kotzias then addressed the Convention at considerable length, describing the events leading up to the Italian invasion of Albania, the repulse of the Italians, the invasion of the Germans, and the heroic resistance of the Greeks.

The session adjourned at five o'clock p. m., to reconvene as a session of the Pan-Hellenic Congress at seven thirty o'clock p. m.

Monday Evening Session

The first business session of the Pan-Hellenic Congress was called to order at 7:55 o'clock p. m. by Van A. Nomikos, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa.

It was the ruling of the Chair that, regardless of the number of organizations represented by any one person, he could cast not more than one full vote.

The following Tellers were appointed: Nicholas Chrones; Sam Kounalis; James Mylonas; George S. Porikos; and Dr. M. Kalavros.

The report of the Credentials Committee, a partial report, indicated the following accredited votes.

Supreme Lodge of Ahepa, 7 votes.

Mother Lodge of Ahepa, 4 votes.

District Governors of Ahepa, 16 full votes.

Chapters of Ahepa, 27 full votes.

Chapters of Ahepa, 120 half votes.

Alternates, 27.

Pan-Cretan Association, 23 votes.

Pan-Arcadians, 4 votes.

Pan-Eprotai, 5 votes.

Pan-Icariaki, 5 votes.

Miscellaneous societies, 256 votes.

Churches and communities, 40 votes.

Total, 461 votes.

To facilitate voting, the convention was divided as to whole votes and half votes, with the visitors being seated in the rear of the Convention half.

It was agreed that election to office in the Congress be by majority vote, with elimination of the low candidate after the first ballot.

A question was raised by Brother Tsangadas as to the matter of the legality of the Congress, and he offered a motion that the Congress officially resolve itself a legal body. Brother Pantelis countered with the suggestion that the solution lay in reading the call for the meeting. It was the ruling of the Chair that the body was legally constituted, and that nominations for the office of Chairman of the Congress were in order.

Constantine Tsangadas was nominated for the office of Chairman of the Congress by John Koutroukis, the nomination being seconded by Panos Capoianis and George N. Kaldes.

George Demeter was nominated for the office of Chairman of the Congress by V. I. Chebithes, the nomination being seconded by Mike Hatsos.

James Veras was nominated for the office of Chairman of the Congress by Elias Janetis, the nomination being seconded by John Govatos.

William Belroy was nominated for the office of Chairman of the Congress by Dionisios Joanakis, the nomination being seconded by Nick Giavon.

There being no further nominations, upon the motion of Brother A. A. Pantelis the nominations were closed.

During the tabulation of the vote by the Tellers, Brother C. J. Critzas, speaking in Greek, made a motion that the Convention reconsider the action by which it adopted the ruling of the Chair that a majority elect, and that the person receiving the highest number of votes on the ballot then being tallied be elected Chairman of the Congress, the person receiving the second highest number of votes First Vice Chairman, and the person receiving the third highest number of votes Second Vice Chairman. This motion was amended by agreement to the effect that the person receiving the fourth highest number of votes be declared elected Secretary of the Congress. The motion as thus amended was voted upon and carried.

The report of the Tellers indicated the election of George Demeter as Chairman with a total vote of 135; Constantine Tsangadas, First Vice Chairman, with a total vote of 67½; James Veras, Second Vice Chairman, with a total vote of 55½, and William Belroy, Secretary, with a total vote of 40½.

The officers so elected took their positions on the rostrum, Brother Demeter

taking the Chair, and expressing his appreciation of his election, stating that he accepted the office with regret.

Chairman Demeter appointed Brothers Sam Hanna and Constantine Pelias as Sergeants-at-Arms for the Congress.

Brother Peter Kourides moved that the following committees be constituted to serve the purposes of the Congress: A Committee on Structure, a Committee on Purposes, a Committee on Resolutions, and a Committee on Nominations. This motion was seconded, and immediately brought forth considerable discussion. Brother Pantelis moved that the selection of the four committees be made by the officers elected, that no person serve on two committees, and that the number of persons on each committee be determined after the adoption of the pending motion.

The Chair requested permission to temporarily set aside the pending motion, after which Brother Leo Lamberson was called upon for a motion. He being absent, Brother Bell moved that the Congress be governed by Robert's Rules of Order, Revised, which motion was adopted. The Chair was requested to explain the purposes of the various committees designated in the pending motion, which was done both by Brother Kourides in English and the Chair in Greek.

Brother Hatsos moved an amendment that each person submit to the officers a slip designating the committee on which he wished to serve, which amendment was accepted by Brother Pantelis. Brother Argoe moved a further amendment, also accepted by Brother Pantelis, that the membership of each committee be so divided that all organizations and regions of the country be represented as much as possible on each committee, and that the Chairman make the appointments in line with that procedure.

There was considerable discussion on the pending motion, after which it was adopted.

There ensued a great deal of argument with regard to the starting time of the next session, it being the feeling of some members of the Congress that committees should commence work, and that the Congress should not be called into session until some committees were ready to report, while others requested a session at 9:00 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, August 19th.

Brother Andrew Paul's motion that the assembly meet at 9:00 o'clock a. m. was adopted.

Brother Veras' motion that the Minister from Greece and Archbishop Athenagoras be requested to appear before the Congress at 10:00 o'clock a.m. and express their views as to the purposes of the Congress aroused some discussion, during which Brother Harry Reckas raised the point of no quorum being present. The Chair sustained the point, and declared the meeting adjourned at 11:50 o'clock p. m.

MINUTES EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION ORDER OF AHEPA

GIBSON HOTEL

Cincinnati, Ohio

Minutes for August 19th

Morning Session

The Congress session convened at ten o'clock a. m., George Demeter, Chairman, presiding.

A motion was made by Charles Fields that the ballots for Congress officers be destroyed. Delegate Papandreau thereupon raised a point of no quorum, and was sustained by the Chair. Following a brief recess, there being a quorum, the motion with regard to the destruction of the ballots was made and carried.

Motion was made by Delegate Manikis that, upon the recessing of the morning session, the Congress reconvene at three o'clock p. m. There was considerable discussion on the advisability of recessing, but the motion finally prevailed.

Motion was made by Delegate A. A. Pantelis that for the remainder of the Congress debate be limited to three minutes, that no one speak a second time on any question if any other person sought the floor, and that the maker of any motion be allowed three additional minutes to close debate. The motion was carried.

The motion of Secretary Belroy that the presiding officer be made an ex-officio member of all committees was unanimously carried.

The motion of Delegate Pantelis that each of the four Congress officers assume the responsibility for calling one of the Congress committees to order for purposes of organization was carried.

The following committee appointments were made:

Committee on Structure:

George Phillies
Peter Livrakos
Felix J. Christ
Nick Poletis
A. Troupis
A. Catsonis
George Vournas
George Eliades
George Kalkas
Steve Kargakos
Dr. G. Karaflos
Paul Fotopoulos
Dean Solas
Harry Argus
,1 5 WD

James K.ribas
Mrs. Anna Hatsos
Mrs. F. Skuteris
Louis P. Sollon
Dr. Theo. Papandreou
August Rojokos
Harry Reckas
Nick Jamson
Gus Bruskas
M. Mamalak
Dr. Kalayros
Dr. L. Diamesis
Michael Manolitsis
Theo. Agnew
I fico. / igit.w

Paul Drake
Sam Kounalis
John Konstandopoulos
James G. Dikeou
George Demeter
James Veras
Tom Phillos
George Diamos
G. Porikos
George Chialtas
Andrew Zafiropoulos
Archie Zapetis
Nick Draze

Committee on Resolutions:

Kostis T. Argoe D. Christophorides Steve J. Contos G. H. Davis George Demeter John Demeles Andrew Felias Matheos Georgiou

George Geroulis
N. Houvoura
J. J. Kalomeres
Mrs. Kastritsas
L. J. Lamberson
Michael Manolitsas
J. Nikalaou
George T. Poolitzan

N. J. Rose
V. Vasiliou
Elsie Vrouvas
John Groopos
George Kocalis
Emanuel Elite
George Papanickolas

Committee on Purpose:

Mrs. Hebe Bishop Mrs. D. Toulon G. Lambrinos Steve J. Contos John Manikis G. Finokalos D. Parry Nestor Cokkinias Aleck Vlandis M. Vratsos James Photakis Tom G. Domas C. Godellas John G. Vasiliou M. P. Mamalakis George C. Peterson Peter N. Mantzoros James Mylonas C. H. Contos George A. Rousse Andrew Paul Frank Rigas John Theros
Tom Ralles
A. A. Pantelis
C. G. Paris
Theodore J. Ginis
Christ Mitchell
James Statson
D. N. Karalis
Nick Pappas
George Demeter

Nominating Committee:

M. Hatsos
William D. Belroy
G. Panopoulos
Peter N. Chumbris
George Askounis
Peter Mitchell
George K. Kokalis
Savides
Charles Fields
Gus Keros
Michael N. Spirtos
George Kakavas
Peter L. Bell

Davis
Charles N. Otis
John Koutroukis
N. C. Giovan
Dr. N. Karavasiles
Nestor Plaputas
Nicholas J. Basil
D. Giannakis
L. Mitchell
W. Chebithes
E. Constantopoulis
John A. Givas

A. Fasseas
Panos Kapogiannes
George Kacandes
Basil J. Georgoulis
B. Metatzas
Charles Davis
Charles G. Fields
George Demeter
N. Phillips
George Mavris
Nacopoulos Minis
Spiros Chrisicopoulos

Communications were read from the Federation of Hellenic Benevolent Societies of San Francisco, the Greek Branch of the American Labor Party of New York, and the Organized Greek Painters of New York City.

The session recessed at 11:20 a.m., to reconvene at 3 o'clock p. m.

ORDER OF AHEPA

Tuesday Afternoon Session

The first business session of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa was called to order by the Supreme President, Van A. Nomikos, at 2:05 o'clock p. m.

Following the invocation, it was ordered that the password be taken of all those in attendance.

Alex Kuches, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, submitted the following report on the voting strength of the body:

Mother Lodge Members:

	Vote
James Campbell	1
S. J. Stamos	1
George Polos	1
N D Chiotas	i

Past Supreme Presidents:

	voi
George Demeter	
Harris J. Booras	1
Achilles Catsonis	
V. I. Chebithes	
George Phillies	1

Supreme Lodge Members:

	Vote
Van A. Nomikos	
George Vournas	1
Peter Kourides	
Charles Davis Kotsilibas	
Daniel Pananikles	
George Kiskyras	
Charles Diamond	l

District Governors:

Distric Numb		District Number	Vote
1	Nick Angelakos 1	12 Michael N. Spirtos	1
	John A. Manikis 1	13 Zack T. Ritsos	1
3	George Papanicolas 1	14 Nicholas A. Poletis	1
	Jean M. Kossaride 1	15 Paul Fotopoulos	1
	S. Zelotas 1	16 George A. Rousse	1
7	James J. Starr	17-19 James Demos	
	Arthur Lalos 1	20 Gregory Panopoulos	1
10	Thomas Kouchoukos 1	22 Nicholas Kogos	1
11	George Tremoulis 1	· ·	

CHAPTER DELEGATES (One full vote each):

Chapter Number Delegate	Cha <u>p</u> ter Number Delegate
16 John K. Douglas	30 Theodore S. Agnew
19 Sam George	37 Nicholas Anagnos
25 Harry Papps	39 George Papoutsis
26-226 Peter Carres	40 Constantine Tsangadas
29 Chris Dixie	51 Constantine J. Critzas

Chapte	? 7	Chapte	r
Numbe		Numbe	
59		156	L. P. Sollon
61		167	Nick Jamson
62	Alexander N. Vlantes	170	Argeres Mastin
66	Demetrius N. Karalis	175	
67	Nick Vlakas	182	
68	William Pashalis	187	
69	Peter Pappageorgiou	189	Constantine Passialis
75	Peter Liverakos	192	
78	George P. Rose	194	
80	Peter L. Bell	199	
85	Nestor Cokkinias	202	
87	Peter Brown	207	Harry K. Pergakis
88		208	Steve D. Constantine
91	Nicholas J. Basil	218	Nick Conteas
100	Leonidas Lamberson	232	
102	George Eliades	234	William Belroy
106	George K. Demopulos	2 35	Peter Boudoures
110	John Vohales	254	
117	Nick Kounaris	26 0	Alexander P. Castritsis
126	Vasilios A. Vasiliou	275	George Diamos
129	Sam Doumas	276	Demas Caravageli
132	George Andronis	2 79	Andrew Crissis
134		280	Andrew Fillias
135	Nick Gianopoulos	28 5	Felix J. Christ
139	George Steffens	286	Nicholas J. Mandris
141	John Kotos	302	Peter D. Clentzos
143	Leon J. Marketos	315	
145	James Dikeou	316	
147	Christ J. Petrow		Tom Phillos
148		323	John Sinadinos
150	George C. Peterson	326	Dionysios Cokorinos
154	Christ Pappas		

CHAPTER DELEGATES (One-half vote each):

ter	Chap	ter
ber Delegate	Numb	per Delegate
Chris H. Poole		Thomas N. Skiados
George Cotsakis		George De Vakos
D. J. Karnazes	34	
George Kostakes		Steve Contos
Tom Kalomeres	36	Chris J. Monogue
Constantine T. Gulas		George Kalkas
George Marvis	38	Theodore J. Ginis
Theodore J. Bereolos		Nick Chrones
Archie Zapetis	42	George Papaeleas
Nick Draze		Stephen S. Scopas
Tom Semos	43	Andrew Zafiropoulos
Nick Strattin		Stanley Stacy
Michael Vrotsos	46	
James Kakredas		S. D. Zaph
	Chris H. Poole George Cotsakis D. J. Karnazes George Kostakes Tom Kalomeres Constantine T. Gulas George Marvis Theodore J. Bereolos Archie Zapetis Nick Draze Tom Semos Nick Strattin Michael Vrotsos	Chris H. Poole George Cotsakis D. J. Karnazes George Kostakes Tom Kalomeres Constantine T. Gulas George Marvis Theodore J. Bereolos Archie Zapetis Nick Draze Tom Semos Nick Strattin Michael Vrotsos 31 32 33 34 36 36 38 38 38 38 42 38 42 42 43 43 43

Chapte	e r	Chapte	<i>r</i>
Number Delegate		Numbe	er Delegate
	George Kacandes	152	Anthony Aroney
34	Steve Kargakos		Dean Soles
53	Karl Theodorow	157	James Letsos
33	Nicholas Papadimitriou		Louis Tsaros
E.A		163	Anthony A. Trupis
54	Peter A. Adams John G. Thevos	100	John Jatros
	Basil Milonas	174	Paul Drake
57	Charles G. Fields	.,.	Gus Bruskas
co	Nicholas A. Economou	177	Clarence A. Mandas
63		1,,	Thomas D. Lentgis
71	Phillip Syracopoulos	186	Alec Kuches
71	Soterios Lagges	100	N. J. Givers
	Nick Zaferes	196	Crist Agon
73	William Beskas	150	George Orphan
	George Beskas	198	
84-304	John F. Davis	190	Gus Pancol
	James Kribas	201	Frank Morris
86	Chrestos G. Katis	201	Gust Hollevas
	Nicholas Nicholas	203	Andrew Fasseas
89	Christ Paparodis	203	Harry N. Lemperis
-00	Constantine G. Economou	204	
92	Nick Polites	204	A. A. Pantelis
00	Constantine Main	205	Frank Pofanti
93	John L. Manta	203	Nick C. Giovan
	Harry A. Reckas	209	Stavros Vradelis
94	Paul L. Alexander	209	George C. Lambesis
0.5	Arthur C. Salopoulos	213	James Chiapuris
95	John Govatos Charles D. Tarabicos	213	William Danigelis
07		236	Peter Charuhas
97	James Papadopulos John A. Kiamos	230	Peter Chumbris
100	Peter G. Samaras	247	Pete Dickson
103	George E. Loucas	217	Athan G. Gianakopoulo
104	Nicholas Koumiotes	258	Peter Orphan
104	George N. Kovetas	200	Stratis Nicholas
111	George J. Bacalles	261	Andrew Poulos
111	George H. Miller	201	Charles Petrakis
113	Constantine Zahars	289	E. V. Beftoulides
113	James Huston	, 200	Gregory Pelay
114		295	George Kademenos
114	John A. Givas		Chris Malavazos
118		303	George H. Davis
110	Thomas Fisher	000	James Georgopoulos
120	George P. Kakavas	307	Nick Houvouras
120	John G. Koletis		Mike A. Fotos
123	<u></u>	309	
143	Michael Ross		George T. Chounis
127		319	
141	George N. Demas		Aristides G. Lazarus
133		325	Thomas B. Paulos
100	Angelos Arnos		Nick Strogelos
146	Y	330	
1.0	Peter E. Athas		James Kaligeros
			•

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The voting strength of the Convention was announced as:

Mother Lodge Members	4
Supreme Lodge Members	7
Past Presidents	
District Governors	8
Delegates' full votes	13
Delegates' half votes (132)	
Voting strength	73

Supreme President Nomikos declared the floor open to receive nominations for Convention Officers. Delegate George Diamos nominated Louis P. Maniates for the office of Convention Chairman. The nominee was not present.

Delegate A. A. Pantelis nominated John Manta for the office of Chairman of the Convention, which nomination was declined, after having been seconded by Mother Lodge Member Polos.

Past President Harris J. Booras nominated Achilles Catsonis for the office of Convention Chairman, which nomination was seconded by Delegate C. G. Economous, speaking in Greek.

Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes nominated John Thevos for the office of Convention Chairman, which was seconded by Delegate Pappaeleas, speaking in Greek.

Brothers Starr, Jamson, Aroney and Sam G. Poulos were appointed Tellers to supervise the balloting.

In the balloting for the office of Convention Chairman, John Thevos received 82 votes and Achilles Satsonis 89½ votes. The election of Achilles Catsonis as Chairman of the Convention was made unanimous upon the motion of Mr. Thevos.

Chris Dixie nominated Stephen Scopas for the office of Vice Chairman of the Convention, the nomination being seconded by Thomas D. Lentgis.

Supreme Secretary Kourides nominated Chris Petrow for the office of Vice Chairman, the nomination being seconded by Harry Reckas.

In the ensuing balloting, Chris Petrow received 104½ votes and S. Scopas 57, and the election of Chris Petrow as Vice Chairman of the Convention was made unanimous upon the motion of S. Scopas.

George Eliades nominated V. Vasiliou for the office of Convention Secretary, the nomination being seconded by Frank Pofanti, speaking in Greek.

C. J. Critzas, speaking in Greek, nominated Socrates Zolotas for the office of Convention Secretary, the nomination being seconded by Peter Clentzos.

In the balloting, S. Zolotas received 68½ votes and V. Vasiliou received 59, and the election of S. Zolotas was made unanimous upon the motion of V. Vasiliou.

Upon the motion of C. J. Critzas it was voted that the Convention send a telegram of greeting and appreciation to the Honorable Lincoln MacVeigh, United States Minister to Greece, on the occasion of the testimonial banquet in his honor in New York City.

The session adjourned at 6:45 o'clock p. m., to reconvene in the same room at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, August 20th.

PAN-HELLENIC CONGRESS

Tuesday Evening Session

The session of the Pan-Hellenic Congress was called to order in the ballroom of the Gibson Hotel at 7:00 o'clock p. m. by Chairman George Demeter.

The motion of C. J. Critzas that the Congress send a telegram of greeting to the Honorable Lincoln MacVeigh, United States Minister to Greece, on the occasion of a testimonial dinner in his honor in New York City, was unanimously carried, with the suggestion that as many as possible of the organizations represented in the Congress forward similar communica-

Brother George Vournas was recognized to submit the report of the Committee on Structure, and submitted the following:

"Membership. The membership of this organization shall be subdivided

two classes: (A), Active Members, and (B), Associate Members.
"Definition. (A) Active Members: Any existing society or organization throughout the territorial limits of the United States having fifteen members or more shall be eligible to become an Active Member of this organization.

(B) Associate Members: Any person, firm or corporation may become an Associate Member of this organization by paying annual dues in the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00). Any person, firm or corporation contributing one hundred (\$100.00) dollars or more shall be considered an Associate Member

"Entry Fee. All Active Members (legally constituted organizations) shall pay the sum of five (\$5.00) dollars as an entry fee.

"Annual Dues. Each Active Member (legally constituted organization) shall pay annual dues in the sum of twenty-five (25c) cents per member for all members in good standing on their rolls.

"Administration. The affairs of this organization will be governed by a Board of Directors, twenty-five in number, who shall be elected annually by the Active Members of the organization.

"The Board of Directors elected at the first Pan-Hellenic Congress in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, shall serve until such time as the number of the Active Members exceeds three (300) hundred members and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

"The Board of Directors, immediately after their election, shall meet and elect the following officers:

"Chairman "Vice Chairman

"Treasurer

"Secretary and other officers, and they shall define their duties.

"The Board of Directors shall have the power to appoint forty-nine State Directors (one from each state and one from the District of Columbia) and give them such powers as they shall see fit.

"Elections. The Directors of this organization shall be elected by deledates duly elected for this purpose by the Active members, each member having one vote, or two half votes."

The report of the Committee on Structure was adopted with the following amendments:

Preceding the entire report, the following paragraph was inserted: "Name. The name of this organization shall be 'The American Pan-Hellenic Federation.''

The second paragraph of the section on Administration was amended by adding the words, "Provided, however, that such elections shall be held within

one year, irrespective of the number of members.'

The question of the Headquarters City for the Federation was raised, and there was a division of opinion as between Washington, D. C., and Chicago, Illinois. Upon the motion of A. A. Pantelis the matter of the Headquarters location was referred to the Board of Directors of the Federation.

Brother C. G. Paris, Chairman of the Committee on Purposes, submitted the report of his committee, which was adopted after very slight amendment

in the following form:

"The existing international crisis, growing graver and more critical by the hour, compels all liberty-loving nations and groups of people to look seriously to the preservation and security of their own liberties as well as to

help those who have been robbed of such liberties to regain them.

"The Pan-Hellenic Congress, whose motherland, the cradle of Democracy, has been ruthlessly violated, its people subjugated and its very existence as a nation threatened with obliteration, in order to destroy tyranny and oppression, alleviate the suffering and want resulting from the cowardly attack on the Nation of Greece and render effective and immediate succor to the sufferers of the war now raging across the ocean, pledges itself to carry out the following purposes:

"1. To preserve our democratic institutions in the United States of

America and keep them free from subversive un-American influences.

"2. To give our united loyalty and support to the program inaugurated by the Government of the United States for the defense of this Continent. "3. To endorse, encourage and augment the aid of this Government to

the national fighting against oppression, aggression and enslavement.

"4. To devise appropriate ways and means for extending and delivering means of sustenance to nations struggling to rid themselves of tyranny and

to regain their freedom.

"5. To use every means within our power for rendering immediate practical and effective aid to the beloved and suffering people in Greece, where hunger, pestilence, exposure, want and misery are ravaging the people to the point of extinction, to the end that the priceless sacrifices of the Greek forces in their gallant and heroic stand against the invader shall not have been in

"6. To help them keep aflame the fire of their courage and determination by constantly keeping before them our heartfelt sympathy and sincere interest in their cause, for the quick triumph of which we fervently pray to Almighty God; and at the same time keep alive the interest of the American

people in the Greek cause.

"7. To assure the people in Greece of our continuous and genuine efforts to obtain for them, after final victory, just and practical recognition of their

heroic role and sacrifices."

Brother George Phillies offered the following amendment to the report: "To disseminate information about conditions in Greece and to exert its influence to the end that freedom of Greece be secured and its territorial integrity restored.

There was considerable discussion of the proposed amendment, and a motion by Brother Bell that it be laid on the table failed of adoption. After

further discussion, a second motion to table was carried.

An amendment by Brother Papanicolas, empowering the Board of Directors to do everything within its influence to enforce the purposes of the Federation, was adopted.

There was considerable discussion of the matter of taking a recess, but it was voted to hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions, the Chairman of which, Brother Christophorides, submitted the following report:

"We, the delegates of 461 Greek-American societies, organizations, communities, and associations assembled at Cincinnati, Ohio, in a Pan-Hellenic Congress, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

'Whereas, Almost the whole of Europe groans under the Nazi-Fascist

heel;
"'Whereas, Our beloved native country, Greece, is under the twin tyranny of German and Italian Nazi-Fascism and her people suffer from hunger and destitution;

"'Whereas, The whole world, including our beloved United States, is in

a grave danger from Nazi-Fascist aggression;
"'Whereas, certain people in this country consciously or unconsciously help

Hitlerism by their appearement activities; and

"'Whereas, The Governments and the peoples of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and others, who are stoutly fighting to stem the Nazi-Fascist onslaught, are in need of help; be it

"'RESOLVED, 1st, That we whole-heartedly support any and all policies of our Government aiming at the wiping out of Nazi-Fascism from the world;

"'2nd, We endorse our Government's policy of rendering all possible aid to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China and all peoples who are directly or indirectly assisting in the struggle to crush Nazi-Fascism. We further endorse any effort for a fuller measure of aid to the said peoples.

"'3rd, We are grateful and thank President Roosevelt for his pledge to aid the heroic people of Greece to recover their national independence, for which they fought with fearlessness and superhuman self-sacrifice in an uneven

struggle against the Nazi-Fascist invaders.
"'4th, We ask the aid of the United States in the exploration and carrying out of ways and means to send food, medical supplies and other necessities to

the suffering Greek people.

"'5th, We pledge our full and unreserved efforts for the preservation of the letter and the spirit of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States and the principles of more Democracy as an answer to Fascism and endorse the eight points of Roosevelt-Churchill and also endorse all further cooperation.

"'6th, We disapprove the appeasing policies and activities of people who consciously or unconsciously strengthen the sinister fifth column activities and

endanger our national defense.

"7th, We fully and whole-heartedly endorse and pledge ourselves to the Administration Program of National Defense."

The following recommendations of the Resolutions Committee, for reference to the Board of Directors, were approved:

- "1. We recommend that Greek-Americans who can and wish to adopt Greek refugee children, be encouraged, and ways and means be provided for the Executive Council.
- "2. We recommend that the Executive Council provide ways and means whereby Greek-Americans shall be encouraged to correspond with Greek soldiers throughout the world.
- "3. We recommend a Bureau of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Restoration of Hellas.
 - "4. We recommend that a condensed copy of our proceedings be sent

to every Greek organization in America, along with an invitation to become affiliated with the American Pan-Hellenic Federation."

This latter paragraph was amended to provide that a copy of the proceedings be also sent to the home address of every delegate in attendance at the Congress, and to all the Greek press in America.

A subcommittee of the Resolutions Committee submitted the following recommendations, which were unanimously adopted:

- "1. We recommend that this Federation should cooperate with all similar organizations of national groups in this country connected with the enslaved countries of Europe.
- "2. We recommend that this Federation should cooperate with all other Greek organizations having similar aims and engaged in similar activities.
- "3. We also recommend that this Federation should cooperate with all American organizations having similar objectives or sympathizing with our aims."

The Resolutions Committee presented suggested copies of communications to be sent to President Roosevelt, to His Excellency Cimon Diamantopoulos, Greek Minister to the United States; to King George of Greece; to Prime Minister Tsouderos of Greece; to Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States; to His Excellency Constantine Oumansky, Ambassador of the Soviet Union to the United States, and to the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, all of which were unanimously approved.

The following resolution submitted by the Resolutions Committee was adopted:

"Whereas, The Hellenic people of America have been assimilated to the

Democratic way of living prevalent in this country; and

"Whereas, In order to accomplish anything worthwhile for our brethren in our mother country a representative organization established on democratic principles must function; and

"Whereas, Such an organization is being formed at the present time

through the instigation of the Order of Ahepa; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the Congress go on record as full-heartedly thanking the Order of Ahepa for taking the initial step in calling the Congress to meet in a democratic fashion for the purpose of finding ways and means, by which our mother country, Hellas, can be helped."

A motion by Brother Lentgis that an appropriate substitute for the word "motherland" where it appears in the report of the Resolution Committe be found, because of the many Greeks born in the United States,

was carried.

The recommendation that telegrams of thanks be sent to Homer Davis, Miss Elsie Vrouvas, Speaker Rayburn, Vice President Wallace, Mayor Stewart, the American Red Cross, the Egyptian Government, the Greek War Relief Association, the Friends of Greece, Archbishop Athenagoras, and the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa was unanimously carried.

Upon the conclusion of the report of the Resolutions Committee, Elias Brailas, a non-Ahepan member of the Congress, was recognized to read a communication he had sent, as follows: "To Pavlos Prodromides: Please announce through your next program that our Pan-Hellenic Congress, under the auspices of Ahepa, to which credit, honor and gratitude are due for this event, is progressing joyfully and enthusiastically in behalf of our down-

trodden sufferers in our native land of brave Greece. The Mayor of Cincinnati and Cincinnatians accorded us hearty welcome, courtesy and marvelous hospitality. Honorable Kotzias' address drew weeping, tears and emotion with his sincere patriotic appeal to us, and other tragedies of Greece."

his sincere patriotic appeal to us, and other tragedies of Greece."

The Nominating Committee being unable to function until the Congress had acted on the report of the Committee on Structure, a recess was taken at 10:20 p. m., to reconvene early on the morning of the 20th, upon the call of

the Chairman.

PAN-HELLENIC CONGRESS

Minutes for August 20, 1941

Morning Session

The business session of the Pan-Hellenic Congress, held in the Ballroom of the Gibson Hotel, convened at 12:05 o'clock a. m., George Demeter of the Congress, presiding.

The Chair introduced world's heavyweight wrestling champion James Londos, who briefly addressed the delegates.

Mrs. Hebe Bishop, of Chicago, addressed the Congress.

Brother Spirtos, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, announced that his Committee, after considerable discussion found itself in disagreement, and stated that a sub-committee of the Nominating Committee was still attempting to arrive at a report that would be satisfactory to the delegates.

Brother V. I. Chebithes, Past Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, speaking for this latter sub-committee, reported that his group had agreed to recommend an apportionment upon which representation on the Board of Directors of the American Pan-Hellenic Federation could be based, and offered the following apportionment:

Ahepa3 representatives	
Communities 3 representatives	
Pan-Arcadians	
Pan-Cretans 1 representative	
G. A. P. A 1 representative	
Other organizations	
Pan-Hellenic Congress	large
From list submitted by Minister of Greece . 5 representatives	Ū

The proposal of the sub-committee evoked hours of discussion and various concessions on the part of opposing factions within the group. A motion by Brother Trupis which would have limited membership in the Board of Directors to persons in attendance at the Congress was defeated. Constant discussion finally resulted in the passage of the following motion: That the Chair be authorized by the assembly to select a Committee of six, with himself as the seventh member, three supporting one view and three supporting an opposite view, said committee to have the power to study the matter of apportionment and report back to the meeting, the assembly agreeing to abide by the decision of that committee.

The session thereupon recessed from 2:45 to 3:30 o'clock a. m. to permit the committee to function, and upon its return the committee submitted the following suggestion for the apportionment of the Board of Directors:

Ahepa	3
Communities	3
Pan-Arcadians	2
Pan-Cretans	1
G. A. P. A	1
Pan-Hellenic Federation Chairman	1
President of Greek War Relief	1
All other societies	6
Greek Minister's recommendations	5
General assembly	2

This report also aroused much discussion, but the Chair ruled that, in accordance with the previous agreement of the body, the report was adopted.

His Grace, Archbishop Athenagoras, was elected Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federation, and John Manta and Brother Giovan were elected as the representatives of the general assembly. A request, also a motion, for a secret ballot in the election of these Directors was defeated.

At 5:30 o'clock a. m. a recess was taken to permit the various organizations having specific representation under the adopted apportionment plan to elect their reresentatives. It was announced that the Order of Ahepa would elect its three members of the Board during its Eighteenth Annual Convention.

Upon the resumption of business at 7:40 o'clock a.m. it was announced that those societies in the Federation not having specific representation in their own right on the Board of Directors had elected the following:

Nakopoulis, Nomikos, Belroy, Christoforides, Kalvaras, and Paul.

From the list submitted by the Minister from Greece the following were elected:

Dr. Mavris, Professor George Papanicolaou, Professor George Mylonas, Professor Raphael Demos, and a representative of the American Friends of Greece.

Brother Diamond took exception to the election of Board members to represent the smaller societies in the Federation, but was ruled against by the Vice Chairman and the Chairman in succession.

After the singing of "America" and the Greek National Anthem, the Convention closed with a benediction at 8:10 o'clock a. m.

ORDER OF AHEPA

Minutes for August 20, 1941

Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 11:30 o'clock a. m., Achilles Catsonis, Convention Chairman, presiding.

The invocation was pronounced by Brother John C. Vasiliou, Chapter No. 114.

Brother Alex Kuches, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, announced the following changes in the report of the Committee:

Mother Lodge Member

_									
George	Campbell.	 	 	 	 	 ٠.	 1	V٥	te

Chapter Delegates

Chapter	r	
Number		Vote
23	Constantine Costopoulos	1/2 1/2
78	George Rose	1/2 1/2
81	James Panos	1
102	George Eliades	1/2 1/2
119	Dr. George G. Mortis	1
129	Peter Stamon Sam Doumas Sam Doumas Sam Doumas Sam Stamon Sam Stamon Stam	1/2 1/2
137	Rev. Demetrios Cassis	1
232	James Velonis	1/2 1/2
245	Dean J. Lewis	1

The voting strength of the body was announced as 179 votes.

The next order of business was the reading of Supreme Lodge Officers' reports, all contained in the volumes distributed to the members, and all referred to the respective committees upon being read.

Supreme Vice President George C. Vournas read his report, found on pages 33-34.

Supreme Counsellor Daniel Pananicles read his report, found on pages 49-52.

Supreme Governor George T. Kisciras read his report, found on pages 53-55.

Supreme Governor Charles N. Diamond read his report, found on pages 57-61.

Supreme Treasurer Charles D. Kotsilibas read his report, found on pages ζ 17.

The Vice Chairman, Chris Petrow, took the Chair.

The Executive Secretary, Dr. C. B. Johannides, read the report of the Supreme Governor of Canada, Constantine Halikas, found on page 63, and the report of the National Director of Athletics, Peter D. Clentzos, found on pages 65-68.

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Supreme Secretary Peter T. Kourides read his report, found on pages 35-39.

The Chair announced that the first order of business for the afternoon session would be the presentation of the Supreme President's report.

The session recessed at 1:25 o'clock p. m., to reconvene at 3:00 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

The session convened at 3:10 o'clock p. m., Chairman Achilles Catsonis presiding.

Supreme President Van A. Nomikos read his report, appearing on pages 5-31 of the volume of officers' reports distributed to those in attendance. The report was enthusiastically received.

The following committee was appointed to meet in the lobby of the Gibson Hotel at nine o'clock a. m., August 21st, to proceed from there to Union Station as a welcoming committee to meet the Honorable Claude Pepper, United States Senator from Florida and speaker at the Ahepa Banquet:

Achilles Catsonis Van A. Nomikos George Vournas Thomas D. Lentgis Harris Booras George Phillies V. I. Chebithes Dr. C. Johhanides N. D. Chiotas John Thevos John A. Manikis

The following Convention Committees were appointed:

Athletics Committee:

Peter Clentzos, Chairman Nick Conteas, Vice-Chairman George Bacallis S. Zelotas Harry Papps George H. Davis J. Georgopoulos Nick G. Fotas George Chormis Gus Pavlides George Karaftus Steve Keros John Kiamos Nick Vlahos

Budget Committee.

John Govatos, Chairman James Dekeau, Vice-Chairman

John Manta Harry Reckas C. Mantis Christ Paparodis Charles Tarabicos Soterios Lagges John Davis C. Zahars Steve Constantine C. Costopoulos

George Mazotopoulos

James Panos George Mortis C. Passadis Sam G. Poulos George Orphan Dean Lewis Basil Milonas Felix J. Christ C. G. Fields

Convention City Committee:

Frank Pofanti, Chairman Peter Megos, Vice-Chairman

Chris Malavazos George Demas John A. Givas George Devacos Demos Kakidas Bill Bouliotis

Alexander P. Kastritis Theodore Bereolos

Tom Kantsoukos Reverend D. Cassis James Kaligeros James Retsos William Pashalis S. Vradelis Dean Sales Paul Fotopoulo

Gregory Panopulos

Daughters of Penelope Committee:

George K. Demopoulos, Chairman James Papadopoulos, Vice-Chairman

Theodore Bereolos John Vasiliou George Mozotopoulos Theodore Agnew Charles Fields Peter Geros William Besakes Arthur Salopoulos

John Kiamos Peter G. Samaras George Bacallis Thomas Fisher George Kakavas Charles Tsatsos Sam Doumas T. Christopoulos P. Syracopoulos

Educational Committee:

Nicholas Giovan, Chairman Anthony Troupis, Vice-Chairman Nick Vlahos

George Kastritis Peter Athan Tom Kodemenos Christ Pappas Louis Tsaros James Latros Nick Jameson Clarence Mandas Steve Vrettas Tom Rallis

Grievance Committee:

Nick Kogos, Chairman

Tom Koutsoukos, Vice-Chairman

Charles Fields
Peter Athas
John Sinadinos
Frank Morris
Nick Pappas

Andrew Zafiropoulos Gus Pancol

Nick Papadimitriou D. G. Karnazes George Kotsakis Demos Karavagelis

Insurance Committee:

George Peterson, Chairman

Jean Kossarides, Vice-Chairman

Nicholas Basil Steve Contos Tom Kalomiris George Papaelias John A. Manikis Peter Charuhas Tom Semos

Constantine Costopoulos

George Kacandes
Basil Milonas
Alexander Vlandis
Nick Zafiris
James Panos

Legislative Committee:

Stephen Scopas, Chairman George C. Eliades George Loucas George Tremoulis John A. Givas Gus Louis George Steffen Constantine Zahars George Rousse S. Poulos

A. A. Pantelis

Nick Houvouras

George Papanicolas Nick Strattin Christ Dixie Steve Vradelis Peter Mallas George Demeter N. J. Givers Thomas D. Lentgis

N. J. Givers
Thomas D. Lentgis
Paul L. Alexander
Peter Liverakos
Steve Kargakos

Magazine Committee:

Demos Kakridas, Chairman Constantine Tsangadas, Vice-Chair'n Zack T. Ritsos Theodore Ginnis Demos Caravagelis Nick Economou Davis Karmazos George Kostakis George Beskas Peter Liverakos Nick Chronis John Synodinos Anthony Aronis Clarence Mandas

Maids of Athens Committee:

Thomas D. Lentgis, Chairman
Peter Pappageorgiou, Vice-Chairman
Cleo Banos
H. Papps
A. Mastin
James Kribas
Nicholas Nicholas
Leon Marketos

P. Syracopoulos
Carl Theodorow
James Panos
John Coletis
John Kotos
Peter Brown
John Vochalis
Nick Polites

National Policy and War Relief Committee:

Christ Dixie
Harris J. Booras
George Polos
C. J. Critzas
Tom Phillos

Committee on Officers' Reports:

William Vassiliou, Chairman
Basil Milonas, Vice-Chairman
Michael Vrotsos
Nick Anagnos
George Koritos
James Karalis
Nick Pappas
James Velonis
Stavros Vradelis
Felix Christ
James Chiapouris

Andrew Poulos C. G. Paris

Theodore S. Agnew George Tremoulis Steve Contos George Kademenos Sam Hanna Chris Monague Louis Sollon M. N. Spirtos

Resolutions Committee:

Leo Lamberson, Chairman Peter Bell, Vice-Chairman James J. Starr Peter Carres Arthur Lallos Aristides Lazarus Louis Tsaris N. A. Poletis N. J. Givers
Andrew Crissis
Nick Vlachos
George Varlas
Harry Papps
George Papoutsis
Steve Kargakos
Christos Katis
Euripides Chembithes
Nick Pappas

George Miller Harry Iotas Chris H. Poole George Kostakis Constantine Gulas George Marvis Nick Drake Sam George Nick Jamson

Sons of Pericles Committee:

Stanley Stacey, Chairman
Chas. Giannopoulos, Vice-Chairman
Michael Vrotsos
John Thevos
Nestor Kokinias
T. Christopoulos
Constantine Main
Carl Theodorow
George N. Demas
Constantine Pelias
Angelos Arnos
Leon Marketas
Peter Delis
Sam Kounalis
Dr. Theodore Stamas

The Resolutions Committee was instructed to be prepared to make its report to the Convention at ten o'clock a. m., Thursday, August 21st; the Grievance Committee at 11:00 o'clock; the Insurance Committee at 12:00 o'clock noon; and the National Policy and War Relief Committee at 2:05 o'clock p. m.

The session recessed at 6:05 o'clock p. m., to reconvene at 10:00 o'clock a. m., Thursday, August 21st.

CORRECTION: In the next to the last paragraph on page 19 of the printed minutes of the Pan-Hellenic Congress, the name of Kostos Kotzias, Mayor of Athens, was inadvertantly omitted from the list of those to whom telegrams of thanks were voted to be sent.

ORDER OF AHEPA

Minutes for August 21, 1941

Morning Session

The session was called to order in the Ballroom at ten o'clock, Convention Chairman Catsonis presiding.

Alex Kuches, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, announced the following revisions in the report of the Committee:

Chapter	D. 1	17.4.
Number	Delegate	Vote
40	Nicholas Merrick	1/2
	Constantine Tsangadas	1/2
68	August W. Petroplus	1/2
	William Pashalis	1/2
73	William Beskas	1
. 111	Thomas Greven	1/2
. 118	Nicholas A. Pappas	1
129	Louis P. Maniates	1/2
	James Poulos	1/2
132	Speros G. Pappas	1/2
	George Andronis	1/2
201	Frank Morris	1
232	John Zazas	1/2
	George Geroulis.	1/2
247	Peter Dickson	1
312	George H. Pappas	1

The Chair announced the following committee appointments:

Peter Boudouris, Chairman	E. V.
Gus Bruskas, Vice-Chairman	Nicho
George Loucas, Secretary	Peter
Peter Chumbris, Assistant Secretary	Dean
Andrew Fasseas	Archi
George Lemperis	Dr. S
Paul Drake	Georg
Christ Malavazos	C. G
George Geroulis	Louis
Peter Dickson	Harr
Athan Geanakopoulos	Georg
George Diamos	Peter
Andrew Chrisis	Jame
Nicholas Mandris	J. C.

E. V. Beftoulides
Nicholas Kogos
Peter Charuhas
Dean Lewis
Archie Zapetis
Dr. S. D. Zaph
George Papoutsis
C. G. Paris
Louis Maniates
Harry Reckas
George P. Kakavas
Peter C. Mallas
James Demos
J. C. Vasiliou

Add to Committee on Athletics:

Ted Bereoles George Hondros George Leber George Diamos P. Syracopulos C. Pelias C. Geanopulos G. Varlas N. Houvouras

Add to Educational Committee:

George Harris Pappas

Add to Committee on National Policy and War Relief:

James Campbell

Add to Insurance Committee:

Nicholas Merrick

Add to Convention City Committee:

Gus Halivas

Add to Budget Committee:

William Beskas

The Chair advised the Convention that it was in receipt of a communication from a bank in Hines, Illinois, relative to an appropriation made by the Order of Ahepa in the amount of \$2,000 toward a monument to George Gilboy at Hines Memorial Hospital, a veterans' facility near Chicago. The Chair sought enlightenment, and Supreme Governor Diamond gave such information as was available. Thereupon the Chair appointed Peter Chumbris as Chairman of a committee to investigate the entire matter, appoint other members to the committee, and report back to the Convention. Delegate Chumbris announced the appointment of Peter Charuhas, George Kalkas, and Louis Maniates.

Nicholas Nicholas, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Maids of Athens, presented his report, which included the following recommendations:

"1. That the present existing tangle (Constitutional) between the Maids of Athens and the Daughters of Penelope be straightened, for better relations between the two organizations and for their future growth and progress. At present there is no clearly defined point of separation between the two organizations, i.e., as to membership qualifications. Both organizations at present can draw on practically the same ages for their membership. There should be a distinct line of demarcation between them, such as: The age limits for the Maids of Athens should be from 14 years of age to 23 years of age (or at the time when the member of the Maids of Athens becomes married, if she marries before reaching 23). The age limits of the Daughters of Penelope should be from 23 years of age and up (or if the eligible member is married before the age of 23, she may join the Daughters at that time).

"Thus, the Maids would help supply the Daughters with future members, and we would find a close, mutual cooperation resulting between the two organizations, with greater harmony and progress, for all concerned.

"The relationship would be practically the same as that which today

exists between the Ahepa and the Sons of Pericles—one the Junior Order, the other the Senior Order.

- "2. Inasmuch as the members of the Maids of Athens and the members of the Sons of Pericles are of the same age and of the same Ahepa family, the two organizations locally, in the District, and nationally, should work closely together. The Sons of Pericles have made preliminary steps toward this goal. We feel this should be fostered and encouraged by the Ahepa for greater results.
- "3. That the chapters of the Order of Ahepa be instructed to organize and help organize new chapters of the Maids of Athens in their own localities wherever none exist at present. Wherever there is at present a chapter of the Sons of Pericles, there should also be a chapter of the Maids of Athens."

The report, together with the recommendations contained therein, was referred to the Committee on the Maids of Athens.

Supreme Vice-President Vournas announced the details of arrangements for the broadcast of U. S. Senator Claude Pepper from the Ahepa banquet, stating that credit for securing the services of the Senator was due to Mr. Nicholas Kladakis, of New York City, and suggesting that telegrams be sent by the Convention delegates to their home cities, advising Ahepans everywhere to listen to the broadcast over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company at 10:30 o'clock p. m., E.S.T.

Upon the motion of George Vournas a message of greeting and good wishes was sent to ex-Senator William H. King, of Utah.

It was unanimously voted to send a telegram of thanks to Nicholas Kladakis for his activity in making arrangements for the appearance of Senator Claude Pepper at the Ahepa Banquet.

Cleo Banos was appointed Sentinel for the duration of the Convention, and George Papoutsis as Assistant Sentinel.

Leo Lamberson, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, submitted the following report, announcing that it was but a brief portion of the entire report of the Committee:

"Be it

"Resolved, That the Chapters nearest various army posts, in cooperation with their local Greek Orthodox clergy, see to it that religious services and counsel are made available to the Greek Orthodox youth."

The resolution was voted upon and adopted.

"Be it

"Resolved, That the payment of dues of any Ahepan who is inducted in the armed forces of the United States shall be suspended for the period of his service and that his per capita tax shall be paid from the Chapter treasury."

The resolution was referred to the Legislative Committee for action.

"Be it

"Resolved, That it is fitting and proper that the Order of Ahepa should pay tribute to the memory of General Eaton, U. S. A., thus also honoring the men who served and died under his command; and be it therefore further

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider and arrange for

suitable ceremonies, such as the laying of a wreath upon the grave of General Eaton at Brimfield, Massachusetts, and on his statue at Annapolis, Maryland; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our brother Ahepan, His Excellency, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States."

The resolution was adopted after it had been amended to include, in the last paragraph thereof, a provision that a copy be sent to Senator Francis P. Maloney.

"Be it

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the creation by this society of an American-Hellenic Medal, to be awarded each year to an American citizen not of Greek blood, who in the opinion of the Order of Ahepa merits the award."

An amendment which would provide for the award to be made upon the recommendation of the Supreme Lodge was accepted by the Resolutions Committee and the resolution adopted as amended.

"Be it

"Resolved, That a telegram be sent by this Convention assembled to the Commanding Officer of the Corps Area in which John Harritos is stationed for granting special leave of absence to our good brother, John Harritos, Chairman of the Convention Committee at Cincinnati."

The resolution was adopted.

A communication from William J. A. Glancy, Assemblyman of the State of New York, extending greetings to the members assembled, was read. Upon the motion of Delegate Papaeleas a letter of thanks was ordered sent to Assemblyman Glancy.

A communication from Ensign Nicholas Strike, U.S. N. R., was read.

The session recessed at 12:15 o'clock, p. m., to reconvene at 2:00 o'clock.

Afternoon Session

The session convened at 2:15 o'clock p. m., Chairman Achilles Catsonis, presiding.

John Douglas, Chairman of the Committee on National Policy and War Relief, presented the following resolutions for adoption:

"Now therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Order of Ahepa shall institute a five-year program, which may be continued further if necessity requires, for the raising of funds throughout the United States and other parts, for the purpose, first, of assisting in the defense program of America by investing said funds in United States Government Defense Bonds; and second, by ultimately utilizing the funds and the proceeds from said bonds in assisting, after peace is declared, in the reconstruction of Greece, by helping little Hellas in every way possible, and particularly in the rebuilding and reconstruction of its health institutions,

hospitals, orphanages, schools, churches, historic temples and landmarks, charitable institutions, veterans' homes, and other edifices, buildings and conveniences as have been destroyed or damaged by the ruthless invasion of its territories;

"That, during this period, all the energies and activities of the Order of Ahepa, its Supreme Lodge, District Lodges, Chapters and members throughout the land shall be largely, if not exclusively, devoted to the success of this drive, to be known as the American Hellenic Drive For the Defense of America, and the Reconstruction of Greece;

"That the goal of said Drive shall be to solicit fifty thousand subscribers or more, who shall pledge to contribute ten (\$10) dollars or more per year for five years toward these noble purposes;

"That the funds thus collected shall be held in trust by the Supreme Lodge in a separate and distinct fund, and shall be applied monthly, as funds are realized, toward the purchase of United States Government Defense Bonds, as the law permits, and if the same are available; that the beneficiary on said bonds shall be the Supreme Lodge, or any other appropriate agency of the Ahepa, as Trustee for the reconstruction of Greece as expressed in this resolution;

"That said bonds, and accumulations thereon, and such other funds that may have been collected, shall be ultimately applied toward assisting in the reconstruction of Greece in accordance with the spirit and intent of this resolution;

That the Past Supreme Presidents of the fraternity, or such other committee as the convention may deem proper to elect or appoint instead, shall be the Executive Committee of this Drive for the period of five years and for such extensions as may be necessary; the Chairman of said committee shall be elected by this convention for the period of this Drive, and shall be the executive officer and in full charge, in cooperation with his committee, of all matters and things involving said Drive and its successful operation; each acting Supreme President shall automatically be a member of the committee and upon his retirement shall thereupon become a permanent member of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint an advisory committee of prominent men and prominent workers throughout the country. The Executive Committee shall act through its Chairman whenever it is not in session, but shall meet from time to time in order to consider and put forth matters and things that may be of interest and importance to the success of The Committee shall have the power in the execution of this purpose to sponsor radio programs, send out field representatives, issue butletins, contact Ahepans and non-Ahepans through mail or other means that may be advisable, and to do any and all things that are necessary and proper for the full execution of the Drive and all its purposes. The Committee shall furnish the Supreme Lodge with a monthly report and a full report to each succeeding convention, and this program shall be put into immediate operation soon after the adjournment of this convention. The Executive Committee shall have power and authority to expend reasonable expenditures from the fund as may be necessary for the successful execution and administration of this Drive;

"That the Supreme Lodge, the District Lodges, Chapter Officers and all members of the Fraternity shall faithfully, diligently and constantly cooperate

with the Executive Committee and its Chairman in all matters and things pending this Drive; shall extend to the Committee and its Chairman every available facility and shall do all things necessary as requested by the Committee concerning the proper execution and success of the Drive. The District Lodges shall act as District Sub-Committees to the Executive Committee and the Chapter Officers shall act as local committees to the Executive Committee and shall diligently, faithfully and regularly follow up and execute all matters and things and do their utmost at all times for the success of this memorable Drive. The Executive Committee shall have the right to set up its own facilities for the proper execution of this Drive, and shall also, at all times, have the facilities of the Supreme Lodge Headquarters, District Lodge Headquarters, and Chapter halls and offices;

"That the Greek Church, Greek Communities, and all other Greek-American organizations throughout the United States shall be invited to become sponsors and actively interested in the success of this Drive. The Executive Committee shall have authority to come into contact and negotiate with all other organizations, and invite them to give their help and their support to this noble movement;

"That the persons who subscribe to this Drive shall be known as Knights of Hellas, and appropriate certificates, and, if advisable, buttons and other tokens of membership, may be issued to such subscribers by the Executive Committee."

The supplementary resolution submitted by the Committee follows:

"Now therefore,

"This Convention appropriates from the aforesaid sum of \$38,485.29" (collected for war relief) "the sum of \$13,870.28, the said sum being ten per cent of direct contributions made through this Order to the Greek War Relief Association, for the purpose exclusively of fostering and assisting the Ahepa Five-Year Program for the Reconstruction of Greece; and it is further

"Provided, that such appropriation is made directly to the Executive Committee of such Five-Year Program, to be used only in strict accordance with the powers and duties of such committee as the same are specified in the resolution creating the same."

A considerable difference of opinion with regard to the report of the Committee was immediately evidenced. The Chair ruled first that discussion would be limited to the first resolution. After a discussion of almost three hours, most of the discussion having hinged around the relationship of the Order of Ahepa to a Pan-Hellic Congress which had met in Cincinnati at the invitation of the Supreme President of the Order, the Chair ordered the report referred to the Committee which had presented it, with instructions to contact members of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa and with the four officers of the Pan-Hellenic Congress, and to return at two o'clock p. m., August 22nd with a further report.

The following change in Committee appointments was announced.

Add to Budget Committee:

Tom Skiados

The following changes were reported by Alex Kuches, Chairman of the Credentials Committee:

Chapter Number	Delegate	Vote
36	Nick Copanos	1/2
	Chris J. Monogue	
78	John Lincoln	1
	Frank Pofanti	
272	Jerry Capos	1
	Nick Politis	

The voting strength of the Convention was announced as being 182 votes.

Thomas D. Lentgis, Chairman of the Committee on the Maids of Athens, submitted the report of his committee, including the following recommendations:

"That the general structure of The Maids remain in its present form except for the following amendments:

"A. Instead of the present provision of the Constitution whereby Chapters of The Maids of Athens deal with Headquarters through the office of the District Secretary, the Committee recommends that same should be amended to provide that the chapters deal directly with Headquarters of the Supreme Council, and all remittances for initiation fees and per capita taxes be made directly to Headquarters by the respective chapters, Headquarters then to return to the various districts their share of the initiation fees and per capita taxes.

"B. That the District Administration of The Maids remain as now provided for in the Constitution.

"C. That the Constitution should provide that in the event an application for membership has been rejected by vote of the chapter, the local chapter's advisory board shall have the right and duty to review such action and have complete authority as to the final disposition of such application, even to the extent of overruling the action of the chapter.

"It has been recommended that in order to eliminate confusion in the membership of The Maids and the senior auxiliary, Daughters of Penelope, a maximum age limit be placed on the membership of The Maids at which time they shall be compelled to graduate into the Daughters of Penelope. After serious consideration your committee feels that the matter of age among young ladies is a very sensitive and delicate subject and is of the unanimous opinion that the best interests of all concerned require that the determination of membership in The Maids shall be upon marriage and not by age.

"For a more efficient guidance and supervision of the affairs of the Headquarters of the Maids of Athens, the committee wishes to recommend that the incoming Supreme President, in appointing the Supreme Council. shall include the Executive Secretary of the Order of Ahepa as one of the members of the Council."

Upon the motion of the Chairman of the Committee the report was adopted.

With the Vice-Chairman of the Convention, Chris Petrow, presiding, Nick Kogos, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances, presented his report, stating that the Committee had only one grievance, presented by District Governor Manikis, relative to a scholarship awarded by the Second District in 1940 on which the Supreme Lodge had declined to pay a sum of \$125, the District having paid its portion of the scholarship.

It was the recommendation of the Grievance Committee that this grievance be brought before the Convention by District Governor Manikis, and that the matter should be referred to either the Budget or Legislative Committees. The report of the Committee was adopted.

The Chairman returned to the Chair, and District Governor Manikis presented his grievance. The Supreme Secretary, Peter Kourides, stated that the instance was but one of several that arose when the 1940 Convention of the Order declined to authorize further scholarships. The matter was laid on the table upon the motion of Delegate Peter Bell.

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Leo Lamberson, submitted the following additional partial report on behalf of his committee:

"Be it Resolved, That the chapters be circularized, urging them and their membership to cooperate with and aid in every manner possible the local civilian defense authorities."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

"Be it Resolved, That this Convention go on record as being in favor of all-out aid to those countries fighting aggression; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, The President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the diplomatic representatives in the United States of those countries fighting aggression, and to the press."

The resolution was adopted.

"Whereas, The Fight for Freedom Committee and its affiliated chapters are doing wonderful work in their effort to get all-out aid to England and its allies, be it

"Resolved, That this Convention go on record endorsing its aims, principles and work; and be it further

"Recommended, That the Ahepa members give the local Fight for Freedom Committee all possible aid and cooperation."

The resolution was amended to include a provision that copies be sent to the Honorable Carter Glass, Honorary Chairman of the Committee named in the resolution, and to Bishop Hobson, Chairman thereof, and was thereupon adopted as amended.

'Resolved, That this Convention go on record as condemning the circularization of members or chapters of the Ahepa excepting such circularization as is done by duly elected officers and governing bodies of the Ahepa pertaining to their regular business; and this Convention further recommends that the Supreme Lodge take such action as is provided by the Constitution for future violations of this provision."

The resolution was adopted.

The session adjourned at 6:00 o'clock p. m., to reconvene at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Friday, August 22, 1941.

ORDER OF AHEPA

Minutes for August 22nd.

Morning Session

The session convened at 9:30 o'clock, a. m., Convention Chairman Catsonis, presiding.

Peter Chumbris, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Gilboy Memorial, reported that the investigation of his committee indicated that the Order of Ahepa had obligated itself to an appropriation of \$2,000 for said memorial upon certain conditions, which conditions had been met, and recommended that the Convention appropriate \$2,000 in accordance with the previous agreement. Upon the motion of Delegate Pantelis the Convention directed the Budget Committee to make the necessary appropriation.

Major A. G. Robertson addressed the Convention on his experiences as a warrior for Greece.

Peter Boudoures, Chairman of the Sanatorium Committee submitted the following recommendations on behalf of that Committee: "Be it

"Resolved. That the following plan be adopted:

- "I. The name of the Drive shall be the Annual Ahepa Sanatorium Drive.
- "II. The Drive shall be conducted for a period of one month, from October 15th to November 15th of each year.
 - "III. Administration of said Drive shall be as follows:
- "A. The Supreme Vice-President of the Ahepa shall be the National Director of said Drive.
- "B. Directly under the National Director shall be the two Supreme Governors of the Order of Ahepa in the United States and the Supreme Governor of Canada, who shall aid the National Director in supervising said Drive in areas designated to them by the National Director.
- "C. Also directly responsible to the National Director shall be the twenty-four District Governors of the Order of Ahepa in the United States and the three District Governors in Canada.
- "1. It shall be the duty of each District Governor, together with all of the members of the District Lodge, to supervise the activities of said Drive within the respective district, and to report periodically the activity of said Drive to the National Director.
 - "IV. Manner of acquiring funds:
 - "A. The manner of acquiring funds for this Drive shall be uniform

throughout the country and shall be similar to that of other charitable institutions, such as the Red Cross, namely, through solicitation of funds from our members and the public. The National Director shall prepare and distribute to each district the necessary and proper receipt books in duplicate form, and in such manner as he shall deem proper.

"B. Immediately after the conclusion of said Drive the chapters shall remit all moneys collected therefor to the Ahepa Sanatorium Fund, and shall send a statement of the funds collected to the National Director and its Lodge.

"V. Each chapter shall deduct not to exceed the sum of five per cent for necessary campaign expenses. The National Director shall deduct only such expenses as are immediately and reasonably necessary for the proper conduct of the campaign and the raising of funds such as printing, bookkeeping and publicity, and such other incidental expenses."

Discussion centered around the final paragraph of the report, to which several amendments were suggested. It was finally amended to read "Each chapter shall deduct not to exceed the sum of five per cent for necessary campaign expenses. The National Director shall deduct only such expenses as are reasonably and directly necessary for the proper conduct of the campaign, such as printing, bookkeeping, postage, publicity and other incidental expenses. All solicitors must be volunced workers and no transportation expenses or commissions shall be paid to ...m."

The Chairman of the Insurance Committee, George C. Peterson, sub-

The report, with the foregoing amendment, was adopted. mitted the following resolution: "Be it

Resolved, 1. That the rule that applies to the age of 60 and above be brought down to 50 years and above, benefits between the ages of 50 and 60 to be not more than \$50.00.

"2. That to those who join the fraternity in the future at the age of 40 to 50 the benefits be \$100.

"3. That the benefits of \$200 be applied only to the beneficiaries of those who will join the organization below the age of 40 years, these changes not to affect the status of the present membership.

"4. That the above rules shall also apply to reinstated members; and be it further

"Resolved, That for many years it has been the practice and the policy of the National Conventions to appoint insurance committees to study the insurance plan of the organization and submit a recommendation the following year as to their findings, and since such committees have consisted of members throughout the length and breadth of the country a tangible plan has never been submitted to any Convention based on the findings of an actuary experienced in this type of work, and therefore this Committee

recommends that the Convention appropriate a sum for the purpose of employing an actuary or insurance expert to study the condition of the fraternity and make appropriate recommendations thereon, and that one thousand dollars be appropriated for this purpose."

The report was adopted with the exception of the last paragraph thereof, which was referred to the Budget Committee.

Demos Kakridas, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, offered the following report for adoption:

"Resolved, That this Convention hereby authorizes change of format from magazine to newspaper as an experiment for one year; and be it further

"Resolved, Thas this Convention accepts the offer submitted to the Committee on the Magazine by Brother George Demeter and authorizes and directs the Supreme Lodge to draw up the necessary contract with him to the end that, for the ensuing year, as shown below, the Ahepa shall engage him as its editor, who will publish a newspaper in English, which can also contain copy in Greek, for the sum of \$7,000 for 10,000 copies of a 12-page tabloid size newspaper, including the editing, publication, folding, wrapping, addressing, postage, carting and mailing of same; or the sum of \$7,750 for 15,000 copies of the same under the same terms and conditions, for a period of 11 months, published once a month, beginning with the October issue and including as far as the August issue of 1942; and

THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO I

"Resolved, Further, that the sums hereinbefore mentioned, namely \$7,000 or \$7,750, are hereby appropriated to cover cost of publication as aforesaid, for the period hereinbefore stated; and

"Resolved, Further, that 50 per cent of any and all paid ads published in the newspaper AHEPAN shall be paid over to the Ahepa treasury, the remaining 50 per cent of such ads to be paid to the advertising manager; and

"Resolved, Further, that the policy of the newspaper AHEPAN shall be determined by and be under the exclusive control of the Supreme Lodge; and

"Resolved, Further, that the total sum for publishing shall be paid in equal monthly installments beginning with September, 1941, and the last payment in July, 1942."

A considerable amount of discussion ensued, and Delegate Thomas D. Lentgis offered a substitute proposal as follows: "The Supreme Lodge is hereby instructed to issue or contract for the issue of a magazine or other form of publication suitable to the interests of the Order. Said publication shall be mailed to all members of the Fraternity not more than one year in arrears, and the cost of said publication shall not exceed \$7,500 for one year, and the number of issues, pages and form shall be left to the discretion of the Supreme Lodge, provided it does not exceed the above cost."

An amendment by delegate Nick Economou to this substitute proposal to provide for eleven issues during the ensuing year was accepted by Delegate Lentgis, and the substitute plan as amended was adopted.

The session recessed at 2:30 o'clock p. m., to reconvene at 3:30 o'clock.

Afternoon Session

The session convened at 3:30 o'clock p. m., Convention Chairman Achilles Catsonis, presiding.

The Chairman of the Committee on Athletics, Peter Clentzos, submitted the report of his committee, including the following recommendations:

- "1. That the present National Director be retained, who shall appoint as many assistant directors as he may see fit, with full power to revoke the appointments and make new appointments if the original appointees are not fit or refuse to do the work.
- "2. That the Fourth National Ahepa Olympiad be held in conjunction with the 19th Convention of the Order of Ahepa, and that the Convention City Committee arrange and finance the program, so that no business sessions or any other activities be held during the time of the Olympiad, which will give all Ahepans and friends the opportunity to attend the Olympiad, said Olympiad to be directed by the National Director.
- "3. That a vote of thanks be given to the Convention Committee of Cincinnati and to the following: George Demas, Acting Chairman; John Harritos, Chairman; James Kappos; A. A. U. officials, led by Sebastian Linehan, of Cincinnati; the sports staffs of the Cincinnati newspapers, The Enquirer, The Times-Star and Cincinnati Post; Jim Londos; Miss Vasso Sanichas, the Olympic Queen, and all those Ahepans who contributed to the success of the Olympiad; and
- "4. That an appropriation of \$1,000 for the expenses of the Department of Athletics be made for the ensuing year."

Upon the motion of Delegate Clentzos the recommendations of the Committee were adopted with the exception of that contained in the concluding paragraph of the report which, being an appropriation item, was referred to the Budget Committee.

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Leo Lamberson, offered the following resolution for adoption:

"Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the various Chapters in the Ahepa Domain to do honor to any Americans in their respective jurisdiction whose work, zeal, interest and activities in behalf of Greece, whether through the printed word, lecture, radio or any and all means, have revealed themselves true Philhellenes."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

His Grace, Archbishop Athenagoras, Archbishop of North and South America, addressed the Convention in the Greek language.

Alex Kuches, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, announced the following changes in the voting body:

Mother Lodge Member, Dean Alfange, 1 vote.

Chapter Number	Delegate	Vote
3	Constantine Gulas	1
92	Nick Polites	1
97	Nick Biamis	1/2
	John Kiamus	1/2
129	Louis Mamiates	1
177	Thomas D. Lentgis	1
258	Peter Orphonos	1
260	George Nikolopulos Alexander P. Castritsis	1/2 1/2
303	George H. Davis	1
307	Nick Houvouras	1
323	Louis Lambros	1

The Chairman of the Committee on National Policy and War Relief, John Douglas, was called upon by the Chair to again bring before the Convention the resolution of the Committee (originally proposed to the Committee by Past Supreme President Harris Booras), which resolution was referred back to the Committee in the afternoon session of August 21st. (See pages 33-35, Minutes for August 21st.)

Brother Douglas again read the resolution proposed by the Committee for adoption and called upon Chris Dixie, Secretary of the Committee, to announce the result of the further deliberations of the Committee. Brother Dixie reported that the Committee had met with representatives of the Pan-Hellenic Federation and had agreed to amend their original resolution by the addition of the following paragraph:

"The Executive Committee hereof is hereby authorized and directed to communicate immediately with and invite the cooperation of the American Pan-Hellenic Federation in this great drive, to the end that the united mind and effort of all may be mustered for the success of the fund."

Supreme Vice President Vournas thereupon offered an amendment to strike all of that portion of the original resolution beginning with the words "That the Past Supreme Presidents" in the seventh paragraph thereof, and continuing to the end of the original resolution, and to insert in lieu thereof the paragraph proposed by Brother Dixie.

There was much discussion; many amendments were proposed. That portion of the original resolution not affected by the proposal of the Supreme Vice President was adopted without objection. After some discussion, Supreme Vice President Vournas reworded his amendment, as follows:

"The Supreme Lodge is hereby authorized and directed to communicate with and invite the cooperation of the American Pan-Hellenic Federation in this great drive, to the end that the united mind and effort of all may be mustered for the success of the fund."

After much debate this amendment was adopted. Past Supreme President Chebithes then proposed an amendment which would strike out all reference to the Pan-Hellenic Federation or any other organization other than the Order of Ahepa. After discussion this was defeated. There was then considerable discussion of the resolution as amended by the Vournas amendment, and the result of the roll call vote upon the resolution as amended follows:

WHOLE VOTES

Mother Lodge Members

	Vote		Vote
George Campbell	Yes	S. J. Stamos	Yes
N. D. Chiotas	Yes	James Campbell	Yes
George Polos	Yes	•	

Past Supreme Presidents

	Vote		Vote
Dean Alfange	No	Harris J. Booras	Yes
George Phillies	Absent	Achilles Catsonis	Yes
George Demeter	Absent	V. I. Chebithes	No

Supreme Lodge Members

1	Vote		Vote
Van Nomikos	No	Daniel Pananikles	Absent
George Vournas	No	George Kiskyras	No
Peter Kourides	No	Charles Diamond	No
Charles Davis Kotsilibas	No	·	

District Governors

Distr	ict Governor	Vote	District Governor	Vote
1	Nick Angelakos	Yes	11 George Tremoulis	Yes
2	John A. Manikis	Not voting	12 Michael N. Spirtos	No
3	George Papanicolas	Absent	13 Zack T. Ritsos	No
4	Thomas Berris	No	14 Nicholas A. Poletis	Yes
5	Jean M. Kossarides	Yes	15 Paul Fotopoulos	No
. 6	S. Zolotas	No	16 George A. Rousse	No
7	James J. Starr	Yes	17-19 James Demos	Absent
8	Arthur Lalos	No	20 Gregory Panopoulos	Present
10	Thomas Kouchouko	s Absent	22 Nicholas Kogos	Yes

Chapter Delegates

Chapter		Chapter	
Number Delegate	Vote	Number Delegate	Vote
3 Constantine Gulas	Yes	29 Chris Dixie	Yes
16 John K. Douglas	Yes	30 Theodore Agnew	No
19 Sam George	Absent	36 Chris Monogue	Yes
25 Harry Papps	No	37 Nicholas Anagos	Yes
26-226 Peter Carres	Absent	39 George Papoutsis	Yes

Chaf	oter		Chaf	bter	
Num	ber Delegate	Vote	Num		Vote
51	Constantine J. Critzas	No	167	Nick Jamson	Absent
. 59	Peter C. Gerres	Yes	170	Argeres Mastin	No
61	Constantine Mantis	No	175	Cleo Banos	No
62	Alexander N. Vlantes	Yes	177	Thomas D. Lentgis	Absent
66	Demetrius N. Karalis	No	182	Steve Vrettas	Absent
67	Nick Vlakas No	ot voting	187	George J. Leber	Absent
69	Peter Pappageorgiou	Absent	189	Constantine Passialis	No
73	William Beskas	Yes	192	Tom Ralles	Yes
75	Peter Liverakos	No	194	Sam G. Poulos	Yes
78	John Lincoln	Yes	199	Peter Magas	Yes
80	Peter Bell	No	201	Frank Morris	Yes
81	James Panos	Yes	202	Bill Bouliotes	Absent
85	Nestor Cokkinias	Yes	205	Frank Pofanti	Yes
87	Peter Brown	Yes	207	Harry K. Pergakis	Absent
88	Euripides Chembithes	Yes	208	Steve D. Constantine	Absent
91	Nicholas Basil	No	218	Nick Conteas	No
92	Nicholas Polites	Yes	234	William Belroy	No
100	Leonidas Lamberson	Yes	235	Peter Boudoures	No
106	George K. Demopulos	Absent	245	Dean J. Lewis	No
110	John Vohales	Yes	247	Peter Dickson	Absent
117	Nick Kounaris	Yes	254	Gus Davis	Absent
118	Nicholas A. Pappas	Yes	258	Peter Orphonos	Yes
119	Dr. George G. Mortis	Absent	272	Jerry Capos	No
126	Vasilios A. Vasiliou	Absent	276	Demas Caravageli	Yes
129	Louis Maniates	Absent	279	Andrew Crissis	Yes
134	C. G. Paris	Yes	280	Andrew Fillias	Yes
135	Nick Gianopoulos	Absent	285	Felix J. Christ	Absent
137	Rev. Demetrios Cassis	Absent	286	Nicholas J. Mandris	Yes
139	George Steffens	Yes	302	Peter D. Clentzos	No
141	John Kotos	No	303	George H. Davis	Yes
143	Leon J. Marketos	No	305	Nick Polites	Absent
145	James Dikeou	Yes	315	George Karaflos	No
147	Christ J. Petrow	No	316	Steven Keros	No
148	Tom Kademenos	Yes	318	Tom Phillos	Yes
150	George C. Peterson	No	323	Louis Lambros	Yes
154	Christ Pappas	No	326	Dionysios Cokorinos	Absent
156	L. P. Sollon	No		•	
		HALF	VOT	ES	
Chapter			Cha	hte r	
Num		Vote	Num		Vote
1	Chris H. Poole	Passing	23	Constantine Costopoulos	
1		Yes	4.0	George Mozotopoulos	Yes
13	George Cotsakis George Marvis	Yes	24	Michael Vrotsos	Yes
13	Theodore J. Bereolos	Absent	41	James Kakredas	Yes
18	Archie Zapetis	No	31	Thomas N. Skiados	No
10	Nick Draze	No	01	George De Vakos	Yes
20	Tom Semos	Yes	34	Sam Hanna	Yes
40	Nick Strattin	Yes	•	Steve Contos	Yes
	5 12 CAL W 12 COV 100 S	2 35			

Mumber Delegate Vote Number Delegate Number Delegate Number N	Chapt	te r		Chap		Vote
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Nick Chrones Ochatatine Tsangadas Nicholas Merrick George Papaeleas Stephen S. Scopas Absent Absent Stanley Stacy Takis Christopoulos Dr. S. D. Zaph Ceorge Kacandes Steve Kargakos No No Nicholas Papadimitriou Peter Adams John Thevos Nicholas A. Economou Phillip Syracopoulos August W. Petroplus William Pashalis Absent William Pashalis Absent No Soterios Lagges Nick Zaferes August W. Petroplus Absent No Soterios Lagges Ochrist Paparodis Constantine G. Economou Plant Alexander Nicholas Nicholas Absent No Som Kounalis Absent Absent Absent Absent Absent No Som Kounalis No Anthony Arnoey Dean Soles Absent Absent Ves John Jatros Absent Absent No Absent Absent Ves George N. Demas Absent No Som Kounalis No Anthony Arnoey Dean Soles Ves Louis Tsaros Absent No Absent Absent Ves Gus Bruskas Absent No Absent Absent No Absent No Absent Absent Ves Gus Bruskas Absent No Absent No Absent No Absent No Anthony A. Trupis John Jatros Absent No Absent Ves Gus Bruskas Absent No Absent No Absent No Absent No Absent No Anthony A. Trupis John Jatros Absent No Absent No Absent No Anthony A. Trupis John Jatros Absent No Absent No Absent No Anthony A. Trupis John Jatros Absent No Absent No Absent No Anthony A. Trupis John Jatros Absent No Absent No Absent No Anthony A. Trupis John Jatros Absent No Absent No Absent No Anthony A. Trupis John Jatros Absent No Absent No Absent No Anthony A. Trupis John Jatros Absent No Anthony A. Trupis John Jatros Absent No Anthony A. Trupis John Jatros Absent No Anthony A. Trupis John Jatros Absent No Anthony A. Trupis John Jatros Absent No Anthony A. Trupis Absent No Alsert Anthony A. Trupis Absent No Alsert Absent No Absent No Absent No Absent No Absent No Absent No Alsert		_	Yes	120	George P. Kakavas	-
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Brother Peter Bell, Teller during the above balloting, announced the vote as 76½ votes in favor of the adoption of the resolution as amended, and 48½ against.

The session recessed at 8:00 o'clock p. m. to reconvene at 9:30 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

Correction: On page 29 of the Minutes for August 21, 1941, the heading of the committee whose appointments are announced with Peter Boudouris, Chairman, should be "Committee on Ahepa Sanatorium."

Evening Session

The session convened at 9:45 o'clock p. m., Convention Chairman Achilles Catsonis presiding.

Stephen Scopas, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, presented his report, as follows:

An amendment to add a Section 4 to Article XXVIII of the Constitution, to read "The dues of an Ahepan who is inducted into the armed forces of the United States shall be suspended for the period of his service and his per capita tax shall be remitted to the Supreme Lodge by his Chapter treasury."

Upon the motion of Peter Boudoures the Section was amended to read "The dues of an Ahepan who is inducted into the armed forces of the United States shall be suspended for the period of his service, and the sum of \$2.00, the amount set aside for the emergency fund, shall be remitted to the Supreme Lodge by his chapter treasury," and unanimously adopted.

In Article IX, Section 2, "Officers of Ahepa Chapters," to add the words "and Athletic Director" preceding the words "shall be appointed by the President." The proposed amendment was adopted.

In Article XVI, Section 2, "Penalties for neglecting to pay dues," add the words "In the event, however, that the Supreme Lodge has not received any per capita tax for twelve consecutive months from any member, such member shall be considered ipso facto suspended with the loss of the rights and privileges of a member in good standing, and the Chapter of such member shall be duly

notified of the reason for such suspension." The proposed amendment was adopted.

In Article XVII, "Reinstatement of Suspended Members," add Section 4, as follows: "In order to regain his rights and privileges as a member in good standing such a member must rein ate himself, and for the purpose of the death benefit the provisions covering reinstatement shall apply. All reinstatements shall be strictly construed in accordance with the provisions and limitations of the Constitution." The proposed amendment was adopted.

In Article XXIV, Section 2, entitled "Executive Secretary," delete the words "three thousand dollars per year" and insert in lieu thereof "thirty-six hundred dollars per year," and delete the words "have the right to," so that this clause shall read "he shall attend National Conventions." The proposed amendment was adopted.

In Article XXII, Section "C", "Membership of the Grand Convention," add "and the Supreme Governor for Canada." The proposed amendment was adopted.

In Article XVII, "Reinstatement of Involuntarily Suspended Members," add subdivision 4, to read "All applications for reinstatement shall be circularized to the entire membership in good standing, similar to the method used in circularizing new candidates for admission." The proposed amendment was adopted, after being amended by the addition of the words "except those who were suspended for non-payment of dues."

In Article XVIII, Section 1, "Initiation Fees of Chapters," after the words "graduated members of the Sons of Pericles" to add the words "or a student of an accredited college or university and qualifies under the provisions of Article XIX, Section 4, of this Constitution. In such case the remittance to the Supreme Lodge shall be five (\$5.00) dollars." The proposed amendment was adopted.

In Article XIII, "Impeachment of Chapter Officers," to include under Section 1(a) the words "In the event that the complaint is against the Chapter Secretary, the complaint shall be filed with the Chairman of the Board of Governors." The proposed amendment was adopted.

In Article XIII, in Section 1(a), to add the words "In the event that impeachment proceedings have been commenced against the President of the Chapter, the Secretary of the Chapter shall duly notify the Chapter President by registered mail. Upon the expiration of five days from notification the Chapter President shall cease to act as such until he has had his trial and a verdict rendered. While the Chapter President is thus disqualified from exercising the prerogatives of his office, his duties shall be automatically exercised by the Vice President with all the rights and attributes of the President."

Upon the motion of Brother George Eliades it was voted to strike from the proposal everything except the first sentence, and to add to the first sentence the words "The trial of the Chapter President shall be presided over by the

District Governor or any other member of the Order designated by the District Governor."

In Article XXVI to add a Section 5, to read "All Past District Governors shall have the right to attend all District Conventions of their District at their own expense, and shall have the right to deliberate and cast a vote at such conventions."

This proposal evoked considerable discussion. A motion to table the proposal was defeated. The proposal was defeated by a vote of 47 votes for the amendment and 59 votes against the amendment.

A proposal to add, in Article XXVI, a Section 5 to read, "The delegates to District Conventions shall have the right to grant all Past District Governors the right to attend all District Conventions of their District at their own expense, with the right to deliberate and cast their vote in such Conventions." The proposal was defeated.

A proposal to add to Article XXIV, "Members of District Conventions," a Section 3, to read, "The Conventions of each District shall be composed of duly elected delegates of the respective chapters composing the District and the Governor thereof, providing they register with the Credentials Committee at least twenty-four hours prior to election of District Lodge Officers." The proposal was greeted with boos and the Committee withdrew it.

In Article XXIII, a proposal to eliminate the two Supreme Governors from the Supreme Lodge was tabled.

In Article XXI, Section 7, a change to read "A member of the Order of Ahepa who has been expelled from the Order pursuant to the Constitution of the Order may be readmitted as follows:

"A. Upon the expiration of three years from the date of expulsion, the expelled member may file an application with the Chapter from which he was expelled. This application must be entertained if it conforms in every respect with applications required of new members seeking admission into the Order. The application must be investigated and circularized as all other applications are. If the application is reported favorably, before the Chapter shall proceed to ballot upon the application of the expelled member seeking readmission, it must secure the permission of the Supreme Lodge. Should the Supreme Lodge refuse to grant permission to the Chapter to ballot upon the application, the Chapter shall proceed to notify the person seeking readmission and advise that he can again present his application upon the expiration of two years. Should the Supreme Lodge grant permission to the Chapter to proceed with the balloting, and the Chapter declines the application for readmission with three black balls, the person seeking readmission shall stand rejected, but that he shall have the right to re-apply in accordance with this section upon the expiration of two years from the date of such rejection.

"(b) This section applies only to expelled members of the Order of Ahepa."

The proposal was adopted.

A proposal to amend Article XXII, Section 2, "Qualifications of th. Supreme Lodge," by striking out the sentence which reads "No person shall be eligible to hold office in the Supreme Lodge unless he shall have served in some elective office, either of the Chapter or District, for at least one full year, or shall have served as a member of the Supreme Lodge prior to the year 1940."

There ensued a two-hour discussion, culminating in a vote on the proposal by secret ballot, and the proposal was defeated by a vote of 72½ for, 78 against.

The session adjourned at 1:30 o'clock a. m., to reconvene at 10:00 o'clock a. m. August 23, 1941.

ORDER OF AHEPA

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Minutes for August 23rd

Morning Session

The session convened at 11:00 o'clock a. m., Chairman Catsonis presiding.

The Daughters of Penelope Committee report was submitted by its Chairman, George K. Demopoulos, and contained the following recommendations: "That

- "1. The provisions of the Constitution of the Daughters of Penelope in Article IV, Section 1, 'Ahepan Relationship,' pertaining to requirements of membership be met by any Maid who desires to join the Daughters of Penelope.
- "2. When a Maid reaches the age of twenty-one she automatically terminates her membership in the Maids of Athens and becomes eligible for membership in the Daughters of Penelope providing she meets the kinship requirements of the Constitution of the Daughters of Penelope. In the event that there is no Daughters of Penelope Chapter in her community, a Maid may continue her membership in the Maids of Athens until such time as she is married.
- "3. A committee comprised of representatives of the Grand Lodge of the Daughters of Penelope, Maids and the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa should be appointed by the representative organizations for the purpose of studying the constitutions involved and bringing about a consistency of policy between the Daughters of Penelope and the Maids of Athens.
- "4. Part of the first day of the National Convention be devoted for joint meetings of the delegates of Ahepa, Daughters of Penelope, Maids of Athens and Sons of Pericles for the purpose of exchanging ideas and discussing common problems.
- "5. The Constitution of the Daughters of Penelope, as amended, approved and condensed, within two months of the closing of this Convention, be published and distributed to all Ahepa Chapters with a letter from the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa calling it to the attention of the Chapter officers.
- "6. Whereas the financial condition of the Daughters of Penelope will not permit them to hire office space in Washington, and the Daughters of Penelope have made arrangements to have a full-time paid secretary from their treasury, it is recommended that the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa undertake to provide free office space for the National Headquarters of the Daughters of Penelope. It was duly moved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Budget Committee so that they might consider an appropriation.
- "7. Hereafter the Daughters of Penelope shall submit an annual written report to the Convention delegates, a complete report of all activities for the year, together with their financial statement."

It was voted to table paragraph 2 of the report and to adopt the remaining recommendations.

Stanley Stacy, Chairman of the Sons of Pericles Committee, submitted the report of his committee, which contained the following recommendations: "It is recommended that

- "1. That every Supreme, District and local chapter officer of the Order of Ahepa, as well as the members themselves, be instructed and commanded to make it a particular part of their duties to foster, encourage and aid in the development of the Order of Sons of Pericles. Supreme and District officers of the Ahepa shall be instructed to require that the members and officers of the local chapter of the Sons of Pericles be present at all meetings arranged for the visit of the Supreme or District officers by the local Ahepa chapter, and that the Supreme and District officers take it upon themselves as a part of their duty and obligation of office to help the Sons chapter in its work, and in its relationship with the Ahepa Chapter.
- "2. That the Supreme Lodge of the Ahepa circularize the Ahepa chapters and Districts and instruct them in their duties toward the Chapters of the Junior Order of Ahepa, in an official circular devoted exclusively to this subject.
- "3. That the Ahepa chapter officers be notified that, in order to expedite the work of the chapter, the three members of the local Advisory Board of the Sons of Pericles be required to render a report on the status, progress and needs of the local Junior Order chapter at every meeting of the chapter of the Senior Order.
- "4. That one more member be added to the National Governing Board and that this member shall be the Ahepa Director of Athletics, whose duty it shall be to spread and enlarge the athletic scope and activity of the Order of Sons of Pericles. As the report of the Ahepa Department of Athletics stated, 95 per cent of the participants in Ahepa athletics are members of the Order of Sons of Pericles.
- "5. Inasmuch as the National Governing Board has plans to zone the country for a more intensive membership and new chapter activity, for which it plans to use the four National Governors and the National President, some financial assistance from the Order of Ahepa will be necessary. We believe that the small sum of \$1,000 asked by the National Governing Board in their report is in order and should be granted to the Sons for the ensuing year."

The fifth paragraph of the recommendations was referred to the Budget Committee and the remaining recommendations were adopted.

Frank Pofanti, reporting as Chairman on behalf of the Convention City Committee, reported that his Committee recommended the selection of Wichita, Kansas, for the 1942 Ahepa Convention. Supreme Vice President Vournas nominated Atlanta, Georgia.

Other cities requesting the privilege of holding the Convention in later years were Des Moines, Iowa; Chicago; Grand Rapids; Los Angeles; Hollywood; New Orleans; New York City and Springfield, Massachusetts; Washington, D. C., for 1943, and Philadelphia for 1943.

Brothers Fotopulos, Vradelis and Jamson spoke on behalf of Wichita; Brothers Stamos, Polos and Maniates on behalf of Atlanta. On a voice vote

the Chair expressed doubt and a secret ballot was requested. While the ballots were being prepared Brother Fotopoulos moved that the Convention be unanimously awarded to Atlanta, and the motion was carried.

At 1:25 o'clock p. m. a recess was taken until 3:00 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

Corrections in the Minutes for august 22nd:

On page 38, the two paragraphs beginning "The Chairman of the Insurance Committee" should read:

"The report, with the foregoing amendment, was adopted.

"The Chairman of the Insurance Committee, George C. Peterson, submitted the following resolution:"

On page 39, following the resolution at the top of the page, presented by the Insurance Committee, the following amendment by George Eliades was adopted: "The Emergency Fund, being a Trust Fund at Headquarters, no one shall be allowed at any time or under any circumstances to divert any money from that fund for any other purposes."

On page 40, the last line should read:

"Past Supreme President, Dean Alfange, 1 vote."

In the tabulation of the ballot commencing on page 42, there should appear the following additions:

Chapter 275, George Diamos, 1 vote No.

Chapter 2, D. J. Karnazes, ½ vote Yes. George Kostakes, ½ vote Yes.

On page 37, in the second paragraph, "Gilboy Memorial" should read "Dilboy Memorial."

Afternoon Session

The session convened at 3:20 o'clock p. m., Achilles Catsonis, Convention Chairman, presiding.

The Chair appointed C. G. Paris, Tom Semos, George De Vakos and George Diamos as a Committee on Ritual, to study the matter of Ritual during the ensuing year and report to the 1942 Convention.

Nicholas C. Giovan, Chairman of the Educational Committee, submitted the report of the Committee, including the following recommendations:

"1. That the various District Lodges exert a sincere effort in musteering those members in their respective Districts who are expert and well-trained in parliamentary procedure and ritualistic work and designating these members as a Committee on Education for the District, the duties of this Committee being to train and educate the various officers in their respective

Districts toward the end that a more unified and more perfect work may be

done along these lines.

"2. That this Convention direct the Supreme Lodge which is to be elected to in turn direct all the subservient officers of the Fraternity that it is imperative that this form of educational work (lectures, debates) be encouraged, and that in relation to the existing conditions in their respective districts they should select a committee of competent men whose duty will be to solicit the services of proper speakers, Greeks and non-Greeks alike, to fulfill this part of the Ahepa program. Your Committee particularly recommends that the suggestions contained above be more thoroughly applied in the training of Sons of Pericles; and further, that the Ahepa Chapters housing or sponsoring Chapters of the Sons should be advised to conduct joint meetings of the Sons and the Ahepans when such speakers appear.

"3. That the incoming Supreme Lodge circularize all of the Chapters and District Lodges, urging such subordinate bodies that they should render their unqualified support, moral and principally financial, to all the Greek-

American schools in their respective communities.

"4. That since it is the wish of the membership of the Fraternity that the Greek lang tage be perpetuated in America, and because of the reasons advanced in our preceding recommendations, that whereas the use of the English language is wise and advisable at Ahepa meetings, the encouragement of the use of the Greek language in the meetings of the Sons of Pericles is equally wise and therefore most sincerely urged.

"5. That this Convention direct the Supreme Lodge to in turn direct the various Chapters that above all things, the membership must improve in its knowledge of the Star Spangled Banner and the ability of the membership to sing it properly. This recommendation is concerned primarily with the knowledge by the members of the words in the National Anthem, and not so much with the music."

The recommendations were voted upon and adopted by the Convention.

The Chair announced the reinstatement of the Grievance Committee to consider a grievance which had come to the attention of the Chair.

Alex Kuches, Chairman of the Credentials Committee announced the following changes in the list of accredited delegates:

Chapter Number	Delegate	Vot
1	Chris H. Poole	1
49	Rev. C. Trahadias	1
61	Constantine H. Contos	1
131	Speros J. Senes	1
132	Speros G. Pappas	1
157	Anton Crichelas	1/2
204	George Morris Gejokes	1/2 1/2
309	George T. Chounis	1
325	Nick Strogelos	1
330	James Retsas	1

The voting strength of the Convertion was announced as 183 votes.

A recommendation for an amendment to Article XXXI, Section 1 of the Constitution was submitted by District Governor Poletis, as follows:

"To report the condition of his District to the Supreme Lodge at least once in three months, the necessary blanks to be supplied by the Supreme Lodge, to be filled out by the Governors of the various Districts of the Order of Ahepa."

The amendment was adopted with the required majority.

The Chairman of the Legislative Committee, Delegate Scopas, submitted an amendment to Article XXIV, Section 2, to add the words "at the expense of the Order" after the words "He shall attend National Conventions." The Chair ruled that the proposed amendment was superfluous, but allowed an amendment by Delegate John Douglas that the Supreme Secretary be allowed his railroad fare and hotel expenses not to exceed \$5.00 per day. This amendment was adopted.

William Vassiliou, Chairman of the Committee on Officers Reports, submitted the report of his committee, discussing in detail the report of the Supreme President and the auditor's report, both included in the volume of reports distributed to the members.

With regard to a mortgage of \$7,000 held by the Order of Ahepa on the Detroit Temple, the following recommendation of the Committee was adopted: "That the local Chapters devise ways and means to pay at least \$500 per year, first payment due before the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942. If not, the Supreme Counsellor is hereby authorized to take steps to include such mortgage."

The committee reported that certain expenditures by the Supreme Lodge exceeded budget appropriations in the total sum of \$680.46. The over-expenditure was approved.

The committee recommended, in accordance with the remarks of the auditor and the verification of the Executive Secretary, the sum of \$100 charged to the Supreme President's traveling expense appropriation should be charged to the Supreme Lodge Meeting appropriation. This was approved, and all other bookkeeping transaction arising out of this transfer were approved.

The report of the committee finding the amount in the General Fund to be \$7,886.31 was approved.

The committee reported that the expense to the Order of Ahepa in connection with Greek War Relief was believed to be some \$4,000 in excess of the \$608.53 reported by the Supreme President. Delegate John Douglas proposed that the amount which the committee felt was correctly representative of the Order's expenses should be deducted from the amount still on hand in the Greek War Relief fund. Delegate Eliades proposed a further amendment, that said amount should be deducted and that the money be not touched, but be left in a separate fund, and if at some time Greece is free, that it be transferred immediately to the purposes for which it was originally collected. After some discussion Brother Eliades withdrew his amendment, and the proposal of Delegate Douglas was adopted. Delegate Douglas then moved that the Supreme Lodge be authorized to purchase American Defense Bonds with this fund. After considerable discussion this proposal was withdrawn. Delegate Eliades then moved that this fund be

placed in the Emergency Fund and ear-marked not to be placed in the General Fund. Past Supreme President Booras proposed that the Fund be transferred to a fund for the purpose of inaugurating the Ahepa drive approved by the Convention in an earlier session. Delegate Nicholas Nicholas proposed that the fund be loaned to the drive, which proposal was accepted by Brother Booras and incorporated as part of his amendment. After much discussion it was finally adopted in the following form: "That the amount of approximately \$4,600 be loaned to the Committee which is authorized to conduct the drive, and that this money be refunded as soon as the committee has available funds for that purpose."

With regard to the transfer of funds, the Committee found that of \$38,266 in the Emergency Fund, \$12,611 was transferred to the General Fund, or 33 per cent, against a limitation of 25 per cent stipulated by the 1940 Convention. The committee reported that it was satisfied such transfer was necessary in view of the fact that the 1940 Convention appropriated funds without regard to the income to be derived by the Fraternity. The Committee recommendation included continuation of the 25 per cent limitation on the transfer of funds, which was adopted with the provision that no funds be transferred from the Emergency Fund.

With regard to "Blue Ribbon" awards, the Committee recommended that if any blue ribbons are to be announced or given, consideration should be given to the number of chapters and the Greek population from which source such chapters in the District may draw their membership. The recommendation was adopted.

The committee approved the action of the Supreme Lodge in charging chapters for supplies and recommended the continuation of such practice. The recommendation was adopted.

The committee recommended that the Convention approve the action of the Supreme President in calling the Pan-Hellenic Congress as being an act in good faith and for a common cause. The recommendation was adopted.

With regard to the cartoons and editorials reported upon by the Supreme President, it was the decision of the committee that the expenditure of \$160 for the purchase of scrap books to keep cartoons and editorials was well spent, although not appropriated by a previous Convention. The decision of the Committee was approved.

The committee heartily approved the recommendation of the Supreme President to extend aid to needy and worthy college juniors and seniors in the form of a loan, not to exceed the sum of \$125, from the Supreme Treasury, provided the District of Chapter subscribes an equal amount. The Convention concurred in the approval of the Committee.

With regard to salaries of the Headquarters staff, the Committee agreed that an increase in salaries for all employees of the Headquarters staff was warranted, such increases not to exceed \$2,000 in total. The recommendation was adopted.

The committee approved of the Supreme Lodge decision to demand that all payments by chapter representatives at either District or National Conventions should be made in United States currency. The approval of the committee was concurred in by the Convention.

With regard to initiation fees and per capita taxes, it was the recommendation of the committee that the pro rata share to the District Lodges

should be remitted during the months of September, November, February and May. The recommendation was adopted.

It was the recommendation of the Committee that the Supreme Lodge officers should make every effort to liquidate the following accounts and loans receivable:

Ahepa Banquet (S. Orfanos)	364.00
Daughters of Penelope	875.00
William Zilson (note)	
G. Campbell (note)	
Shortage in distribution to Pomfret	

The recommendation was adopted.

The committee recommended that Supreme Lodge minutes should be signed immediately after meetings of the Supreme Lodge, which recommendation was adopted.

Various adjustments and interdepartmental entries, purely bookkeeping

transactions, proposed by the committee were approved.

A proposal included in the committee's report that would have the effect of wiping off an amount of approximately \$17,000 due the Home Fund from the General Fund was discussed and it was the decision of the Convention that the Home Fund should expect repayment, and the indebtedness of other Funds to the Home Fund should continue to be shown on the books.

The committee recommended that the auditor should include in his report consolidated and comparative statements of all departments. The recommendation was adopted.

The report of the committee with regard to the Sanatorium stated that it was unable to verify the expenditures of the Lecture Drives and the J. G. Dikeou Drive, and recommended that the present Convention Chairman appoint a committee of three, together with V. I. Chebithes, to go to Washington in order to analyze and verify the lecture expenses of \$12,646.69, and also recommended a system of recording Ahepa Sanatorium transactions in connection with drives.

The recommendations were adopted.

Delegate C. G. Paris proposed that the incoming Supreme Lodge be authorized to draw on the National Home Fund or any available fund the sum necessary to maintain the Sanatorium until funds are collected through the drive. Upon the protest that the Home Fund was to remain intact, Delegate Paris withdrew the words "the National Home Fund or" from his proposal. It was pointed out that action had been taken to leave the Emergency Fund intact at a previous session. The Chair ruled that the Emergency Fund and Home Fund were expressly excepted from the proposal, and the proposal was adopted.

A proposal of the Committee on Officers Reports to set up a reserve fund of \$30,000 from the Home Fund for the Emergency Fund evoked considerable discussion, in view of the previous restrictions placed on both

funds. The proposal was withdrawn by the committee.

It was called to the attention of the Committee that a 1938-1939 death benefit claim paid was approved by the present Supreme Counsellor although such claim had been denied by a previous Supreme Counsellor. Upon the

recommendation of the Committee it was voted that the decision of any Supreme Counsellor on a death benefit claim must be final.

The committee recommended that accounts receivable due the Ahepa Magazine be placed in the hands of the Supreme Counsellor for collection, which recommendation was adopted.

The session adjourned at 7:35 o'clock p. m., to reconvene at 9:30 o'clock p. m. of the same evening.

Evening Session

The session convened at 9:40 o'clock p. m., Convention Chairman Achilles Catsonis presiding.

Supreme Vice President Vournas proposed an amendment to the Constitution, the effect of which would be to increase the per capita tax from \$4 to \$5. After considerable discussion the proposed amendment to the Constitution was defeated.

Leo Lamberson, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, submitted the final report of his committee. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That this Convention go on record and instruct its Secretary to extend a vote of thanks for honoring us with their presence, and whose assistance in making the Convention a success was both gratifying and indispensible!

"Honorable Cimon Diamantopoulos

"Honorable Kostos Kotzias

"Honorable James Stewart

"Archbishop Athenagoras

"Speaker Sam Rayburn

"Senator Claude Pepper

"Homer Davis

"Spyros Skouras

"Nicolai Moskona

"Fortis Argyropoulos

"Jim Londos

"N. Kaldakis

"Leland Stowe

"George Weller

"American Red Cross

"Greek War Relief Association

"Friends of Greece

"Fight for Freedom Committee

"Egyptian Government

"British Government

"Russian Government

"Chinese Government

"The editors and representatives of the press, including the Cincinnati Post, Enquirer and Times-Star; the Greek daily press and weekly periodicals; the United Press, Associated Press, and International News Service; officers and executives of the city, county and state who honored us with their presence; the entire Executive Committee of the Cincinnati Chapter for their hospitality; the management and personel of the Hotel Gibson, and the School Board and officials of Withrow High School for the use of their stadium."

The second resolution follows:

"Be it

"Resolved, By this, the 18th Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa (1), that we urge each Chapter in the realm of the Ahepa to pledge itself to buy a minimum of \$100 in United States Defense Bonds; and (2), that each and every member of the Order of Ahepa, independently of his Chapter, be urged to pledge himself to buy a minimum of \$25.00 in United States Defense Bonds, thereby fulfilling one of the basic clauses of the Ahepa creed."

Delegate Tom Phillos presented a lengthy resolution recommending the production of a motion picture dramatizing "the glory that is Greece." The Convention voted to table the resolution.

Delegate Peter C. Malas, on behalf of the Convention City Committee, expressed the privilege his committee felt in being able to entertain the Ahepa Convention.

Delegate John Govatos, Chairman of the Budget Committee, submitted the report of his committee, which was adopted after amendment in the following amounts:

Supreme President's Travel Expense\$3,	,000
Supreme President's Stenographic, Telegraphic and Telephone expense	500
Growth and Expansion	250
	,300
	,500
Expenses of Supreme Lodge meeting	750
	,400
Telegraph and telephone	400
Mimeographing	100
Miscellaneous office supplies	500
Parcel post and postage	750
Office equipment	100
Taxes	6 00
Chapter supplies	50
Bond premiums, Supreme President and Treasurer	
and Executive Secretary	168
Supreme Counsellor	50
Supreme Treasurer	50
Supreme Governors (two)	100
Supreme Vice President	50
Supreme Secretary	50
Supreme Governor for Canada	100
	,500
Supreme Lodge jewels	100
Auditor's fee	500

Pan-Hellenic Congress	450
Leo Pappas (blind student)	150
Athletic Director	500
Sons of Pericles	1,000
Pomfret School	1,000
Dilboy Memorial	2,000
Tarpon Springs Church	2,000

Election of officers was announced as the next order of business, and Chairman Catsonis announced the rules for the conduct of the election, to which no objection was offered.

George Kacandes, James J. Starr, Peter Carres, W. Belroy, John A. Givas and Nicholas Anagnos were appointed Tellers.

Delegate Peter Boudoures nominated Stanley Stacy for the office of Supreme President, which nomination was seconded by Frank Pofanti.

George Polos nominated V. I. Chebithes for Supreme President, the nomination being seconded by John Manta.

William Belroy nominated Dr. George Karavlos; Dean Soles nominated George Peterson.

Chris Petrow nominated Van A. Nomikos to succeed himself, the nomination being seconded by A. A. Pantelis.

Peter Boudoures nominated Achilles Catsonis for the office of Supreme President, the nomination being seconded by C. G. Economou.

Brothers Stanley Stacy, V. I. Chebithes, George Karavios and George Peterson withdrew their names from nomination, and the result of the ballot was Van A. Nomikos, 87½; Achilles Catsonis, 74½. Upon the motion of Achilles Catsonis the election of Van A. Nomikos was made unanimous. Secretary Zolotas was in the Chair after the nomination of the Convention Chairmen, and relinquished it upon the election of Supreme President Nomikos.

Supreme President Nomikos nominated John Thevos for the office of Supreme Vice President, the nomination being seconded by Supreme Counsellor Pananikles.

Delegate James Dikeou nominated George Vournas for the office of Supreme Vice President, the nomination being seconded by Delegate Theodore Agnew.

George Vournas received 87 votes; John Thevos received 73 votes. The election of George Vournas by a unanimous vote was made upon the motion of John Thevos.

Past Supreme President Dean Alfange nominated Stephen Scopas for the office of Supreme Secretary, the nomination being seconded by Past Supreme President Harris Booras.

Supreme Secretary Kourides nominated George Papaelias for the office of Supreme Secretary, the nomination being seconded by District Governor Zack T. Ritsos.

Stephen Scopas received 96 votes; George Papaelias received 66 votes, and the election of Stephen Scopas was made unanimous upon the motion of George Papaelias.

Delegate Peter Boudoures nominated Thomas D. Lentgis for the office of Supreme Treasurer, the nomination being seconded by Supreme Vice President George Vournas.

Convention Vice Chairman Chris Petrow placed in nomination for the office of Supreme Treasurer the name of Charles Davis Kotsilibas, the nomination being seconded by Delegate C. J. Critzas.

Supreme Treasurer Kotsilibas received 76½ votes, Brother Thomas D. I entgis received 73 votes. Upon the motion of Brother Lentgis the election of Supreme Treasurer Kotsilibas was made unanimous.

Leo Lamberson nominated George Loucas for the office of Supreme Counsellor, the nomination being seconded by Peter G. Samaras.

Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes nominated Daniel Pananikles to the office of Supreme Counsellor, the nomination being seconded by Alex Kuches.

Constantine Tsangadas nominated George Porikos to the office of Supreme Counsellor, the nomination being seconded by Tom Ralles. Brother Porikos declined the nomination.

George Loucas received 71½ votes, Daniel Pananikles received 71 votes, and George Loucas was unanimously elected upon the motion of Daniel Pananikles.

Past Supreme President Dean Alfange nominated Thomas D. Lentgis to the office of Supreme Governor, which nomination was declined.

Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes nominated Supreme Governor Kiskyras for re-election, the nomination being seconded by Peter Athas.

Chris Dixie nominated Tom Semos to the office of Supreme Governor, the nomination being seconded by Thomas D. Lentgis.

George Diamos nominated Anthony Aroney to the office of Supreme Governor, and Brother Aroney declined the nomination after his nomination had been seconded by Peter Boudoures.

District Governor Thomas Kouchoukos nominated Supreme Governor Charles N. Diamond for re-election, the nomination being seconded by Harry Reckas.

Convention Chairman Catsonis relinquished the Chair and placed in nomination Frank Pofanti, who declined the nomination.

Peter Boudoures nominated George Diamos to the office of Supreme Governor.

The candidates severally agreed that the election should be decided by a plurality vote. The result of the ballot follows:

Tom Semos	
George Kiskyras	591/2
Charles Diamond	50
George Diamos	49

Tom Semos and George Kiskyras were thereupon declared duly elected as Supreme Governors.

Upon the motion of George Vournas the Supreme Lodge was authorized to appoint three members of the Order of Ahepa to represent the order on the Board of Directors of the American Pan-Hellenic Federation.

Nominations were opened for the five members of the Committee to conduct the drive under the plan proposed by Past Supreme President Harris Booras. There were repeated nominations and withdrawals, five names finally being left, Brothers Paris, Athas, Malavazos, Aronis and Pelias. The Convention agreed that, with Brother C. G. Paris acting as Temporary Chairiman, the Committee should decide among itself the respective terms of the members.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Officers' Reports the Chair appointed Brothers W. Vasiliou, Felix Christ, and C. G. Paris as the committee to travel to Washington, D. C., accompanied by Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes to study the financial questions raised by the Committee with regard to the Sanatorium.

A vote of thanks was extended to all Convention officers and Convention Committees for their services, and to the Marshal, Brother Pelias.

Delegate George C. Peterson presented the key to the City of San Francisco on behalf of the Honorable Mayor Rossi.

The newly elected Supreme Lodge was installed by Convention Chairman Catsonis, and the Convention adjourned sine die at 9:00 o'clock a. m. Sunday, August 24, 1941.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCI

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The Sentinent and Attitude of

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titude of the Greek-Americans.

The following informational data concerning the Greek-Americans in regard to their feeling and attitudes toward the former governments and their leaders in Greece, (King George, Venezelas) their knowledge and expressed feeling toward the present Greek government in exile, and their choice of Greek newspapers as their source of information; has been obtained through a comprehensive survey of the State of New Hampshire.

Contacts were made in nine of the ten New Hampsnire cities.

Prominent and trustworthy citizens, all of them born in Greece, contributed their information gladly.

The informants varied in scope of intelligence, social and financial standing, from the Parish Priest to the citizen operating a shoe-shine parlor, with business men and restaurant owners in the middle strata.

The following authentic facts have been ascertained, after a careful tabulation of the remarks made during the interviews with twenty-seven Greek citizens.

Most Greeks believe the "HeraId" is the most enlightening, fairminded and democratic publication-is a "booster" to their country and
loyal to the government in exile; and keeps them well informed in every
way.

The "Atlantis" appears to have second place, a very fine publication but does not quite take the place of the "merald".

The Boston publication (Ethnos) has some following and is liked, because of its proximity. These three papers are unified in aims and

purpose at present.

In regard to the "Keryx", information was lacking, as it is not subscribed to sufficiently to be noticed in this area.

A publication, the "Acropolis", printed in Manchester, New Hampshire, is mailed to many prominent Greeks in the State, but because of its attitude (poor and radical) and implications, it is practically always consigned to the waste-basket, therefore it finds no favor among New Hampshire Greeks.

The enlightened Greek citizen is fully aware of the situation in which the Greek Government in Exile finds itself. A "stranger in a strange land" because the Greek Government is in a strange land; but 100% the Greek citizens are back of the present Government in Exile, in anything they may attempt to accomplish.

King George was greatly beloved by his people.

When the time came that the Venezelas adherents and supporters placed his name before the voters of Greece, the two factions immediately worked very hard for their candidate and Venezelas won the election.

The repercussions were felt in our local Greek Communities, where many heated arguments resulted and physical violence obtained. But, the rational and clear-headed leaders of both parties effaced their differences and the former supporters of King George became ardent advocates of the Venezelas regime.

When the Metakas Government came into being the followers of the Venezelas Government were not too warm supporters, because of the love and affection they bore for Venezelas, and because, also, of the extreme differences in the personalities. Venezelas being firm, but

fair; Metaxas being very firm because of the dictatorial powers he necessarily had to exert to form a more unified Greek-Public-Mind; namely, to pursue and prosecute the war against Italy. The untimely death of Metaxas, at the time being, very nearly threw the Greek government into a mild form of chaos, which was promptly righted under the steadying influence of the members of the Greek Cabinet.

Thus, as things are summed up, we find a direct tie-up from the Greek government under King George through Venezelas to Metaxas government.

The Greek government determined, under its leaders after Metaxas' death, to prosecute the war against Italy, knowing full well that the Nazi power would, in time, overcome their bravest efforts. But, they were playing for time, in order to prepare Russia to hold off the German hordes.

The fall of Crete caused the Greeks in exile to become stronger than ever.

From well-known sources and reliable information, there are a large number, approximately 300,000 Guerilla Troups who will still fight bravely, harrassing the Germans and other Axis troups, to the best of their ability, knowing only too well their fate, if they are captured.

The Greeks, at the present time, both in this country and in Greece, are determined to back up, with every ounce of energy, intelligence, and with their meager finances, to the fullest extent in every possible way, the Allied Cause.

Evidently the reporter who wrote this is not politically as historically elucated - though he may reflect when he heard. The report should be used with great discrimination. Brunell

P, dential B. D. Meritt

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Nov. 4, 1942

Mr. Weston Howland

Panagiotis (Panos) Paul Morphopoulos

Morphopoulos was born in Kriekouki, Greece, in 1904, came to the United States in 1929, and was naturalized in 1936. I have known him for about eight years, during the greater part of which time we have both been members of the faculty of The Johns Hopkins University.

In political sentiment, Morphopoulos belongs to the Benizelist tradition in Greece which has always been friendly to Great Britain and to the United States. His political consciousness is very keen and he has been outspoken against dictatorship, whether in Greece or elsewhere. His loyalty to and admiration for the United States of America are very great and very real. I have never known him to sacrifice a principle for the sake of expediency, and I regard him as a man of unquestioned integrity of character. I feel confident, furthermore, that his loyalty to the United States is absolute and that he could be trusted with any type of work for which his personal qualifications may make him of value in the war effort.

Morphopoulos is one of the very distinguished Greek-Americans in our academic life. He is a member of the American Friends of Greece and a member also of the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece. add that he is a very warm personal friend of mine and that I value his friendship very highly indeed.

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(Signed) B. D. Moritt

American Defense - Harvard Group

Foreign Nationalities Study

Report No. 101

November 5, 1942

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REPORT ON A GREEK MASS MEETING, OGTOBER 18, 1942

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A Greek Mass-Meeting is announced for Sunday, October 18, 3 p.m., at the 16 Greek church of St. John, 15 Union Park, Boston, Mass. The chief speaker is Demitrios Christophorides, chief editor of the Greek-American Tribune Ipublished in the Greek language), New York; other speakers are announced as being: N. Culolias, lawyer, Boston; Rahpael Demos, Harvard University; Rev. Koukonzis, of the Church of Evangelismos, Boston; Rev. Papastephano, of the Church of St. John, Boston; P. Charisiadis, of New York; Ben Gordon, Regio al Secretary of the I.W.O. The subject is "How Will Greece be Liberated" (from the Axis powers); and the meeting is organized by the Gree's branch of the International Workers' Order.

When Mr. Culolis and I were approached and invited to speak, we decided to find out about the I.W.O. We asked the F.B.I. and were told they had nothing against it. Under the circumstances, I consented to speak given that

- a) The purpose is to rouse the Gfeeks against the Axis powers, and to strengthen morale for the United Nations.
- b) The purpose is to help Greece.
- c) I want to be in touch with the labor gang.

I am told that Mr. Christophorides is either a Communist, or at any rate, an extreme leftist. But I have known this man in the past (before he became a leftist) and I regard him as a man of integrity of character, and thoroughly honest.

Raphael Demos October 8, 191,2

The meeting was held in the Greek Church of St. John at 15 Union Park, Boston. It was a small affair as these go, - about 200 people in the audience. A brief summary of the speeches follows.

Mr. N. Culolias, lawyer, spoke on the value and dignity of the human in-

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dividual, as an article of the democratic faith. Mr. P. Charisiadis spoke volubly urging the opening of a second front. A Greek captain (not announced on the program) serving with the British merchant marine, spoke extolling the contribution of the British to the cause of the United Nations. He came in from the audience, and I believe his purpose was to show that Russia is not the only nation fighting on the Anti-Axis side. Mr. R. Demos of Harvard emphasized the need of fortitude for the Greeks during all the time that Greece is under the Axis yoke. Mr. Ben Gordon, regional secretary for the International Workers' Order, conveyed the greetings of the national organization to the local Greek chapter and praised the Russian contribution to our effort.

The featured speaker was Mr. A. Christophorides, editor of the Greek-American Tribune of New York. His chief point was the importance and urgency of the opening of a second front; also, he criticized Fascism not only in Germany but, as he said, the Fascism that lurks in GreatBritain and in the United States. On his proposal, a resolution was voted in the form of a message to President Roosevelt urging a second front immediately.

My own impression was that the meeting, - ostensibly a war-rally - was really a Pro-Russia, and a pro-Communist meeting. Also, my suspicion is (but I have no evidence) that the International Workers' Order, under whose auspices the rally was organized, is a Communist organization really, to cover the foreign nationalities in this country. I suspect that Mr. Culolias and I were used as a respectable front; certainly I would not have accepted the invitation to speak, had I had these suspicions beforehand. But if harm there were, it was minor; and after all, Russia is out ally.

Raphael Demos
October 1942